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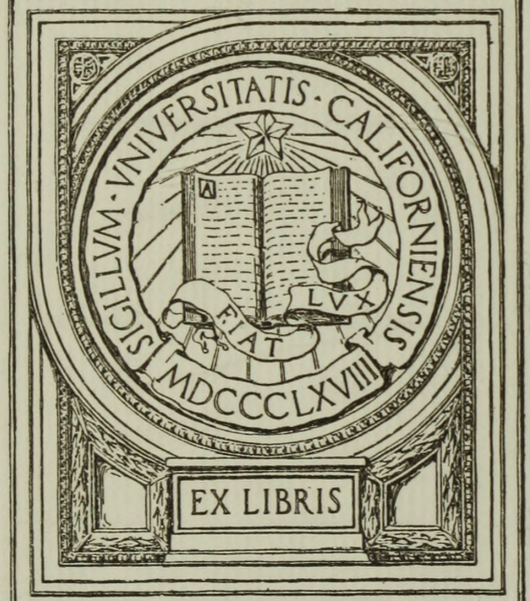

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SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

U.S. Bureau of the Census,

THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES

1910

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1917.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the blind in the United States in 1910. The material for this report was obtained in part at the general population census of 1910, at which the inclusion of a question regarding the existence of blindness made it possible to distinguish and tabulate for the blind as a separate class the data covering the subjects of sex, age, race, nativity, marital condition, and occupation. After that census was taken, in order to obtain data on subjects which, for the most part, had no significance except as related to blindness, a supplementary schedule was mailed to each person reported as blind. The questions on this schedule covered degree and cause of blindness, age when vision was lost, existence of blindness among relatives, education, economic status, and occupation before blindness.

The data which were derived from the population census have previously been published in Bulletin 130, but the data derived from the supplementary schedules appear for the first time in the report herewith submitted. The report contains also a summary of the laws in the several states relating to the education and care of the blind and the prevention of blindness.

This report was prepared in the Division of Revision and Results under the general direction of Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent. The analytical text is mainly the work of Reginald L. Brown, who also had immediate charge of the tabulation of the data. The bureau is indebted to Dr. Oscar Wilkinson, of Washington, for advice and assistance in classifying the returns relative to the causes of blindness. Dr. G. E. De Schweinitz, of Philadelphia, president of the American Ophthalmological Society, and Dr. E. G. Seibert, of Washington, kindly consented to examine the proof of the report. The bureau has reason to be gratified by their commendation of its work and at the same time is under obligations to them for some helpful criticisms and suggestions.

As was the case at the census of 1900, the returns have been utilized not only for statistical purposes but also for supplying, upon request, lists of the blind enumerated in particular states or localities, including names, addresses, and other personal data, for the use of schools, libraries, workshops, or other institutions for the blind. In this way the bureau has, no doubt, been instrumental in extending the philanthropic work carried on by various public agencies in behalf of those afflicted with blindness.

Respectfully,

Sam. L. Rogers

Director of the Census.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES: 1910

THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

This report presents the results of the ninth decennial enumeration of the blind population of the United States, made in connection with the Thirteenth Decennial Census of population. It consists of four parts, the first giving the main facts in regard to the total blind population enumerated (57,272), the second comprising a more intensive study for the 29,242 blind persons who returned a special schedule of inquiry which was sent out to every individual reported as blind by the population enumerators, the third presenting in the form of general tables the primary figures which furnish the principal basis for the textual discussion and analytical tables in the two preceding parts, and the fourth containing a summary of the laws of the various states relating to the blind and the prevention of blindness.

The enumeration of the blind population of the United States has formed a regular feature of Federal census activities for a longer continuous period of time than any other inquiry except the decennial enumeration of the population which is required by the Constitution and out of which the present Bureau of the Census, with its manifold branches of investigation, has developed; and even in the case of the general population the fundamental facts of sex, color, and age are the only subjects concerning which the statistics extend further back in unbroken series than do those of the blind. Furthermore, the United States appears to have been the first country to make an official enumeration of the blind, and it is practically certain that it was the first to make such an enumeration a permanent part of its official statistical activities. Beginning with the Fifth Decennial Census, in 1830, an enumeration of the blind inhabitants of the United States has been made in connection with each population census, the census covered by the present report (that of 1910) thus constituting, as already indicated, the ninth at which statistics in regard to this class of the population have been secured.

Prior to the census of 1880 the census of the blind in the United States was merely an incidental feature of the census of population. The law providing for the Fifth Decennial Census (1830), under which the first enumeration was made, merely required that the population enumeration should "distinguish the number of those free white persons, included in such enumeration * * * and * * * of those free colored and other colored persons * * * who are blind." The act providing for the census of 1840 contained a similar provision. The law providing for the census of 1850, under which the censuses of 1860 and 1870 were also taken, contained no reference to an enumeration of the blind in the body of the act, but the population schedules, which, with the other schedules used at that census, were appended to and made a part of the act, included a column in which the fact of blindness, as also the presence of other specified disabilities, was to be stated in each case where found. The Tenth Census act (1880) and the Eleventh Census act (1890) also prescribed merely that the existence of blindness be noted in a particular column on the population schedule; but at these censuses the enumerators were provided also with supplemental schedules for the blind population, on which they were to enter for each blind person enumerated certain special data not called for by the population schedule,[1] and for each name entered on these schedules they received additional compensation. The statistics compiled from the information thus obtained in 1880 and 1890 were embodied in a separate report covering also others of the so-called "special classes."

By the act providing for the Twelfth Census a radical change in the status of the enumeration of the blind was brought about. Under previous census acts, as already stated, this enumeration was merely an adjunct of the general census of population; but this act included statistics of the blind, along with those for other "special classes," in a list of investigations which were not to be taken up until after the close of the decennial census period, and further limited the statistics to inmates of institutions. This latter limitation was removed, so far as related to the deaf, dumb, and blind, by an amendatory act approved February 1, 1900, which authorized the collection of statistics concerning all persons belonging to these classes, providing, however, that in the census of these classes the inquiries should be confined to the name, age, sex, and post-office address of the person enumerated. To carry out these provisions the special column for reporting the blind was omitted from the population schedule, and the population enumerators were instead provided with blanks on which they were to enter the name, age, sex, and address of every blind person, as well as of every deaf person, enumerated by them. Subsequently a special

[1] In 1880 in addition to the enumerators' canvass a certain amount of correspondence was carried on with the authorities in charge of institutions for the blind and with local physicians.

schedule asking for detailed information was sent out to every person reported on these lists, and the information thus obtained was tabulated and presented in a special report.

The various provisions in regard to the collection of statistics concerning the blind contained in the legislation relating to the Twelfth Census were incorporated in the law creating the permanent Census Office, which definitely established statistics of the special classes, under which category the blind were placed, among the subjects for which decennial investigations during the intercensal period were authorized. All specific mention of the blind was, however, eliminated by an amendment passed in 1906, which changed the language of the law so that it simply authorized the collection, decennially during the intercensal period, of statistics relating to the defective classes.

In the Thirteenth Census act provision was made for an enumeration of defective, dependent, and delinquent classes in institutions, and whether intentionally or otherwise, the blind were specifically mentioned among the classes covered by this institutional enumeration. Since, however, a report of the name and address of every blind person was likewise required, and the provisions of this act were not understood to involve the repeal of the provision of the permanent census legislation authorizing the collection of statistics concerning all persons belonging to the defective classes, it was decided to make the present investigation, like the previous ones, cover the total blind population instead of restricting it to the blind in institutions.

In ascertaining the blind population in 1910, instead of employing separate blanks, as at the preceding census, a return was made to the method in use prior to 1900 of including on the population schedule a special column in which the fact of blindness was to be noted for every person in whom it was found to exist. As in 1900, a special schedule asking for detailed information in addition to that called for by the general population schedule was sent out to every person reported as blind by the population enumerators. For reasons which will be discussed later, however, only a little more than one-half of the enumerated blind population returned these schedules satisfactorily filled out. On this account it has seemed best to present the information derived from these schedules in a separate section of the report, following the statistics of the blind population as a whole as enumerated at the population census. The presentation for the total blind population enumerated, which summarizes the main facts brought out by the population schedule, constitutes the first section of the report.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF THE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS.

PART I.—STATISTICS OF THE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS.

SCOPE, METHOD, AND ACCURACY OF THE ENUMERATION.

As already noted, the enumeration of the blind population of the United States in 1910, as at several previous censuses, was made through the medium of a separate column on the general population schedule. The instructions given to the population enumerators on this point were as follows:

> **Column 31. Whether blind (both eyes).**—If a person is either totally or partially blind, in *both* eyes, so as not to be able to read even with the help of glasses, write "Bl." For all other persons leave the column blank.

In accordance with these instructions a total of 62,088 persons were reported as blind by the population enumerators. Of these, 4,463, on receiving the special schedule of inquiry to which reference has already been made, either wrote that they were not blind, or else showed by their answers to the inquiries on the schedule that the defect of vision from which they were suffering was not sufficiently serious to justify their inclusion in the returns. In addition, 634 duplications were found in the returns, these representing for the most part children in schools for the blind who were enumerated both with their families and with the institutions which they were attending. On the other hand, 281 persons not returned as blind by the population enumerators subsequently wrote to the Census Bureau stating that they were blind or were reported to the bureau by their friends or otherwise, and proved upon investigation to come properly within the scope of the report. Making allowance for the deductions and additions noted, a total of 57,272 is obtained as the blind population of the United States in 1910.

As with the other defective classes, however, so in the case of the blind it is probable that any enumeration made in conjunction with a general population census will always be more or less unsatisfactory in its results. There are several reasons why this should be so. In the first place, it is difficult to formulate a definition of blindness in nonscientific language which will be broad enough to serve as a criterion in all possible cases. The definition furnished the census enumerators, which made blindness consist in a defect of vision so great that the person enumerated was unable to read, even with the aid of glasses, while perhaps as simple and readily applied as any that can be devised, is manifestly of little value as a test where the person enumerated has not reached school age, or as the result of causes other than defective vision has never learned to read; consequently in a considerable number of cases the decision as to whether a given individual should be returned as blind was left to the unassisted judgment of the enumerator. In addition, certain causes of blindness, including cataract, possibly the most important single cause, are more or less progressive in their character, so that there will inevitably be a large number of border-line cases in which it is difficult to decide whether the person enumerated should be regarded as actually blind or merely as suffering from very seriously defective vision. As a result it is obvious that there is room for more or less inconsistency in the returns, especially as they are made by enumerators of varying degrees of intelligence who are for the most part entirely lacking in scientific knowledge in regard to blindness and its causes. Moreover, the enumerator is perhaps not always duly persistent in making the inquiry as to cases of blindness, and in some instances he does not see the person enumerated, but is compelled to accept the statement of some other member of the household as to the fact of his blindness. Furthermore, in many cases there is more or less reluctance to admit the fact of blindness, particularly on the part of persons becoming blind in adult life, who will frequently refuse to acknowledge that they are blind so long as there is any remnant of vision, and also on the part of the parents of blind children, partly by reason of a general unwillingness to admit the existence of defective children, and partly because blindness in the earlier years of life has its origin in a considerable proportion of cases in venereal infection, thereby attaching a certain stigma to the parents.

Still other factors might be mentioned which interfere with a satisfactory enumeration of the blind, but from what has already been said it should be obvious that any absolutely satisfactory enumeration in connection with a general census of population will be difficult, if not impracticable, of attainment. On the one hand, a certain number of persons will be returned as blind who in reality are merely suffering from seriously defective vision, while on the other some blind persons will not be reported at all. Which of these two classes will be the more important numerically in any given census probably depends largely upon the precise machinery employed for securing a return of the blind by the population enumerators. At the censuses from 1830 to 1870, inclusive, when the method employed was much the same as in 1910, the enumeration was without question seriously deficient. In 1900, on the other hand, when the population enumerators were required to enter on a special blank the name and address of each blind person enumerated, receiving, except when they were paid on the per diem

basis, an additional compensation for each name so entered, the number returned was almost certainly too large, since out of a total of 101,123 persons reported by the enumerators as blind, 16,582, or approximately one-sixth, were, as a result of subsequent correspondence, eliminated from the returns as not blind, while a considerable proportion (apparently between one-fourth and one-fifth) of those included in the published returns were not blind in the strict sense of the term, all persons of defective vision for whom schedules were returned having been included in the tabulation at this census. Probably the only thing that can be safely postulated regarding the accuracy of an enumeration of the blind without a detailed knowledge of the methods employed is that it has been deficient so far as infants and very young children are concerned, since practically the only means of insuring even an approximately accurate return of the blind at these ages is by having the enumeration made by experts qualified and empowered to make a medical examination whenever they deem it necessary.

So far as the enumeration of 1910 is concerned, a careful analysis of the available data makes it appear fairly certain that it was to a considerable degree deficient. Although the published figures for 1900, as already stated, include a large number of persons who were not blind in the strict sense of the term, and in still other respects (see pp. 18, 19) the basis of tabulation was such as largely to destroy any significance which these figures might possess as a measure of the actual amount of blindness then existing in the United States, the results obtained by a partial reexamination of the schedules (see p. 19) furnish a basis for an estimate of the actual blind population of the United States in that year, the figure being approximately 63,000, if it be assumed that the returns of the population enumerators included practically all persons actually blind. If between 1900 and 1910 the blind population continued to increase at the same rate as between 1880 [1] and 1900, the total number of blind persons returned in 1910 should have been about 71,000, instead of 57,272, while the assumption that the rate of decrease in the ratio of blind to total population between 1900 and 1910 was the same as between 1880 and 1900 results in a theoretical blind population of about 70,000 in 1910. It is very probable, of course, that the actual rate of increase in the blind population between 1900 and 1910 was less, and the rate of decrease in the ratio greater, than between 1880 and 1900, especially as the increase in the general population between 1900 and 1910 consisted largely of young immigrants, among whom the number of blind persons is very small; but it is hardly probable that the difference was of sufficient magnitude to account for the difference between the number of blind actually enumerated and the number which it is estimated should have been enumerated had the rates been the same. On the whole, the conclusion seems fairly justified that the figure published as representing the blind population of the United States in 1910 falls considerably short of the true figure, possibly by as much as 13,000 or 14,000. That there actually was an extensive deficiency seems all the more certain from the fact that the states establishing registers of the blind have in some instances at least found more blind persons than were enumerated by the Bureau of the Census,[2] although differences in the definition of blindness employed are probably to some extent responsible for the discrepancy. It would appear, therefore, that the additional compensation paid the enumerators at the censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900 was a factor of considerable importance in securing a reasonably full return of the blind.

In view of what has just been said regarding the probable deficiency in the enumeration of the blind in 1910, it will be apparent that the figures relating to this class of the population as presented in this report do not possess the same degree of accuracy as do the totals for the general population or for inmates of institutions, in the enumeration of whom physical presence at a given place at a given time is practically the sole factor involved and the liability of error is reduced to a minimum. Although lacking in accuracy, however, the figures do give an approximate indication of the magnitude of the population suffering from loss of sight. Moreover, as no substantial ground exists for supposing that there is any very pronounced difference in the accuracy of the enumeration as respects different classes of the population and different sections of the country, the figures can be regarded as sufficiently in accord with the facts to serve as a basis for studying the distribution and composition of the blind population, the manner in which the blind population differs from the general population in these respects, and the relative frequency of blindness among the different classes of the general population. Even the deficiency in the enumeration of blind infants and children, which is perhaps the most extensive error so far as any single class of the population is concerned, has, by reason of the fact that blindness is preeminently a defect of the later years of adult life, no important result other than to give a somewhat too favorable impression as to the relative frequency of blindness in the earliest years of life. Accordingly, although the absolute figures for the blind population as presented in this report must on the whole be considered as approximations differing to an unknown extent from

[1] The returns for 1880 are taken as the standard of comparison in preference to those of 1890 for the reason that the enumeration of the former year appears to have been somewhat more complete and the instructions to the enumerators as to what constituted blindness were more in accordance with those issued in 1900 and 1910 than was the case in 1890.

[2] For example, the Delaware commission for the blind, as the result of a canvass made in 1911–12, found 286 blind persons in the state, as compared with an enumerated blind population in 1910 of 131.

the true figures, and are therefore of uncertain value so far as direct comparisons with the results for other censuses are concerned, they can, taken in their relation to each other and to the figures for the general population, be regarded as a substantially correct representation of the main facts concerning the blind inhabitants of the United States.[1]

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER CENSUSES.

Although, as previously indicated, the Federal statistics of the blind extend over the greater part of a century, they shed very little light on the question as to whether blindness is relatively more or less frequent at the present time than in the past. Differences in method and other causes have affected the completeness with which the blind population was enumerated at the different censuses; and in the more recent enumerations differences in the definition of blindness have brought in a further element of uncertainty as to the degree of comparability existing in the figures. On account of the historical interest attaching to the Federal census of the blind, however, Table 1 is presented, which shows the blind population of the United States as reported at each census from 1830 to 1910, inclusive, together with the number per 100,000 of the general population and the apparent percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the preceding census.

Table 1

YEAR.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.		
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Per cent of increase over preceding census.[1]
1910	57,272	62.3	−11.6
1900	64,763	85.2	28.1
1890	50,568	80.8	3.4
1880	48,928	97.6	140.8
1870	20,320	52.7	60.5
1860	12,658	40.3	29.2
1850	9,794	42.2	41.2
1840	6,936	40.6	27.4
1830	5,444	42.3	.....

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes a decrease.

There is little question that for all censuses prior to 1880 the figures for the blind population are seriously deficient.[2] In theory, however, they should be generally comparable with each other, as the only change during the period in the method of reporting was that involved in a change in the form of the general population schedule at the census of 1850 by the substitution of a column in which to report the existence of blindness in each individual case for a line on which to state the number of persons covered by the schedule who were blind; and at all five censuses the enumerators were apparently permitted to follow out their own ideas as to who should be reported as blind, no instructions whatever being issued on this point prior to the census of 1870, when the enumerators' instructions contained the statement that the inquiry was intended to cover "total" blindness only. The comparatively small variations shown by the first four censuses covered by the table in respect to the number of blind enumerated per 100,000 of the total population suggest that as regards these censuses such comparability exists, since, so far as known, no special causes were operative during the period covered by these censuses which would have tended to bring about any very material change in the prevalence of blindness.

An analysis of the returns for 1870, however, tends to show that this census was somewhat more complete than those preceding it. The large increase between 1860 and 1870 might at first sight, it is true, be attributed to cases of blindness due to wounds received or disease contracted in the Civil War, and some part of the increase undoubtedly did result from this cause. If this were the main factor, however, the greater part of the increase would presumably be shown for the male blind population, whereas a reference to a later table (Table 11) shows that the absolute increase was nearly as great and the relative increase even greater for females than for males. This considerable increase in the female blind population, at a census when a comparatively small increase as compared with that for the male blind might reasonably have been expected, of itself points very strongly to an increase in the degree of completeness with which the blind were returned. In any enumeration of the blind omissions would normally be supposed to occur to a somewhat greater extent relatively in the case of females than in that of males, since blindness from disease, which is the form most usual among females, is, by reason of the more or less progressive nature of some of the disorders occasioning it, apt to be less pronounced in character, and hence more likely to be overlooked, than blindness from injury, which contributes a large proportion of the cases among the male blind population. It should further be noted that the apparent ratio of blind to total population shows a much more pronounced increase between 1860 and

[1] Cf. the following official statement regarding the census of the blind in Germany: "The nonmedical persons upon whom the task of making the enumeration almost exclusively devolved could not always, even with the exercise of the greatest conscientiousness, arrive with certainty at a correct decision as to whether blindness existed in individual cases. As it is, the establishment of the existence of the defect in earlier childhood or the distinction between complete blindness and seriously defective vision in later life not infrequently offers difficulties even to the expert ophthalmologist, the more so as the term "blindness" is in practice capable of different interpretations. In addition there is the fact that many "blind" persons are inclined to represent their defect as more or as less important than it actually is, and also that relatives are sometimes reluctant to acknowledge the existence of any defects among members of their families. The figures for the blind under consideration can therefore make no claim to absolute exactness, although the opinion expressed by some experts that statistics of the blind based merely upon the results of a population census deserve to be termed an estimate much more than an actual enumeration of the blind surely goes too far."—Translated from *Die Blinden im Deutschen Reiche nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung von 1900* (in *Medizinal-statistische Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Neunter Band*, 1905, p. 157).

[2] "The figures for the United States censuses previous to 1880 are worthless so far as the calculation of ratios of blind to population are concerned." (Report on the Insane, Feeble-minded, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, p. 127.)

1870 in the South than in the North and among the Negroes than among the whites (see Table 6, p. 25, and Table 26, p. 45), circumstances which it is somewhat difficult to explain on any other hypothesis than that of an increase in the accuracy of the enumeration. Thus in spite of the definite limitation of the enumeration to the "totally" blind, which was made for the first time at this census and which, so far as it had any influence at all, would be expected to reduce the number of blind persons reported, a much fuller enumeration of the blind appears to have been obtained in 1870 than at any previous census.

The census of 1880 was probably the most complete enumeration of the blind ever made in the United States, by reason of a special effort at this census to secure an accurate return of all defective classes for which the census office was required to obtain statistics. As already indicated, in addition to the column on the general population schedule, which had at the last three censuses been the only medium for securing a return of the blind population, a special supplementary schedule was provided at this census, on which the enumerator was required to answer certain special inquiries for each blind person enumerated, receiving an additional compensation of 5 cents for each name reported on the schedule.[1] In connection with this schedule the enumerators were for the first time furnished with detailed instructions to assist them in determining who should be reported as blind, these instructions being as follows:

> In this enumeration will be included not only the totally blind, but also the semiblind. No person will be carried on this schedule, however, who can see sufficiently well to read. * * * * The totally blind are unable to distinguish forms or colors; the partially blind can distinguish forms or colors, but can not see to read, or at least not without such effort as to make reading practically impossible.

Of course the decision as to whether a given person should be reported as blind was by these instructions still left to a considerable extent to the judgment of the enumerator, since, as already pointed out, a test based on ability or inability to read presupposes that the individual in question has learned to read, or at least would have done so had he not been blind. The enumerators' returns of the blind population were supplemented to a certain extent by correspondence with institutional officials and local physicians; the number added by this means, however, was comparatively small, amounting to only 0.9 per cent of the total. The results of the special diligence employed at this census are reflected in the great relative increase shown in the number of blind persons enumerated as compared with 1870; in particular it seems probable that the specific statement that the enumerator was to include the "partially" blind may have resulted in the return of a considerable number of persons who would not have been reported at the previous census, when the instructions to the enumerators stated that the inquiry was intended to cover "total" blindness only. It is not improbable, however, that there may have been an actual increase in the prevalence of blindness between 1870 and 1880.

Although the machinery employed in securing statistics of the blind was essentially the same in 1890 as in 1880, except that the enumerators' returns do not appear to have been supplemented by correspondence, the large decrease in the number of blind persons reported per 100,000 of the general population strongly suggests that there may perhaps have been a somewhat less complete enumeration at the later census. A change in the instructions also in all probability had some influence on the number returned, the enumerators being required to report "every person who can not with each eye separately count accurately the number of fingers of another person held up before him at a distance of one foot." This change in the instructions, if carefully followed, would bring about a considerable reduction in the number of blind reported, since many persons who can not see well enough to read have sufficiently good eyesight to enable them to count fingers. Moreover, the number of cases in which the question of the existence of blindness was left for decision to the unaided judgment of the enumerator would be materially reduced, as many, if not most, illiterate persons are at least able to count fingers. Thus where in 1880 some illiterate persons of defective vision may have been improperly reported as blind, in 1890 such persons would have been returned only if actually blind or else too ignorant even to count fingers. It will be noted that the instructions called for a return of persons blind in only one eye, as well as of those blind in both eyes. The two classes were, however, tabulated separately, and the figures for 1890 given in this report relate in all cases to persons blind in both eyes.

The method of obtaining the statistics for 1900 has already been described (p. 11); the principal change as compared with 1890 consisted in substituting for the supplemental schedule formerly filled out by the enumerator an individual schedule which was sent by mail to each person reported as blind. At this census the test by means of which the enumerators were to determine whether a given case of defective vision was sufficient to constitute blindness was changed once more, to essentially the same basis as in 1880, the instructions reading as follows:

> * * * if you find that some member of the family can not see well, you will then ask whether he or she can see well enough to read a book; and should it appear that the sight is so seriously impaired that it is impossible for the person to read a book, even with the aid of glasses, then you will note such person as "Blind," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of sight.

In tabulating the returns, practically all persons filling out the special schedule appear to have been

[1] For copies of the schedules for this and subsequent censuses, see Appendix B (p. 319).

included, even if the blindness was confined to one eye or the person reported was suffering from merely defective vision without being blind in the strict sense of the term. On the other hand, all persons failing to reply to the request to fill out the special schedule, numbering 19,884, were entirely excluded from the tabulation. By reason of these improper inclusions on the one hand and exclusions on the other, the value of the figures for 1900 for the purpose of comparison with other censuses is of course very largely destroyed. A partial reexamination of the schedules for that census, however, makes it appear that between one-fourth and one-fifth of the schedules tabulated represented persons not properly classifiable as blind. Eliminating these on the one hand and making allowance on the other hand for the probable number of blind among those excluded by reason of failure to reply to the request to fill out the special schedule, on the assumption that the percentage of blind among those failing to reply was the same as among those replying, an estimate of 62,800 as the actual blind population in 1900 is obtained. The ratio of blind to total population in 1900 as based on this estimate of 63,000 would be 82.9 per 100,000, representing a small increase over the corresponding figure for 1890, but a considerable decrease as compared with that for 1880.

With regard to the census of 1910, the method of enumeration has already been indicated and the question of the general accuracy of the enumeration has previously been discussed. In the present connection attention may be called to the fact that in one respect the enumeration represented a reversion to the method in use prior to 1880, in that the population enumerators carried no special schedule to be filled out for the blind, but were required merely to note cases of blindness in a column provided for that purpose on the population schedule, receiving no additional compensation for so doing. While, as already pointed out, the removal of any special financial inducement for reporting the blind may have resulted in a less complete enumeration of this class of the population than at those earlier censuses when each blind person reported represented an increase of 5 cents in the compensation of the enumerator, the great improvement in the organization and machinery of the census which has taken place during the last 40 years renders it improbable that the deficiency, if any, could have been anywhere near so extensive even as at the census of 1870, the last and most accurate of the earlier enumerations at which the return of the blind population had been secured solely through the medium of a column on the population schedule. It should also be borne in mind that experience at the census of 1900 showed clearly that the employment of extra compensation to the enumerators in order to stimulate a complete return of the blind was not without its attendant risk in the possibility of causing to be included in the returns a considerable number of persons suffering merely from defective vision,[1] a class which was not entirely absent from the returns for 1910. As a matter of fact, if the basis of tabulation for 1900 had been the same as that employed in tabulating the returns for 1910, all persons reported as blind by the population enumerators but failing to return schedules being included and all returning schedules but not properly classifiable as blind being excluded, the figures published as representing the blind population in 1900 would have been 70,000, as compared with an estimated actual blind population of 63,000; whereas the population finally tabulated for 1910 is 57,272, as compared with an estimated actual total of perhaps 70,000 or 71,000. So far as the aggregate number of blind is concerned, therefore, the method employed in 1900 would seem to give results conforming more closely to the true figure than does the method employed in 1910.

It must be kept in mind, however, that by the method of enumeration employed at the census of 1900 the number of persons erroneously reported as blind included in the published returns would be much greater relatively than by the method employed at the census of 1910, so that the results obtained by the latter method would be more accurate as a basis for studying the composition and characteristics of the blind population. On the whole, therefore, it may be questioned whether the method of securing the return of the blind population adopted at the census of 1910 involves any material sacrifice in the accuracy and significance of the results finally obtained as compared with the method employed in 1900, at least under existing conditions, which make a complete verification of the enumerators' returns impracticable. As to the precise effect of the change upon the value of the returns for the purpose of comparison with previous censuses, it is difficult to make any statement.

In general, it should be clear from the preceding discussion that the figures shown in Table 1 are of little value as a measure of the actual increase or decrease in the relative frequency of blindness during the period covered. It is not improbable, nevertheless, that the changes in the ratio of the reported blind population to the total population shown by Table 1 may in some degree reflect actual changes in the prevalence of blindness. During the half century between 1860 and 1910 certain definite causes tending to produce an increase in the relative frequency of blindness were in operation, conspicuous among these being the increase in the proportion of old people in the general population, the rapid industrial development of the country, with the accompanying increase in blindness occasioned by industrial accidents or occupational diseases, and, during the earlier years of the period more particularly, the effects of the Civil War in causing blindness through

[1] In some instances, also, the returns appear to have been slightly padded; in at least one locality it was found that blind persons had been reported whose places of residence, as returned by the enumerators, proved upon investigation to be vacant lots, warehouses, or other nonresidential locations.

wounds or disease incident to military service. It seems not unlikely that the apparent increase between 1860 and 1880 in the ratio of the blind to the total population represented in part an actual increase resulting from the causes just mentioned. As against these influences there is the conspicuous advance in medical knowledge of the eye and its diseases, dating from the invention of the ophthalmoscope in 1851, which has contributed greatly to the prevention of blindness, and the campaign against preventable blindness; and these latter factors may to some extent be responsible for the decrease in the ratio between the blind and the total population since 1880 which is shown by Table 1. This latter hypothesis seems to be borne out by the fact that the statistics for the leading European countries taking censuses of the blind also show a tendency toward a decrease in the ratio during this period, as is shown by Table 2, which gives for the United States and several of the principal countries of Europe the blind population as reported at the most recent census for which figures are available in comparison with that in 1880 or the nearest census year, together with the ratio of blind to total population at the respective censuses and the decrease during the intervening period.

Table 2

COUNTRY.	BLIND POPULATION.				
	1910		1880		Decrease in number per 100,000 general population: 1880–1910.
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	
United States	57,272	62.3	48,928	97.6	35.3
Austria	19,816	69.4	20,094	90.7	21.3
England and Wales	[1] 26,336	[1] 73.0	[2] 22,832	[2] 87.9	[3] 14.9
Hungary	18,699	89.5	20,839	132.4	42.9
Ireland	[1] 4,312	[1] 98.2	[2] 6,111	[2] 118.1	[3] 19.9
Prussia	20,953	52.2	22,677	83.1	30.9
Scotland	[1] 3,317	[1] 69.7	[2] 3,158	[2] 84.5	[3] 14.8

[1] Figures relate to 1911. [2] Figures relate to 1881. [3] Decrease from 1881 to 1911.

Each of the countries included in Table 2 shows a marked decrease in the ratio of blind to total population during the period covered by the statistics. While the large decrease in the number of blind per 100,000 of the total population shown for the United States (35.3) is probably to a considerable extent the result of changes in census methods, it will be observed that Hungary shows an even larger decrease (42.9) and that Prussia shows a decrease in excess of 30. In general, the table makes it fairly apparent that the general tendency during the past 30 years has been toward a distinct decrease in the prevalence of blindness, and it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that this tendency has been shared by the United States.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Table 3 shows, for the United States and for most of the foreign countries taking censuses of the blind, the blind population as reported in the latest year for which returns are at hand, together with the total population and the number of blind persons per 100,000 of the total population.

Table 3

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total population.	BLIND POPULATION.	
			Total.	Per 100,000 total population.
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bahama Islands	1901	53,735	135	251.2
Bermuda Islands	1901	20,961	13	[1]
British Honduras	1901	37,479	59	157.4
Canada	1911	7,206,643	3,238	44.9
Danish Antilles	1911	27,086	77	284.3
Grenada	1901	63,438	68	107.2
Jamaica	1911	831,383	1,740	209.3
Mexico	1910	15,160,369	11,862	78.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1911	242,619	287	118.3
St. Lucia	1901	49,883	122	244.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1901	273,899	512	186.9
United States:				
Continental United States	1910	91,972,266	57,272	62.3
Hawaii	1910	191,909	180	93.8
Porto Rico	1910	1,118,012	1,603	143.4
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina [2]	1895	3,954,911	3,526	89.2
Bolivia [3]	1900	1,633,610	2,126	130.1
Chile	1907	3,249,279	2,601	80.0
Uruguay	1908	1,042,686	842	80.8
EUROPE.				
Austria	1910	28,570,800	19,816	69.4
Belgium	1910	7,416,454	3,223	43.5
Bulgaria	1905	4,035,575	5,342	132.4
Cyprus	1901	237,152	1,732	730.3
Denmark [4]	1911	2,757,076	1,452	52.7
England and Wales	1911	36,070,492	26,336	73.0
Finland	1900	2,712,562	3,229	119.0
France	1901	38,466,924	27,174	70.6
Germany	1900	56,367,178	34,334	60.9
Prussia	1910	40,165,219	20,953	52.2
Saxony	1910	4,806,661	2,260	47.0
Gibraltar	1901	27,460	33	120.2
Hungary	1910	20,886,487	18,699	89.5
Ireland	1911	4,390,219	4,312	98.2
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	1911	148,915	155	104.1
Italy	1901	32,475,253	38,160	117.5
Malta and Gozo	1901	207,890	418	201.1
Netherlands	1909	5,858,175	2,710	46.3
Norway	1910	2,357,790	2,183	92.6
Portugal [5]	1911	5,960,056	7,916	132.8
Roumania	1899	5,956,690	4,967	83.4
Russia (European) [6]	1897	102,845,117	207,368	201.6
Scotland	1911	4,760,904	3,317	69.7
Serbia	1900	2,492,882	2,419	97.0
Sweden	1900	5,136,441	3,413	66.4
Switzerland	1895–96	[7] 2,917,754	2,107	72.2
ASIA.				
Ceylon	1901	3,573,419	3,747	104.9
Formosa [3]	1905	3,039,751	15,675	515.7
Hongkong [8]	1911	438,873	225	51.3
India	1911	[9] 315,156,396	443,653	141.6
Philippine Islands [10]	1903	6,987,686	15,811	226.3
Russia (Asiatic) [11]	1897	22,794,904	40,532	177.8
AFRICA.				
Egypt [12]	1907	11,189,978	148,280	1,325.1
Gambia	1901	13,456	35	[1]
Mauritius and dependencies	1901	378,195	598	158.1
St. Helena	1901	5,200	3	[1]
Seychelles Islands	1901	19,258	22	[1]
Sierra Leone	1901	76,655	78	101.8
Uganda Protectorate [13]	1911	2,462,469	7,823	317.7
Union of South Africa	1911	5,973,394	6,550	109.7
Cape of Good Hope	1911	2,564,965	3,082	120.2
Natal	1911	1,194,043	1,036	86.8
Orange Free State	1911	528,174	516	97.7
Transvaal	1911	1,686,212	1,916	113.6
AUSTRALASIA.				
Commonwealth of Australia [14]	1911	4,455,005	3,142	70.5
New South Wales	1911	1,646,734	1,011	61.4
Queensland	1911	605,813	383	63.2
South Australia	1911	408,558	358	87.6
Tasmania	1911	191,211	146	76.4
Victoria	1911	1,315,551	1,102	83.8
Western Australia	1911	282,114	142	50.3
New Zealand [15]	1911	1,008,468	482	47.8

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.
[2] Exclusive of uncivilized Indians.
[3] Enumerated population only.
[4] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[5] Includes Azores and Madeira.
[6] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[7] In the year 1888.
[8] Chinese population.
[9] Includes 1,754,545 persons for whom no returns as to infirmities were secured. These were deducted in computing the ratio.
[10] Civilized population.
[11] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[12] Exclusive of estimated Badawi population.
[13] Native population in administered districts.
[14] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.
[15] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.

The total reported blind population of all the countries given in Table 3 is 1,193,734. The total population represented being 876,004,976, the ratio of blind in the aggregate is 136.3 per 100,000 population. The countries specified comprise about one-half of the estimated total population of the globe, and on that basis it might be estimated that the total number of blind persons in the world is about 2,390,000. Probably, however, this is an underestimate, as those regions not covered by a census are in large part inhabited by uncivilized or backward races, among whom blindness is likely to be more prevalent than it is where civilization is further advanced.

The statistics for different countries are affected to such an extent by differences in the methods and scope of the enumerations that comparisons become difficult and uncertain; nevertheless, the ratios probably indicate in a more or less general way the relative frequency of blindness in the respective countries. It is therefore of interest to observe that the ratio between the reported blind population and the total population in the United States is comparatively low, the only important countries showing lower ratios being Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, and New Zealand. This low ratio, however, must not be taken as necessarily indicating that the United States occupies a particularly favorable position in regard to the risk of blindness, or is more advanced than others in the means taken for its prevention, although conditions are somewhat better in these respects than in many of the countries shown in the table. Among a number of different circumstances which contribute to bring about the low ratio for the United States, probably the most important are two which have little or no influence upon the ultimate risk of blindness or its general prevalence considered otherwise than in relation to the total population, these being the favorable constitution of the population of the United States as regards age and the fact that the United States is a country receiving large accessions of population by immigration.

As is well known, blindness is preeminently a defect attendant upon old age, and all other things being equal, a country having a comparatively small percentage of old people in its population will have fewer blind persons relatively than a country in which the proportion of old people is fairly large. That the United States falls in the former class is brought out by Table 4, which shows by broad age groups the age distribution of the population of the United States and of a number of the more important foreign countries. Separate figures are given for the native stock (comprising the native white of native parentage, Negroes, and Indians) in the United States in order to eliminate as far as possible the influence of immigration.

From this table it will be seen that there are fewer old people relatively both in the population of the United States as a whole and among the population of native stock than in most of the foreign countries for which figures are given, the only countries for which the percentage 60 years or over falls below that for the United States being the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa (in both of which the influence of immigration reduces the relative number at the older ages), Roumania, Serbia, and Asiatic Russia. In particular it is of interest to note the much lower proportion of old persons in the population of the United States as compared with that for Sweden (11.9 per cent), the age distribution of whose population has been sometimes taken by vital statisticians as the standard in computing corrected death rates. It is apparent, therefore, that even if conditions were no more favorable in any other respect the United States would have fewer blind persons relatively to its total population than most foreign countries merely by reason of the fewer people in its population who have reached the age when blindness is most common.

Table 4

COUNTRY.	Year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.[1] Under 20 years of age.	20 to 39 years of age.	40 to 59 years of age.	60 years of age or over.
Continental United States	1910	42.0	33.3	17.9	6.8
Native stock [2]	1910	46.6	31.1	15.8	6.6
Austria	1910	44.5	28.6	18.7	8.3
Belgium	1910	39.8	31.2	19.6	9.4
British Empire:					
England and Wales	1911	39.9	32.6	19.5	8.0
Ireland	1911	39.3	29.6	18.0	13.1
Scotland	1911	42.0	31.2	18.7	8.1
Canada	1911	42.6	33.3	17.0	7.1
Commonwealth of Australia [3]	1911	41.9	32.9	18.8	6.5
New Zealand [4]	1911	40.1	36.0	16.8	7.0
Union of South Africa	1911	49.9	32.1	13.2	4.8
Bulgaria	1905	49.7	26.5	15.2	8.6
Denmark [5]	1911	42.9	28.8	18.4	9.8
France [6]	1901	34.6	30.3	22.6	12.4
Germany	1900	44.2	30.1	17.9	7.8
Prussia [6]	1910	44.4	30.1	17.9	7.6
Hungary	1910	45.4	27.6	18.8	8.2
Italy [7]	1901	45.4	25.5	19.6	9.6
Netherlands	1909	44.0	29.2	17.8	9.0
Norway	1910	45.2	25.9	17.8	11.1
Portugal [8]	1911	44.0	28.2	18.3	9.6
Roumania	1899	50.3	28.4	16.1	5.3
Russia (European) [9]	1897	48.7	28.4	15.9	6.9
Russia (Asiatic) [10]	1897	47.0	30.5	16.0	6.5
Serbia	1900	53.7	27.7	14.2	4.4
Sweden	1900	41.9	27.1	19.1	11.9
Switzerland [6]	1888	41.5	28.6	20.5	9.4

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.
[2] Comprises the native whites of native parentage, Negroes, and Indians.
[3] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals.
[4] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.
[5] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[6] Figures given are approximately for age groups specified.
[7] Figures given are approximately for age groups "under 21," "21 to 39," "40 to 59," and "60 or over," respectively.
[8] Includes Azores and Madeira.
[9] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[10] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

The precise influence of immigration upon the relative prevalence of blindness in the United States is difficult to determine. There seems, however, little reason to doubt that it has brought about a somewhat lower ratio of blind to total population than would otherwise have been the case. As a general proposition, a country receiving considerable accessions of population through immigration will have a smaller blind population relatively than countries having no such accessions. There are two main factors which may contribute to this result.

In the first place comparatively few blind persons are likely to emigrate from the country in which they live, and in addition immigrants are for the most part at the period of life when blindness is least likely to occur, so that the immediate effect of immigration will be a much greater increase relatively in the total population than in the blind population. In the case of the United States, moreover, the provision of the immigration laws requiring the exclusion of all persons likely to become public charges probably is another factor reducing to some extent the number of blind among its immigrant population. In fact, as will be shown by a later table (Table 33), when the comparison is made by individual age groups, the foreign-born whites in the United States in every instance show a lower ratio of blind to total population than do the native whites.

This immediately favorable effect of immigration will ordinarily, however, be only temporary in nature, by reason of the circumstance that the great majority of immigrants are adults, so that ultimately the foreign-born population of a given country will comprise a higher proportion of persons at the older ages, when blindness is most common, than the native, and hence tend to raise, rather than lower, the ratio of blind to total population. Under normal conditions, nevertheless, this ratio will continue, at least for a time, to be lower than would have been the case had there been no immigration. This is due to the second factor above mentioned, namely, that immigration directly affects the ratio of blindness in the native population by reason of the addition made to this class of the population by the native-born children of immigrants, which will tend at first to increase the proportion in the younger age groups where the incidence of blindness is least, and thus to decrease the proportion of old people. In 1910, for example, the percentage 65 years of age or over for the native white population of native parentage in the United States was 4.4, but for the native white population as a whole, owing to the inclusion of the much younger native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, the percentage was only 3.6. While the absence of separate statistics for the two classes of native whites in the blind population makes it impossible to determine the precise effect of this difference in age constitution upon the ratio of blind to total population for the native white population as a whole, a general indication may be obtained by ascertaining what the ratio for the respective parentage classes would be on the assumption that the ratio in each age group of the two classes is the same as in the native white population as a whole without distinction of parentage. On this basis the ratio of blind to total population for the native whites of native parentage would be 61 per 100,000 and that for the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage 39.3 per 100,000, as compared with an actual ratio of 55 per 100,000 for the native white population as a whole; in other words, the ratio for the native white population would be about 10 per cent higher were it not for the influence of immigration in reducing the proportion of old people.

In view of this relation between immigration and the ratio of blindness it should be noted that in two of the countries previously mentioned as having lower ratios of blind to total population than the United States (Canada and New Zealand) the population, like that of the United States, contains a large proportion of immigrants from other countries. It should further be kept in mind in this connection that international migration operates to bring about a favorable showing for the United States not merely through the direct influence of the immigrant stock in lowering the ratio, which has already been pointed out, but also by reason of the fact that it tends to raise the ratio in the countries losing population through such migration, by increasing the proportion of old people in their population, since immigrants usually belong to the younger classes of the population. For this reason any country losing any considerable number of its citizens by emigration will tend to have a higher ratio of blind to total population than would otherwise be the case. Ireland affords a good example of this, the higher ratio shown for this country in Table 3, as compared with the United States and several other countries, being due mainly to the extremely high percentage of old people in its general population, which fact in turn is due to some extent to the considerable emigration from the country.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND.

Table 5 shows, for the different geographic divisions and states, the total blind population reported at the census of 1910, together with the number of blind persons enumerated per 100,000 of the general population, and also gives for purposes of reference the total population of each division and state in 1910 and the rank of each in total population, in blind population, and in the ratio of blind to total population.

Of the individual states, New York contained the largest number of blind persons in 1910, 4,692, or 8.2 per cent of the total, Pennsylvania ranking next with 4,182, or 7.3 per cent of the total, and Ohio third, with 3,740, or 6.5 per cent of the total. The prominence of these states in this respect is, of course, due to the fact that their total population is large, and does not indicate that blindness is specially prevalent; in New York and Pennsylvania, in fact, the number of blind persons enumerated relatively to the total population was much smaller than it was for the United States as a whole. In Ohio, which ranks only fourth in total population, however, the number of blind persons in proportion to the total population was relatively high, while in Illinois, the state ranking third, it was relatively low, with the result that these two states exchange places in a ranking on the basis of blind population. The smallest number of blind persons reported for any state (48) was for Wyoming.

Table 5

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total population: 1910.	BLIND POPULATION: 1910.		RANK IN 1910 IN—		
		Total.	Number per 100,000 total population.	Total population.	Blind population.	Blind population per 100,000 total population.
UNITED STATES	91,972,266	57,272	62.3	.....	.....	.....
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England	6,552,681	4,090	62.4	7	7	6
Middle Atlantic	19,315,892	10,001	51.8	1	2	8
East North Central	18,250,621	11,731	64.3	2	1	4
West North Central	11,637,921	6,679	57.4	4	5	7
South Atlantic	12,194,895	8,279	67.9	3	3	2
East South Central	8,409,901	7,019	83.5	6	4	1
West South Central	8,784,534	5,621	64.0	5	6	5
Mountain	2,633,517	1,787	67.9	9	9	2
Pacific	4,192,304	2,065	49.3	8	8	9
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	742,371	585	78.8	34	29	8
New Hampshire	430,572	291	67.6	39	39	16
Vermont	355,956	301	84.6	42	37	6
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,046	60.8	6	9	27
Rhode Island	542,610	314	57.9	38	36	28
Connecticut	1,114,756	553	49.6	31	31	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	9,113,614	4,692	51.5	1	1	36
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,127	44.4	11	21	43
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	4,182	54.6	2	2	32
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	4,767,121	3,740	78.5	4	3	9
Indiana	2,700,876	2,121	78.5	9	8	9
Illinois	5,638,591	2,975	52.8	3	4	34
Michigan	2,810,173	1,574	56.0	8	13	30
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,321	56.6	13	19	29
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	2,075,708	881	42.4	19	25	45
Iowa	2,224,771	1,388	62.4	15	16	25
Missouri	3,293,335	2,442	74.1	7	5	13
North Dakota	577,056	167	28.9	37	45	49
South Dakota	583,888	268	45.9	36	40	41
Nebraska	1,192,214	464	38.9	29	32	46
Kansas	1,690,949	1,069	63.2	22	23	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	202,322	131	64.7	47	47	22
Maryland	1,295,346	802	61.9	27	27	26
District of Columbia	331,069	223	67.4	43	41	17
Virginia	2,061,612	1,649	80.0	20	12	7
West Virginia	1,221,119	797	65.3	28	28	20
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,563	70.8	16	15	15
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,011	66.7	26	24	19
Georgia	2,609,121	1,701	65.2	10	11	21
Florida	752,619	402	53.4	33	34	33
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,153	94.0	14	7	4
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,956	89.5	17	10	5
Alabama	2,138,093	1,572	73.5	18	14	14
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,338	74.5	21	17	12
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,201	76.3	25	20	11
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,107	66.8	24	22	18
Oklahoma	1,657,155	874	52.7	23	26	35
Texas	3,896,542	2,439	62.6	5	6	24
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	376,053	168	44.7	40	44	42
Idaho	325,594	158	48.5	45	46	39
Wyoming	145,965	48	32.9	48	49	48
Colorado	799,024	378	47.3	32	35	40
New Mexico	327,301	554	169.3	44	30	1
Arizona	204,354	196	95.9	46	42	3
Utah	373,351	188	50.4	41	43	37
Nevada	81,875	97	118.5	49	48	2
PACIFIC:						
Washington	1,141,990	439	38.4	30	33	47
Oregon	672,765	297	44.1	35	38	44
California	2,377,549	1,329	55.9	12	18	31

Relatively to its population, the East South Central division included more blind persons in 1910 than any other division, the ratio of blind to total population for this division being 83.5 per 100,000, as compared with a ratio of 62.3 per 100,000 for the United States as a whole. The prominence of this division in this respect is probably due chiefly to the fact that it includes the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, in certain parts of which trachoma, one of the leading causes of blindness, is especially prevalent. Other factors which must be taken into consideration, however, are the circumstance that the division contains large numbers of Negroes, among whom blindness is much more common than among whites, and the circumstance that mining, a branch of industry having a special hazard of blindness from accident, is carried on to an important extent in the division. Next to the East South Central division the South Atlantic and Mountain divisions show the highest ratio of blind to total population, 67.9 per 100,000 in each case. The large Negro population of the South Atlantic division is probably the chief factor in causing the high ratio for this division; trachoma is, however, more or less prevalent in certain sections of the division, especially in the mountainous regions of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The high ratio for the Mountain division is brought about chiefly by the exceptional prevalence of blindness among the large Mexican element in the southern part of the division and the fact that trachoma is to a considerable extent endemic on the Indian reservations of the division; it may also be due in part to the important mining activities in certain states of the division.

The lowest ratio of blind to total population shown for any geographic division in 1910 (49.3 per 100,000) was that for the Pacific division, the Middle Atlantic division ranking next, with 51.8 per 100,000. The low rank of the Pacific division in respect to the relative frequency of blindness is probably due mainly to the circumstance that this section of the country is in large part of comparatively recent settlement, newly settled regions normally having a relatively small blind population by reason of the fact that blind persons are not apt to migrate from the district in which they live. In the case of the Middle Atlantic division it should be noted that the population of this division comprises a relatively large number of the more recent immigrants, who have not reached the age when blindness is most frequent, and also that in this division a very large proportion of the population live in large cities, where facilities for treating eye diseases are especially advantageous.

Of the individual states, New Mexico shows the highest ratio, 169.3 per 100,000, followed by Nevada, with 118.5 per 100,000. In the case of New Mexico, the great prevalence of blindness among the Mexican element of the population, a circumstance to which reference has already been made, mainly explains the high ratio; another factor is the existence of trachoma and smallpox among the Indians, who form a relatively important element of the state's population. The prevalence of trachoma among the Indians also constitutes the explanation of the high figure for Nevada. North Dakota shows the lowest ratio and Wyoming the next lowest, both of these being states which are to a greater or less extent still in process of settlement.

The table discloses some rather striking differences between the rank of the respective states in total and in blind population. Thus Kentucky, although ranking only fourteenth in total population in 1910, ranked seventh in blind population, and Tennessee, which ranked only seventeenth on the former basis, ranked tenth on the latter, while New Mexico, which outranked only 5 other states in total population, exceeded 19 others in the number of blind inhabitants. On the other hand, Massachusetts was sixth in total population, but only ninth in blind population, and New Jersey eleventh in total population, but only twenty-first in respect to number of blind inhabitants.

The differences existing between the various states with respect to the prevalence of blindness are brought out graphically by the following map, which shows for each state the number of blind persons reported in 1910 per 100,000 of the general population.

BLIND POPULATION REPORTED PER 100,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910.

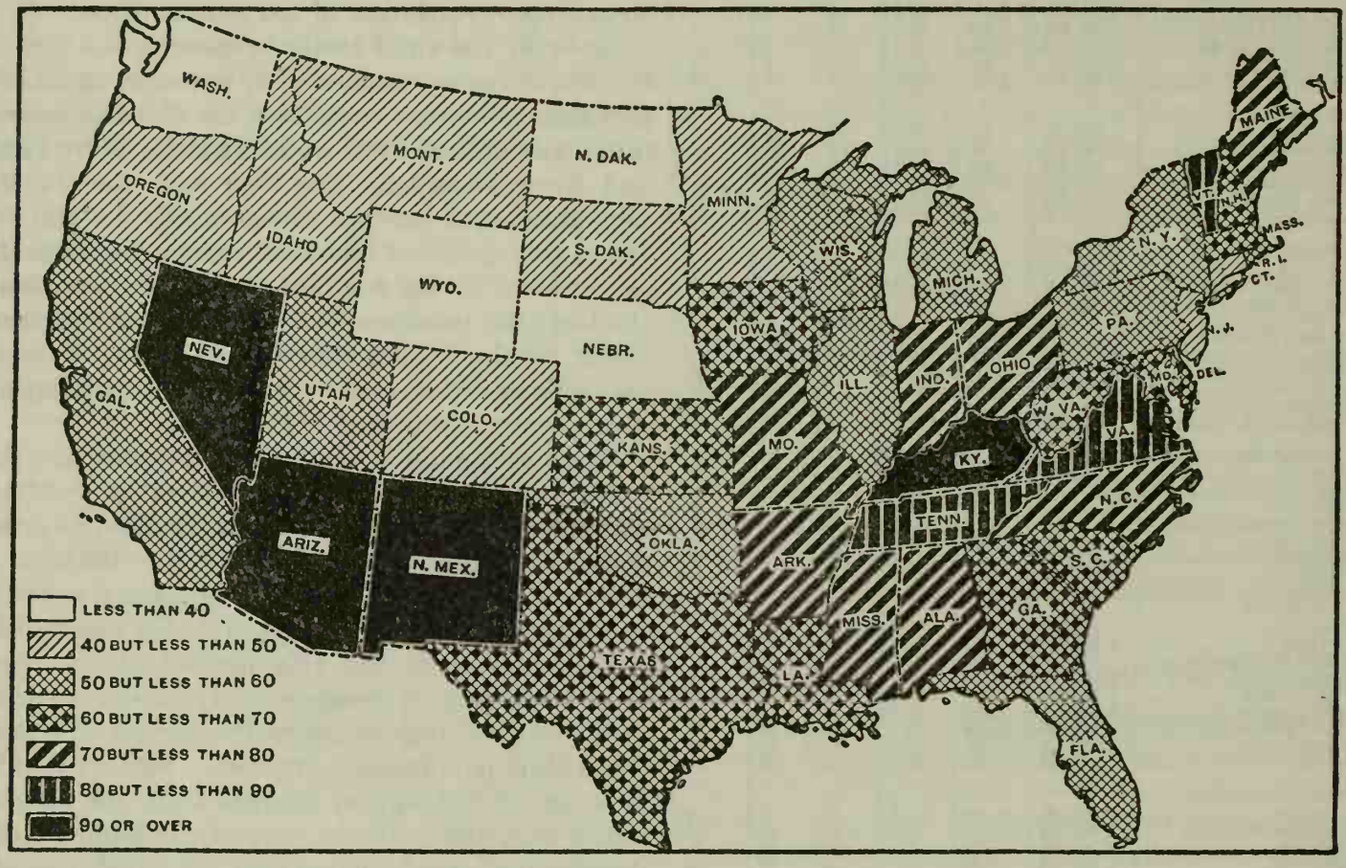


Table 6 shows, for the different geographic divisions and states, the total blind population reported at each census from 1830 to 1910, inclusive, together with the number of blind per 100,000 of the general population. In connection with this table, however, what has previously been said as to the general comparability of the figures for the several censuses must be borne in mind.

While the figures for the individual censuses, as shown in Table 6, are, for reasons already discussed (pp. 17 ff), to a greater or less extent incomparable with each other, they probably give a reasonably accurate indication of the sections of the country in which blindness was most prevalent in the respective years. It is of interest to note, therefore, that the East South Central division ranked first in the ratio of blind to total population at the censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900, as well as in 1910. For 1850, 1860, and 1870 the highest ratio is shown for the Mountain division, a considerable part of which, including the sections where blindness is most prevalent, was added to the United States as a result of the war with Mexico in 1846; for 1830 and 1840 the highest ratio is shown for the South Atlantic division. The Pacific division has shown the lowest ratio at each census since the territory which it comprises became part of the United States; in 1830 and 1840 the lowest ratio was that for the East North Central division.

Of the states, New Mexico has shown by far the highest ratio at every census since it became a part of the Union; Virginia led in 1840 and New Jersey in 1830. As already seen, North Dakota had the lowest ratio at the census of 1910. Wyoming, which ranked next to North Dakota in 1910, led in this respect in 1900 and 1890, while Idaho had the lowest ratio in 1880. No blind persons were reported from Montana in 1870, from Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada in 1860, or from Minnesota and Oregon in 1850. For 1830 and 1840 Michigan shows the lowest ratio.

Table 6

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION.															
	1910		1900		1890		1880		1870		1860		1850		1840		1830	
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.
UNITED STATES....	57,272	62.3	64,763	85.2	50,568	80.8	48,928	97.6	20,320	52.7	12,658	40.3	9,794	42.2	6,936	40.6	5,444	42.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																		
New England.....	4,090	62.4	4,846	86.7	4,367	92.9	4,341	108.2	1,853	53.1	1,299	41.4	1,188	43.5	999	44.7	798	40.8
Middle Atlantic.....	10,001	51.8	10,931	70.7	9,154	72.1	9,726	92.7	4,297	48.8	3,161	42.4	2,357	40.0	1,754	38.8	1,454	40.5
East North Central...	11,731	64.3	14,666	91.7	11,229	83.4	10,177	90.8	4,226	46.3	2,380	34.4	1,447	32.0	693	23.7	369	25.1
West North Central..	6,679	57.4	8,714	84.2	6,319	71.1	5,047	82.0	1,627	42.2	676	31.2	282	32.0	130	30.5	37	26.3
South Atlantic.....	8,279	67.9	9,159	87.7	7,867	88.8	8,394	110.5	3,750	64.1	2,568	47.9	2,513	53.7	2,201	56.1	2,026	55.6
East South Central...	7,019	83.5	8,221	108.9	6,190	96.3	6,612	118.4	2,939	66.7	1,810	45.0	1,527	45.4	1,052	40.8	637	35.1
West South Central..	5,621	64.0	5,264	80.6	3,640	80.1	3,192	95.7	1,184	58.3	524	30.0	379	40.3	107	23.8	123	50.0
Mountain.....	1,787	67.9	1,307	78.0	762	65.9	661	101.2	225	71.3	166	94.9	100	137.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	2,065	49.3	1,655	68.5	1,040	55.6	778	69.8	219	32.4	74	16.7	1	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW ENGLAND:																		
Maine.....	585	78.8	724	104.3	672	101.7	797	122.8	324	51.7	233	37.1	198	34.0	190	37.9	160	40.1
New Hampshire.....	291	67.6	417	101.3	380	100.9	412	118.7	206	64.7	142	43.5	134	42.1	156	54.8	105	39.0
Vermont.....	301	84.6	456	132.7	438	131.8	486	146.3	189	57.2	165	52.4	140	44.6	103	35.3	51	18.2
Massachusetts.....	2,046	60.8	2,217	79.0	1,846	82.4	1,783	97.2	761	52.2	498	40.5	463	46.6	330	44.7	223	36.5
Rhode Island.....	314	57.9	285	66.5	307	88.9	300	108.5	121	55.7	85	48.7	67	45.4	64	58.8	64	65.8
Connecticut.....	553	49.6	747	82.2	724	97.0	613	98.4	252	46.9	176	38.2	186	50.2	156	50.3	195	65.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																		
New York.....	4,692	51.5	5,486	75.5	4,389	73.2	5,013	98.6	2,213	50.5	1,768	45.6	1,181	38.1	966	39.8	724	37.7
New Jersey.....	1,127	44.4	1,004	53.3	839	58.1	829	73.3	317	35.0	208	31.0	207	42.3	152	40.7	227	70.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,182	54.6	4,441	70.5	3,926	74.7	3,884	90.7	1,767	50.2	1,185	40.8	969	41.9	636	36.9	503	37.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																		
Ohio.....	3,740	78.5	4,466	107.4	3,373	91.8	2,960	92.6	1,366	51.3	899	38.4	642	32.4	405	26.7	238	25.4
Indiana.....	2,121	78.5	2,987	118.7	2,174	99.2	2,238	113.1	991	59.0	530	39.2	353	35.7	154	22.5	87	25.4
Illinois.....	2,975	52.8	3,767	78.1	2,835	74.1	2,615	85.0	1,042	41.0	476	27.8	264	31.0	96	20.2	39	24.8
Michigan.....	1,574	56.0	1,946	80.4	1,624	77.6	1,289	78.7	418	35.3	255	34.0	125	31.4	29	13.7	5	15.8
Wisconsin.....	1,321	56.6	1,500	72.5	1,223	72.5	1,075	81.7	409	38.8	220	28.4	63	20.6	9	29.1	.....	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																		
Minnesota.....	881	42.4	887	50.6	642	49.3	448	57.4	103	23.4	23	13.4	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	1,388	62.4	2,014	90.2	1,421	74.3	1,310	80.6	465	38.9	192	28.4	50	26.0	6	13.9	.....	.....
Missouri.....	2,442	74.1	3,325	107.0	2,457	91.7	2,258	104.1	904	52.5	448	37.9	232	34.0	124	32.3	37	26.3
North Dakota.....	167	28.9	168	52.6	69	37.8	[2] 63	[2] 46.6	[2] 5	[2] 35.3	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	268	45.9	280	69.7	177	53.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	464	38.9	640	60.0	489	46.2	220	48.6	22	17.9	3	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1,069	63.2	1,400	95.2	1,064	74.6	748	75.1	128	35.1	10	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																		
Delaware.....	131	64.7	142	76.9	101	59.9	127	86.6	68	54.4	42	37.4	39	42.6	33	42.3	29	37.8
Maryland.....	802	61.9	983	82.7	819	78.6	946	101.2	427	54.7	298	43.4	323	55.4	272	57.9	271	60.6
District of Columbia.	223	67.4	202	72.5	184	79.9	164	92.3	78	59.2	47	62.6	24	46.4	15	34.3	19	47.7
Virginia.....	1,649	80.0	1,589	85.7	1,713	103.4	1,710	113.1	895	73.1	789	49.4	881	62.0	893	72.0	793	65.5
West Virginia.....	797	65.3	925	96.5	705	92.4	625	101.1	168	38.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	1,563	70.8	1,788	94.4	1,593	98.5	1,873	133.8	835	77.9	581	58.5	561	64.6	390	51.8	384	52.0
South Carolina.....	1,011	66.7	1,102	82.2	997	86.6	1,100	110.5	451	63.9	291	41.4	298	44.6	289	48.6	238	41.0
Georgia.....	1,701	65.2	2,034	91.8	1,447	78.8	1,634	106.0	740	62.5	484	45.8	357	39.4	290	41.9	273	52.8
Florida.....	402	53.4	394	74.5	308	78.7	215	79.8	88	46.9	36	25.6	30	34.3	19	34.9	19	54.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																		
Kentucky.....	2,153	94.0	2,780	129.5	1,976	106.3	2,116	128.3	978	74.0	674	58.3	552	56.2	377	48.3	252	36.6
Tennessee.....	1,956	89.5	2,400	118.8	1,817	102.8	2,026	131.4	876	69.6	554	49.9	474	47.3	354	42.7	213	31.2
Alabama.....	1,572	73.5	1,791	97.9	1,380	91.2	1,399	110.8	611	61.3	318	33.0	296	38.4	209	35.4	116	37.5
Mississippi.....	1,338	74.5	1,250	80.6	1,017	78.9	1,071	94.6	474	57.3	264	33.4	205	33.8	112	29.8	56	41.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																		
Arkansas.....	1,201	76.3	1,587	121.0	1,157	102.6	972	121.1	333	68.7	144	33.1	92	43.8	34	34.8	10	32.9
Louisiana.....	1,107	66.8	1,071	77.5	857	76.6	845	89.9	447	61.5	230	32.5	214	41.3	73	20.7	113	52.4
Oklahoma.....	874	52.7	[5] 511	[5] 64.7	[6] 35	[6] 56.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,439	62.6	2,095	68.7	1,591	71.2	1,375	86.4	404	49.4	150	24.8	73	34.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN:																		
Montana.....	168	44.7	99	40.7	39	29.5	12	30.6	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	158	48.5	111	68.6	30	35.6	6	18.4	4	26.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	48	32.9	20	21.6	7	11.5	4	19.2	2	21.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	378	47.3	295	54.7	189	45.9	104	53.5	26	65.2	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	554	169.3	450	230.4	322	209.6	358	299.4	159	173.1	149	159.3	98	159.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	196	95.9	69	56.1	28	47.0	27	66.8	1	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	188	50.4	207	74.8	133	64.0	126	87.5	29	33.4	17	42.2	2	17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	97	118.5	56	132.3	14	30.6	24	38.5	4	9.4	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																		
Washington.....	439	38.4	210	40.5	111	31.8	47	62.6	5	20.9	2	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	297	44.1	249	60.2	150	47.8	87	49.8	35	38.5	9	17.2	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,329	55.9	1,196	80.5	779	64.5	644	74.5	179	32.0	63	16.6	1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] No blind persons reported.
[2] Figures for Dakota territory.
[3] No blind persons reported for Dakota territory.
[4] Figures for Dakota territory given under North Dakota.
[5] Includes figures for Indian Territory.
[6] Figures for Oklahoma territory only. Figures for Indian Territory not available.

Table 7 shows, for each census from 1830 to 1910, inclusive, the per cent distribution by geographic divisions of the reported blind population of the United States, in comparison with that of the total population.

The changes in the geographic distribution of the blind population during the period covered by Table 7 are in general much the same as the changes in the distribution of the total population. The East South Central division, however, which shows a pronounced decrease in its proportion of the total population for the 80-year period as a whole, contained a slightly larger proportion of the reported blind population in 1910 than in 1830, while in the East North Central division, which shows an increase in both respects, the

increase was distinctly more marked in the case of the blind population. In the South Atlantic division, on the other hand, which shows a decided decrease in its proportion both of the total and of the blind population, the decrease was much more marked in the latter instance, and in the Middle Atlantic division, where there has also been a decrease, the decrease in the percentage of the total blind population reported from the division was likewise the more pronounced. It will be observed that at each enumeration since statistics of the blind have been gathered in connection with the Federal census the South Atlantic division has contained a larger proportion of the blind than of the total population of the country; this statement also holds true for the East South Central division for each census except that of 1830.

Table 7

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830
United States:									
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Blind population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England:									
Total population	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.8	13.1	15.2
Blind population	7.1	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.1	10.3	12.1	14.4	14.7
Middle Atlantic:									
Total population	21.0	20.3	20.3	20.9	22.9	23.7	25.4	26.5	27.9
Blind population	17.5	16.9	18.1	19.9	21.1	25.0	24.1	25.3	26.7
East North Central:									
Total population	19.8	21.0	21.5	22.3	23.7	22.0	19.5	17.1	11.4
Blind population	20.5	22.6	22.2	20.8	20.8	18.8	14.8	10.0	6.8
West North Central:									
Total population	12.7	13.6	14.2	12.3	10.0	6.9	3.8	2.5	1.1
Blind population	11.7	13.5	12.5	10.3	8.0	5.3	2.9	1.9	0.7
South Atlantic:									
Total population	13.3	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.2	17.1	20.2	23.0	28.3
Blind population	14.5	14.1	15.6	17.2	18.5	20.3	25.7	31.7	37.2
East South Central:									
Total population	9.1	9.9	10.3	11.1	11.4	12.8	14.5	15.1	14.1
Blind population	12.3	12.7	12.2	13.5	14.5	14.3	15.6	15.2	11.7
West South Central:									
Total population	9.6	8.6	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.6	4.1	2.6	1.9
Blind population	9.8	8.1	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.1	3.9	1.5	2.3
Mountain:									
Total population	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	.....	.....
Blind population	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	.....	.....
Pacific:									
Total population	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.5	.....	.....
Blind population	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	(1)	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

BLINDNESS IN CITIES.

Interest attaches to the question whether blindness is more or less prevalent in the larger cities than in the smaller cities and country districts. Normally the number of blind persons in the larger cities would be smaller relatively to the total population than in the smaller cities and country districts, by reason of the fact that the population of the larger cities contains fewer old people relatively; in 1910, for example, the percentage of the total population of cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants represented by persons 65 years of age or over was 3.6, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 4.6 for communities of less than 25,000 and rural districts. In addition to this, there is, of course, the circumstance that medical facilities for treating diseases of the eye are much better in the larger cities than elsewhere, and that knowledge regarding the proper care and hygiene of the eyes is probably more general. On the other hand, the concentration of industry in the larger cities would naturally tend to increase somewhat the number of cases of blindness resulting from industrial accident or occupational diseases, and the fact that venereal disease, one of the most serious causes of blindness, and other general diseases affecting the vision are more common in cities would also counteract to some extent the factors tending to reduce the ratio of blind to total population. Still other circumstances might be mentioned which would contribute to the same result, such as the fact that homes and workshops for the blind are more apt to be located in the larger cities, the latter being especially important as they would to a greater or less extent draw to the cities the blind who had not yet passed the years of economic productivity.

Table 8 shows, by geographic divisions and states, the number of blind persons enumerated in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over, cities of 25,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants, and the smaller cities and rural districts, together with the ratio of blind to total population in each case. In connection with the figures in this table it should be noted that the enumeration of the blind may have been somewhat more complete in the smaller places and rural districts than in the more populous communities. This is due to the fact that in the former the enumerators probably were in the majority of instances actual residents within their own enumeration districts and hence were likely either to know personally the blind within the district or else to know who they were, which was not so often the case in the larger cities.

It will be seen from the table that the number of blind persons enumerated relatively to the total population was in the great majority of instances much smaller in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over than in the smaller cities and rural districts. So generally is this the case, in fact, that any exception would seem to justify the supposition that there must be some special circumstance to explain the variation. Of the nine geographic divisions, only two, the East and West South Central, fail to show a lower ratio for the cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over, the exception in the former instance resulting almost wholly, and that in the latter largely, from the fact that in certain states of these divisions the state school for the blind is located in one of the larger cities, and that the inmates of these schools were enumerated for the most part in the institutions rather than with their families. The apparent variations from the rule shown for some of the individual states are likewise explained in part by the presence in the larger cities of schools, homes, or workshops for the blind, examples of this being Tennessee and Texas. In other instances, however, as in South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, the explanation must be sought elsewhere, the higher ratio for the larger cities being due possibly to causes already referred to as tending to increase the relative frequency of blindness in the larger cities.

Table 8

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION: 1910.									
	Total number.					Number per 100,000 general population.				
	Total.	In cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over.			Elsewhere.	Total.	In cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over.			Elsewhere.
		Total.	In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over.	In cities of 25,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants.			Total.	In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over.	In cities of 25,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants.	
UNITED STATES	57,272	14,255	10,009	4,246	43,017	62.3	49.9	49.3	51.5	67.8
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England	4,090	1,682	922	760	2,408	62.4	51.8	57.4	46.4	72.8
Middle Atlantic	10,001	4,753	3,825	928	5,248	51.8	44.4	44.5	44.0	61.0
East North Central	11,731	3,073	2,250	823	8,658	64.3	48.7	47.2	53.0	72.5
West North Central	6,679	1,089	692	397	5,590	57.4	45.8	43.9	49.5	60.4
South Atlantic	8,279	1,174	756	418	7,105	67.9	62.3	64.5	58.7	68.9
East South Central	7,019	827	619	208	6,192	83.5	93.2	103.5	71.9	82.3
West South Central	5,621	680	244	436	4,941	64.0	69.7	72.0	68.5	63.3
Mountain	1,787	223	106	117	1,564	67.9	50.2	49.7	50.7	71.4
Pacific	2,065	754	595	159	1,311	49.3	44.3	41.5	59.4	52.7
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	585	56	.....	56	529	78.8	66.0	.....	66.0	80.4
New Hampshire	291	38	.....	38	253	67.6	39.6	.....	39.6	75.6
Vermont	301	.....	.....	.....	301	84.6	.....	.....	.....	84.6
Massachusetts	2,046	1,201	735	466	845	60.8	55.7	64.1	46.2	69.8
Rhode Island	314	184	110	74	130	57.9	50.0	49.0	51.6	74.4
Connecticut	553	203	77	126	350	49.6	37.5	32.7	41.3	61.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	4,692	2,543	2,229	314	2,149	51.5	40.2	39.5	45.8	77.2
New Jersey	1,127	499	293	206	628	44.4	36.6	39.5	33.1	53.5
Pennsylvania	4,182	1,711	1,303	408	2,471	54.6	56.7	58.9	50.8	53.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	3,740	1,171	971	200	2,569	78.5	65.6	69.8	50.8	86.1
Indiana	2,121	375	239	136	1,746	78.5	78.3	102.3	55.4	78.6
Illinois	2,975	914	706	208	2,061	52.8	34.9	32.3	47.9	68.3
Michigan	1,574	373	176	197	1,201	56.0	44.4	30.4	75.3	61.0
Wisconsin	1,321	240	158	82	1,081	56.6	40.5	42.3	37.4	62.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	881	147	129	18	734	42.4	24.7	25.0	22.9	49.6
Iowa	1,388	150	.....	150	1,238	62.4	45.4	.....	45.4	65.3
Missouri	2,442	627	528	99	1,815	74.1	58.1	56.4	68.4	82 0
North Dakota	167	.....	.....	.....	167	28.9	.....	.....	.....	28.9
South Dakota	268	.....	.....	.....	268	45.9	.....	.....	.....	45.9
Nebraska	464	63	35	28	401	38.9	32.4	28.2	39.9	40.2
Kansas	1,069	102	.....	102	967	63.2	57.2	.....	57.2	63.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	131	45	.....	45	86	64.7	51.5	.....	51.5	74.8
Maryland	802	345	345	.....	457	61.9	61.8	61.8	.....	62.0
District of Columbia	223	223	223	.....	.....	67.4	67.4	67.4	.....	.....
Virginia	1,649	178	87	91	1,471	80.0	60.8	68.2	55.1	83.2
West Virginia	797	37	.....	37	760	65.3	50.8	.....	50.8	66.2
North Carolina	1,563	33	.....	33	1,530	70.8	55.2	.....	55.2	71.3
South Carolina	1,011	65	.....	65	946	66.7	76.3	.....	76.3	66.1
Georgia	1,701	207	101	106	1,494	65.2	68.6	65.2	72.2	64.7
Florida	402	41	.....	41	361	53.4	42.9	.....	42.9	54.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	2,153	275	195	80	1,878	94.0	80.3	87.1	67.4	96.4
Tennessee	1,956	383	340	43	1,573	89.5	118.8	140.8	53.1	84.5
Alabama	1,572	169	84	85	1,403	73.5	76.0	63.3	94.8	73.2
Mississippi	1,338	.....	.....	.....	1,338	74.5	.....	.....	.....	74.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	1,201	49	.....	49	1,152	76.3	106.7	.....	106.7	75.4
Louisiana	1,107	258	244	14	849	66.8	70.3	72.0	50.0	65.8
Oklahoma	874	25	.....	25	849	52.7	27.9	.....	27.9	54.2
Texas	2,439	348	.....	348	2,091	62.6	73.5	.....	73.5	61.1
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	168	17	.....	17	151	44.7	43.4	.....	43.4	44.8
Idaho	158	.....	.....	.....	158	48.5	.....	.....	.....	48.5
Wyoming	48	.....	.....	.....	48	32.9	.....	.....	.....	32.9
Colorado	378	140	106	34	238	47.3	48.8	49.7	46.3	46.5
New Mexico	554	.....	.....	.....	554	169.3	.....	.....	.....	169.3
Arizona	196	.....	.....	.....	196	95.9	.....	.....	.....	95.9
Utah	188	66	.....	66	122	50.4	55.8	.....	55.8	47.8
Nevada	97	.....	.....	.....	97	118.5	.....	.....	.....	118.5
PACIFIC:										
Washington	439	110	96	14	329	38.4	25.9	28.1	16.7	45.9
Oregon	297	48	48	.....	249	44.1	23.2	23.2	.....	53.5
California	1,329	596	451	145	733	55.9	55.7	50.9	78.8	56.1

It will be observed, however, that while the places of 25,000 or over as a class generally comprise fewer blind persons relatively to their population than do the smaller places and rural districts, the larger places within this group (those having 100,000 inhabitants or over) show but a slightly lower ratio than do the smaller (those having 25,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants), while for the individual divisions and states for which comparison can be made the former class in the majority of cases shows the higher ratio. This phenomenon is in large measure due to the same causes which occasion the exceptions to the rule that the ratio

is lower in the cities of 25,000 or over than in the smaller cities and rural districts. Thus in Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, for example, the higher ratio for the cities of 100,000 or over is explained to a greater or less extent by the presence in these cities of institutions for the blind.

Statistics as to blindness in cities were not presented in the report for 1900; the reports for 1880 and 1890, however, showed the number of blind persons enumerated in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over. Table 9 shows for the United States as a whole for 1910, 1890, and 1880 the blind population in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over, cities of 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants, and smaller cities and country districts, respectively, together with the ratio of blind to total population in each case.

Table 9 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Total.	In cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over.			Elsewhere.
		Total.	In cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over.	In cities of 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants.	
Number:					
1910	57,272	12,026	10,009	2,017	45,246
1890	50,568	6,272	5,009	1,263	44,296
1880	48,928	5,454	4,748	706	43,474
Number per 100,000 general population:					
1910	62.3	49.1	49.3	48.3	67.0
1890	80.8	53.5	51.7	62.3	87.0
1880	97.6	75.9	76.1	74.5	101.2

At each of the three censuses covered by the table the number of blind persons enumerated per 100,000 of the general population was considerably lower for cities having 50,000 inhabitants or over than it was in the remainder of the country. It will be observed, however, that the ratio for cities of 100,000 or over was slightly higher both in 1910 and 1880 than that for the cities of 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants. Each class of communities shows a decrease in the ratio for the 30-year period covered by the table; the percentages of decrease show a remarkably close correspondence, that for cities of 50,000 or over being 35.3, that for the remainder of the country 33.8, and that for cities of 100,000 or over and for cities of 50,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants, 35.2 in each case.

Table 10 shows for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or over in 1910 the number of blind persons enumerated and the ratio of blind to total population, with comparative figures for 1890 and 1880, so far as available.

The exceptionally high ratios of blind to total population shown for Nashville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Oakland, and Louisville for 1910 are explained in large measure, if not entirely, by the presence in these cities of institutions for the blind. The highest ratios shown for any cities not having institutions or workshops for the blind are those for New Orleans and Memphis (72 and 71.7 per 100,000, respectively), which are probably to be accounted for by the presence in these cities of a large Negro population, blindness being much more prevalent among Negroes than among whites. This latter factor in all probability is also operative in Nashville and possibly other cities referred to above as having exceptionally high ratios.

Table 10

DIVISION AND CITY.	BLIND POPULATION.					
	1910		1890		1880	
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population.
New England division:						
Boston, Mass.	457	68.1	286	63.8	270	74.4
Cambridge, Mass.	75	71.5	31	44.3	30	57.0
Fall River, Mass.	66	55.3	39	52.4	(1)	(1)
Lowell, Mass.	54	50.8	38	48.9	40	67.3
Worcester, Mass.	83	56.9	65	76.8	51	87.5
Providence, R. I.	110	49.0	93	70.4	82	78.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	27	26.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Haven, Conn.	50	37.4	58	71.3	37	58.8
Middle Atlantic division:						
Albany, N. Y.	62	61.8	92	96.9	82	90.
Buffalo, N. Y.	164	38.7	116	45.4	125	80.6
New York, N. Y.	1,848	38.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manhattan Borough.	914	39.2	[2] 753	[2] 49.7	[2] 1,093	[2] 90.6
Bronx Borough.	135	31.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brooklyn Borough.	661	40.4	[3] 268	[3] 32.0	[3] 371	[3] 61.9
Queens Borough.	89	31.3	[4] 70	[4] 54.7	[4] 64	[4] 70.7
Richmond Borough.	49	57.0	28	54.2	56	143.6
Rochester, N. Y.	87	39.9	59	44.1	64	71.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	68	49.5	85	96.4	45	86.9
Jersey City, N. J.	158	59.0	64	39.3	47	38.9
Newark, N. J.	97	27.9	79	43.4	101	74.0
Paterson, N. J.	38	30.3	26	33.2	35	68.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,045	67.5	818	78.1	838	98.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	195	36.5	[5] 152	[5] 44.2	[5] 143	[5] 60.8
Scranton, Pa.	63	48.5	35	46.5	(1)	(1)
East North Central division:						
Cincinnati, Ohio.	266	73.2	166	55.9	148	58.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	251	44.8	119	45.5	77	48.1
Columbus, Ohio.	288	158.7	66	74.9	46	89.1
Dayton, Ohio.	71	60.9	40	65.3	(1)	(1)
Toledo, Ohio.	95	56.4	50	61.4	12	23.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	239	102.3	94	89.2	68	90.6
Chicago, Ill.	706	32.3	335	30.5	218	43.3
Detroit, Mich.	127	27.3	87	42.3	60	51.6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	49	43.5	32	53.1	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.	158	42.3	78	38.1	67	58.0
West North Central division:						
Minneapolis, Minn.	78	25.9	57	34.6	(1)	(1)
St. Paul, Minn.	51	23.7	32	24.0	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.	122	49.1	79	52.7	16	28.7
St. Louis, Mo.	406	59.1	214	47.4	270	77.0
Omaha, Nebr.	35	28.2	22	15.7	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic division:						
Baltimore, Md.	345	61.8	326	75.0	287	86.4
Washington, D. C.	223	67.4	184	79.9	183	103.0
Richmond, Va.	87	68.2	61	74.9	71	111.6
Atlanta, Ga.	101	65.2	48	73.2	(1)	(1)
East South Central division:						
Louisville, Ky.	195	87.1	124	77.0	130	105.0
Memphis, Tenn.	94	71.7	43	66.7	(1)	(1)
Nashville, Tenn.	246	222.9	50	65.6	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.	84	63.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
West South Central division:						
New Orleans, La.	244	72.0	241	99.6	203	93.9
Mountain division:						
Denver, Colo.	106	49.7	23	21.6	(1)	(1)
Pacific division:						
Seattle, Wash.	50	21.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Spokane, Wash.	46	44.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.	48	23.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Cal.	114	35.7	24	47.6	(1)	(1)
Oakland, Cal.	159	105.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Cal.	178	42.7	173	57.9	149	63.7

[1] Figures not available.
[2] Figures for New York City as constituted at this census.
[3] Figures for Kings County.
[4] Figures for Queens County as constituted at this census, including territory now forming Nassau County.
[5] Includes figures for Allegheny.

In 35 of the 50 cities for which figures are given in Table 10, the ratio of blind to total population was less in 1910 than the corresponding ratio for the United States as a whole (62.3). Of the 15 cities in which the ratio was higher, 10 (Boston, Cambridge, Phila-

delphia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Washington, Louisville, Nashville, and Oakland) contained schools, homes, or workshops for the blind. The remaining 5 (Richmond, Atlanta, Memphis, Birmingham, and New Orleans) are all southern cities containing a large Negro population.

The figures for censuses prior to 1910 in Table 10 are presented solely for purposes of reference; owing to the uncertain comparability of the returns for the respective censuses, they can not be regarded as affording an accurate index of the changes from census to census in the amount of blindness in the different cities. Some cities, however, show so marked a falling off for the 30-year period 1880–1910 in the ratio of blind to total population that it seems safe to assume that there has in fact been a considerable actual decrease. Of particular interest is the striking decrease shown for the various boroughs of New York City, which would seem to indicate that, taking the total population of the city into consideration, there has been a pronounced decrease in the prevalence of blindness.

SEX.

Table 11 shows for each census from 1850 to 1910, inclusive, the total number of blind males and females reported, the number per 100,000 of the general population of the same sex, and the number of males per 100 females in the blind population in comparison with the corresponding ratio in the general population. Comparative figures for 1830 and 1840 are not available.

Table 11 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Male.		Female.		Males per 100 females in the blind population.	Males per 100 females in the general population.
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population of same sex.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population of same sex.		
1910	32,443	68.5	24,829	55.6	130.7	106.0
1900	37,054	95.5	27,709	74.5	133.7	104.4
1890	28,080	87.6	22,488	73.6	124.9	105.0
1880	26,748	104.8	22,180	90.0	120.6	103.6
1870	11,343	58.2	8,977	47.1	126.4	102.2
1860	7,227	44.9	5,431	35.4	133.1	104.7
1850	5,455	46.1	4,339	38.2	125.7	104.3

The 57,272 blind persons enumerated at the census of 1910 comprised 32,443 males and 24,829 females, the number of males per 100 females thus being 130.7, as compared with 106 in the general population. Blind persons are much more numerous, relatively speaking, among the male than among the female population, the ratio of blind to total population being 68.5 per 100,000 for the former as compared with only 55.6 per 100,000 for the latter. This higher ratio for males is of course due primarily to the fact that certain of the more important causes of blindness, among which may be mentioned injuries in mine explosions and other industrial accidents, wounds received in military service, and syphilis, are causes which affect the male population to a much greater extent than the female population.

While the considerable excess of males in the blind population is to be explained in part by the excess of males in the general population, the main cause is the much greater prevalence of blindness among males than among females, to which reference has just been made. The influence of the former factor may be eliminated by dividing the number of blind males per 100,000 of the total male population by the number of blind females per 100,000 of the total female population, the result, multiplied by 100, of course giving the number of blind males per 100 blind females which there would be in a population evenly divided as to sex and having the same ratio of blind to total population for the respective sexes as in the population actually reported. The figure obtained in this way is 123.2, and the difference between this and the actual figure (130.7), amounting to 7.5, indicates the extent to which the ratio is raised by the excess of males in the general population.

The variations from census to census in the ratio of blind males to blind females are not easy to explain. The decrease in the ratio between 1860 and 1880 may result in part from an increased accuracy of enumeration, affecting the number of blind females to a somewhat greater extent relatively than the number of blind males; cases of blindness from injury, which, as already pointed out, occur among the male population to a much greater extent than among the female, are perhaps less likely to be missed than cases of blindness from disease, which constitute the bulk of the cases found among the female population. This seems the more probable for the reason that these decades, particularly that from 1860 to 1870, would have been expected to show an increase in the ratio by reason of the cases of blindness resulting from wounds received or disease contracted in the Civil War. The increase in the ratio which is shown for 1910 as compared with 1880 may be accounted for, at least in part, by the great industrial growth of the country during this period, one result of which would naturally be an increase in the number of cases of blindness from industrial accident or occupational disease, and hence in the number among the male population. Furthermore, the progress which has been made during this period in the treatment of diseases of the eye, and hence in the prevention of blindness from disease, would, unless accompanied by equal progress in the prevention of blindness from industrial accidents, which seems somewhat doubtful, have reduced the ratio of blindness to a greater extent relatively among the female population than among the male, and in this way tended to raise the ratio of males to females in the blind population.

Table 12 shows, for the principal foreign countries publishing statistics of the blind, the total male and female blind population at the last census for which

figures are available, the number per 100,000 general population of the same sex, and the number of males per 100 females in comparison with the number of males per 100 females in the general population.

Table 12

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION. Male. Total.	Male. Per 100,000 general population of same sex.	Female. Total.	Female. Per 100,000 general population of same sex.	Males per 100 females.	Males per 100 females in the general population.
NORTH AMERICA.							
Bermuda Islands	1901	7	(1)	6	(1)	(2)	112.2
Canada	1911	1,850	48.4	1,388	41.0	133.3	112.9
Danish Antilles	1911	28	223.9	49	336.1	(2)	85.8
Grenada	1901	30	100.0	38	113.6	(2)	89.6
Jamaica	1911	887	223.2	853	196.6	104.0	91.6
Mexico	1910	7,116	94.8	4,746	62.0	149.9	98.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1901	267	184.8	245	189.3	109.0	111.7
United States:							
Continental United States	1910	32,443	68.5	24,829	55.6	130.7	106.0
Hawaii	1910	112	91.0	68	98.8	(2)	178.9
Porto Rico	1910	727	130.5	876	156.2	83.0	99.4
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Argentina [3]	1895	1,748	83.7	1,778	95.3	98.3	111.9
Bolivia [4]	1900	1,187	144.9	939	115.3	126.4	100.6
Chile	1907	1,513	93.2	1,088	67.0	139.1	99.9
Uruguay	1908	416	78.4	426	83.2	97.7	103.6
EUROPE.							
Austria	1910	10,175	72.5	9,641	66.3	105.5	96.5
Belgium	1910	1,740	47.3	1,483	39.7	117.3	98.4
Bulgaria	1905	2,430	118.1	2,912	147.2	83.4	104.0
Cyprus	1901	916	756.6	816	703.7	112.3	104.4
Denmark [5]	1911	691	51.6	761	53.6	90.8	94.3
England and Wales	1911	13,257	76.0	13,079	70.2	101.4	93.7
Finland	1900	1,209	90.1	2,020	147.4	59.9	97.9
France	1901	14,721	77.8	12,453	63.8	118.2	96.8
Germany	1900	17,818	64.2	16,516	57.7	107.9	96.9
Prussia	1910	10,956	55.2	9,997	49.2	109.6	97.7
Saxony	1910	1,244	53.5	1,016	40.9	122.4	93.6
Gibraltar	1901	14	89.0	19	162.0	(2)	134.1
Hungary	1900	9,580	100.0	9,797	101.3	97.8	99.1
Ireland	1911	2,133	97.3	2,179	99.1	97.9	99.7
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	1911	79	112.6	76	96.5	(2)	89.1
Italy	1901	21,105	130.6	17,055	104.5	123.7	99.0
Malta and Gozo	1901	221	193.8	197	209.9	112.2	121.5
Netherlands	1909	1,349	46.5	1,361	46.0	99.1	98.0
Norway	1910	1,175	104.6	1,008	81.6	116.6	91.0
EUROPE—Continued.							
Portugal [6]	1911	3,861	136.5	4,055	129.5	95.2	90.3
Roumania	1899	2,979	98.4	1,988	67.8	149.8	103.3
Russia (European) [7]	1897	96,608	191.4	110,760	211.4	87.2	96.3
Scotland	1911	1,638	70.9	1,679	68.5	97.6	94.2
Serbia	1900	1,320	103.0	1,099	90.7	120.1	105.8
Sweden	1900	1,671	66.7	1,742	66.2	95.9	95.3
Switzerland [8]	1895–6	1,109	78.2	998	66.5	111.1	94.5
ASIA.							
Ceylon	1901	2,269	119.2	1,478	88.5	153.5	114.0
Formosa [4]	1905	8,314	516.1	7,361	515.1	112.9	112.7
Hongkong [9]	1911	101	35.7	124	79.7	81.5	182.1
India	1911	221,916	[10] 138.3	221,737	[10] 144.9	100.1	[10] 104.8
Philippine Islands [11]	1903	7,868	225.0	7,943	227.5	99.1	100.2
Russia (Asiatic) [12]	1897	19,596	163.1	20,936	194.2	93.6	111.5
AFRICA.							
Egypt [13]	1907	69,027	1,229.0	79,253	1,422.0	87.1	100.8
Mauritius and dependencies	1901	399	195.1	199	114.6	200.5	117.8
St. Helena	1901	1	(1)	2	(1)	(2)	171.8
Seychelles Islands	1901	14	(1)	8	(1)	(2)	104.2
Sierra Leone	1901	39	93.2	39	112.1	(2)	120.3
Uganda Protectorate [14]	1911	4,555	409.2	3,268	242.2	139.4	82.5
Union of South Africa	1911	3,525	114.8	3,025	104.2	116.5	105.7
Cape of Good Hope	1911	1,773	141.2	1,309	100.0	135.4	95.9
Natal	1911	534	94.6	502	79.8	106.4	89.7
Orange Free State	1911	297	107.0	219	87.4	135.6	110.7
Transvaal	1911	921	94.8	995	139.2	92.6	135.9
AUSTRALASIA.							
Commonwealth of Australia [15]	1911	1,754	75.8	1,388	64.8	126.4	108.0
New South Wales	1911	591	68.9	420	53.2	140.7	108.7
Queensland	1911	213	64.6	170	61.5	125.3	119.3
South Australia	1911	192	92.6	166	82.5	115.7	103.1
Tasmania	1911	78	79.9	68	72.6	(2)	104.2
Victoria	1911	595	90.8	507	76.8	117.4	99.3
Western Australia	1911	85	52.6	57	47.3	(2)	134.0
New Zealand [16]	1911	279	52.5	203	42.6	137.4	111.6

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.
[2] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.
[3] Exclusive of uncivilized Indians.
[4] Enumerated population only.
[5] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[6] Includes Azores and Madeira.
[7] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[8] Figures for general population used in computing ratios relate to 1888.
[9] Chinese population.
[10] In computing this ratio persons for whom no returns as to infirmities were secured were deducted from the general population.
[11] Civilized population.
[12] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[13] Exclusive of estimated Badawi population.
[14] Native population in administered districts.
[15] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.
[16] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.

General Table 1 (p. 165) gives the total male and female blind population reported for each division and state in 1910. Table 13 shows, for each division and state, the total number of blind males and blind females enumerated and the number per 100,000 of the general population of the same sex; the number of males per 100 females in the blind population, in comparison with that in the total population; and the number of blind males that would have been reported per 100 blind females if the general population had been evenly divided as to sex, assuming that the ratio of blind to total population for each sex remained the same.

Both for males and for females the East South Central division shows the highest ratio of blind to total population (90.2 and 76.6, respectively, per 100,000). For males the Mountain division, owing to the important mining interests there, taken in connection with the high prevalence of blindness among the Indian and Mexican population of the division, ranked second in this respect. In the case of the female population, however, the ratio for which is but little affected by the industrial hazard, the South Atlantic division ranked second, partly by reason of its large Negro population, which has a relatively high ratio of blindness, and partly by reason of the prevalence of trachoma in certain areas. For males the lowest ratio (57.8 per 100,000) was that for the Middle Atlantic division, largely perhaps on account of the considerable number of younger immigrants in this division, the mining activities of the Pacific division, which shows the lowest ratio when both sexes are considered together, raising the ratio in this division for males considered separately to a figure slightly higher than that for the Middle Atlantic. For the female population, however, the lowest ratio (37.1 per 100,000) was that for the Pacific division.

Table 13

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION: 1910. Male. Total.	Male. Per 100,000 general population of same sex.	Female. Total.	Female. Per 100,000 general population of same sex.	Males per 100 females. In population as enumerated.	Males per 100 females. If general population had been evenly divided as to sex.	Males per 100 females in the general population: 1910.
UNITED STATES	32,443	68.5	24,829	55.6	130.7	123.2	106.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
New England	2,227	68.2	1,863	56.7	119.5	120.3	99.3
Middle Atlantic	5,676	57.8	4,325	45.5	131.2	127.0	103.3
East North Central	6,691	71.2	5,040	56.9	132.8	125.1	106.0
West North Central	3,890	63.8	2,789	50.3	139.5	126.8	109.9
South Atlantic	4,511	73.5	3,768	62.2	119.7	118.2	101.2
East South Central	3,830	90.2	3,189	76.6	120.1	117.8	101.9
West South Central	3,124	68.7	2,497	58.9	125.1	116.6	107.2
Mountain	1,106	74.8	681	58.9	162.4	127.0	127.9
Pacific	1,388	58.7	677	37.1	205.0	158.2	129.5
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	357	94.7	228	62.4	156.6	151.8	103.2
New Hampshire	155	71.7	136	63.5	114.0	112.9	100.9
Vermont	150	82.2	151	87.1	99.3	94.4	105.3
Massachusetts	1,084	65.5	962	56.2	112.7	116.5	96.7
Rhode Island	170	62.9	144	52.9	118.1	118.9	99.3
Connecticut	311	55.2	242	43.9	128.5	125.7	102.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	2,586	56.4	2,106	46.5	122.8	121.3	101.2
New Jersey	611	47.5	516	41.3	118.4	115.0	102.9
Pennsylvania	2,479	62.9	1,703	45.7	145.6	137.6	105.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	2,160	88.7	1,580	67.7	136.7	131.0	104.4
Indiana	1,194	86.3	927	70.4	128.8	122.6	105.0
Illinois	1,695	58.2	1,280	46.9	132.4	124.1	106.8
Michigan	892	61.3	682	50.3	130.8	121.9	107.3
Wisconsin	750	62.1	571	50.7	131.3	122.5	107.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	555	50.1	326	33.7	170.2	148.7	114.6
Iowa	804	70.0	584	54.2	137.7	129.2	106.6
Missouri	1,373	81.3	1,069	66.6	128.4	122.1	105.1
North Dakota	85	26.8	82	31.6	(1)	(1)	122.4
South Dakota	161	50.8	107	40.1	150.5	126.7	118.9
Nebraska	265	42.2	199	35.3	133.2	119.5	111.2
Kansas	647	73.0	422	52.4	153.3	139.3	110.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	75	72.5	56	56.6	(1)	(1)	104.6
Maryland	446	69.2	356	54.7	125.3	126.5	98.9
District of Columbia	120	75.9	103	59.5	116.5	127.6	91.3
Virginia	896	86.5	753	73.4	119.0	117.8	100.9
West Virginia	456	70.8	341	59.1	133.7	119.8	111.6
North Carolina	796	72.5	767	69.2	103.8	104.8	99.2
South Carolina	553	73.6	458	60.0	120.7	122.7	98.5
Georgia	948	72.6	753	57.7	125.9	125.8	100.1
Florida	221	56.1	181	50.5	122.1	111.1	110.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	1,206	103.8	947	83.9	127.3	123.7	103.0
Tennessee	1,035	93.8	921	85.2	112.4	110.1	102.1
Alabama	862	80.2	710	66.7	121.4	120.2	101.0
Mississippi	727	80.3	611	68.5	119.0	117.2	101.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	635	78.4	566	74.0	112.2	105.9	106.0
Louisiana	619	74.1	488	59.4	126.8	124.7	101.7
Oklahoma	500	56.7	374	48.2	133.7	117.6	113.7
Texas	1,370	67.9	1,069	56.9	128.2	119.3	107.4
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	118	52.0	50	33.5	(1)	(1)	152.1
Idaho	93	50.1	65	46.4	(1)	(1)	132.5
Wyoming	31	33.8	17	31.3	(1)	(1)	168.8
Colorado	240	55.7	138	37.5	173.9	148.5	116.9
New Mexico	336	191.7	218	143.4	154.1	133.7	115.3
Arizona	131	110.5	65	75.8	(1)	(1)	138.2
Utah	103	52.3	85	48.2	(1)	(1)	111.5
Nevada	54	102.8	43	146.6	(1)	(1)	179.2
PACIFIC:							
Washington	281	42.7	158	32.7	177.8	130.6	136.3
Oregon	199	51.8	98	34.0	(1)	(1)	133.2
California	908	68.6	421	39.9	215.7	171.9	125.5

[1] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

The number of males per 100 females in the blind population was higher (205) in the Pacific division than in any other, the Mountain division ranking second with 162.4; it was lowest (119.5) in the New England division, although it was only slightly higher in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions. Of the individual states for which the ratios are given in the table, California, with 215.7 blind males to each 100 blind females, shows the greatest excess of males, Washington and Colorado ranking next; in Vermont, on the other hand, there was an excess of females.

The excess of males over females, or vice versa, in the blind population is, of course, determined to a considerable extent by the relative number of the two sexes in the general population; when the influence of this factor is eliminated, as is done in the sixth column of Table 13, according to the method explained on page 29, considerable changes take place, although the Pacific division still shows the highest excess of males. The excess for the Mountain division, however, which in the blind population as actually enumerated was much greater than that for any of the remaining divisions except the Pacific, would, if the general population were evenly divided between the sexes, be the same as that for the Middle Atlantic and but slightly greater than that for the two North Central divisions; these four divisions, all of which have important mining interests, constitute, in fact, a group by themselves. The excess would be least in the West South Central division, in which the number of blind males to each 100 blind females would be only 116.6 if the general population were evenly divided as to sex, and would be only slightly higher in the East South Central and South Atlantic divisions, these three divisions likewise falling in a group by themselves. In the remaining division, the New England division, the ratio would be higher than in the three southern divisions, but somewhat lower than in the group of four divisions above mentioned.

Of the states for which the ratios of males to females are given in the table, California, by reason of its mining interests, still shows the highest ratio (171.9 per 100) when the influence of the excess of males in the general population is eliminated, Maine ranking next, followed by Minnesota and Colorado. The high excess for Maine is somewhat difficult of explanation; Minnesota and Colorado are of course important mining states. Vermont would show an excess of females in the blind population if the general population were evenly divided as to sex, possibly because of a greater longevity among the females.

AGE.

As has already been suggested, the subject of age is one of fundamental importance in any study of statistics of the blind, by reason of the fact that blindness, while liable to occur at any age, is peculiarly a defect incident to old age. For this reason special interest attaches to Table 14, which shows the age distribution of the blind population in 1910 in comparison with that of the total population, and also the number of blind persons per 100,000 of the general population of the same age.

Table 14 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number per 100,000 general population of same age.
Total	91,972,266	.....	57,272	.....	62.3
Age reported	91,803,211	100.0	57,121	100.0	62.2
Under 5 years	10,631,364	11.6	551	1.0	5.2
Under 1 year	2,217,342	2.4	70	0.1	3.2
1 to 4 years	8,414,022	9.2	481	0.8	5.7
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	10.6	1,248	2.2	12.8
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	9.9	1,997	3.5	21.9
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	9.9	2,200	3.9	24.3
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	9.9	2,253	3.9	24.9
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	8.9	2,247	3.9	27.5
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	7.6	2,291	4.0	32.9
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	7.0	2,530	4.4	39.6
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	5.7	2,797	4.9	53.2
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	4.9	3,325	5.8	74.4
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	4.2	3,748	6.6	96.1
55 to 59 years	2,786,951	3.0	3,695	6.5	132.6
60 to 64 years	2,267,150	2.5	4,483	7.8	197.7
65 to 69 years	1,679,503	1.8	5,102	8.9	303.8
70 to 74 years	1,113,728	1.2	5,111	8.9	458.9
75 to 79 years	667,302	0.7	5,108	8.9	765.5
80 to 84 years	321,754	0.4	4,129	7.2	1,283.3
85 years or over	167,237	0.2	4,306	7.5	2,574.8
Age not reported	169,055	.....	151	.....	.....

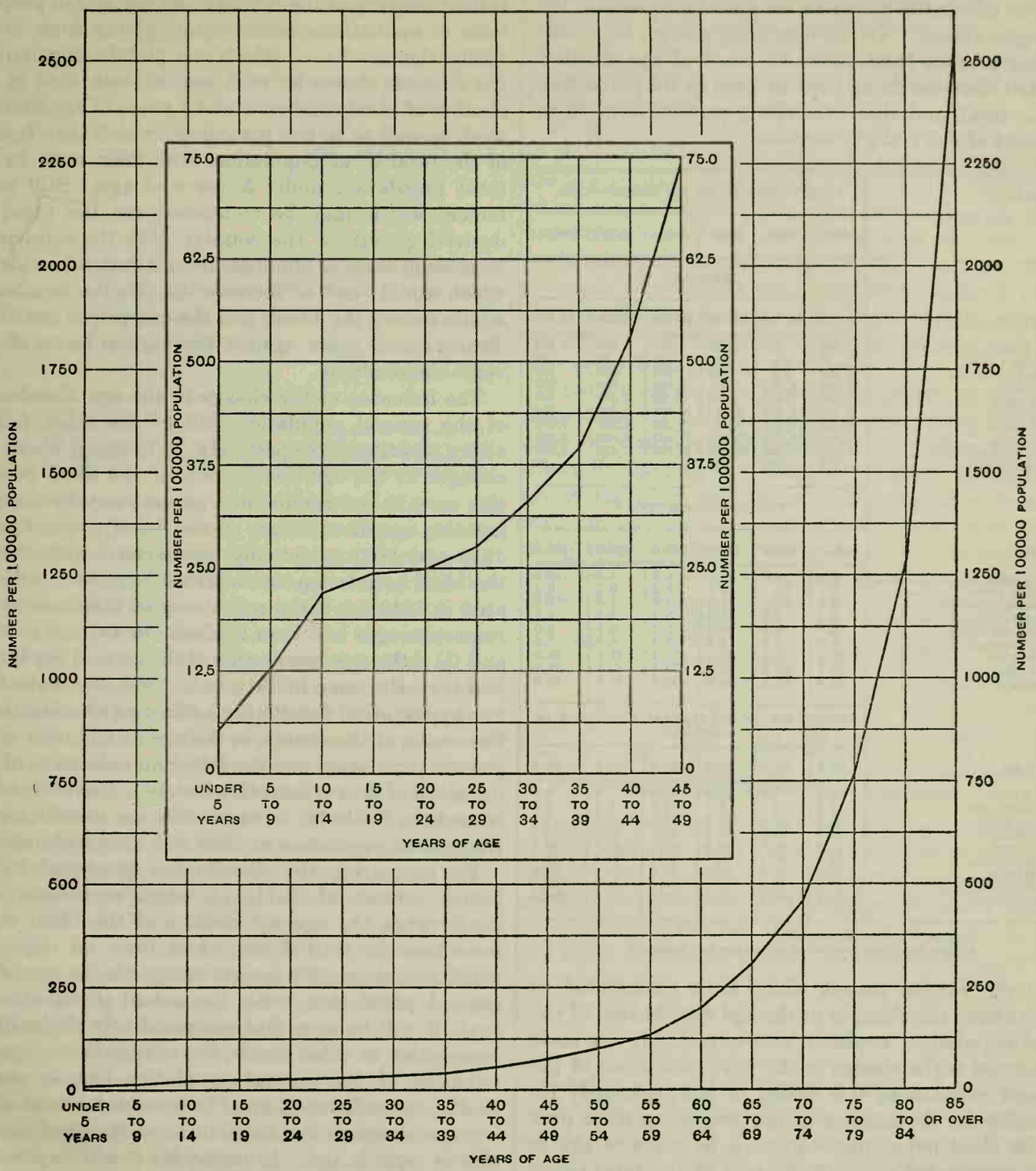
It will at once be observed that, in respect to age distribution, the situation in the blind population is almost the exact reverse of that in the population at large, in that the number of blind persons increases, generally speaking, with each succeeding age group, while in the general population the number of persons decreases with each succeeding group. Two distinct causes contribute to bring about this situation. In the first place, since blindness is a defect which may occur at any period of life, and which is ordinarily not associated with any physical disorder likely to occasion death, the number of blind persons in any given generation will under normal conditions increase steadily with advancing years up to extreme old age. A second and more important factor contributing to an increase in the amount of blindness in the later age groups as compared with the earlier is found in the circumstance that two of the chief causes of blindness—namely, cataract, probably the leading single cause, and glaucoma—are peculiarly affections incident to advancing years; cataract, it is true, may occur at any period of life, but is so commonly associated with old age that the term "senile cataract" is employed as a generic designation for all forms of noncongenital cataract except those resulting directly from traumatism or disease. As a result of these two important factors approximately one-half (49.4 per cent) of the total blind population reported in 1910 were 60 years of age or over, while the corresponding proportion for the general population was only 6.8 per cent, or about one-fifteenth. The contrast may be brought out in another way, by a comparison of the median ages. The median age of the general population in 1910 was 24 years—that is, one-half of the general population were under 24 years of age and one-half had passed that age—while the median age of the blind population was 59.6 years, or about two and one-half times as great.

As a result of these contrasting tendencies, the number of blind persons reported per 100,000 of the general population of the same age increases with each succeeding group, from 3.2 for the group comprising infants under 1 year of age to the high figure of 2,574.8 for persons 85 years of age or over. During the earlier years of life the increase is comparatively slow, but beginning with the age of 40 it proceeds at a constantly accelerated rate. This progressive increase in the ratio of blind to total population is brought out by the diagram on the opposite page, which shows the number of blind per 100,000 of the general population in each age group in 1910. In order to bring out more clearly the changes in the ratio during the first five decades of life, these changes are shown on a larger scale in the upper part of the diagram.

The small number of infants under 1 year of age reported as blind (70) is at first sight somewhat surprising in view of the widespread publicity that has been given to the campaign for the prevention of blindness among newly born infants. As a matter of fact, however, it is probable that any enumeration of the blind will always be seriously defective as far as this particular age group is concerned by reason of the fact that in a large proportion of cases of children born blind or becoming blind soon after birth some time elapses before the existence of blindness is recognized, and the further fact that parents will always be more or less reluctant to admit having blind infants, especially where the blindness is due to ophthalmia neonatorum, which involves a certain stigma to the parents by reason of the fact that in the majority of instances it has its origin in venereal infection. There is also in all probability a considerable deficiency in the returns as to the number of blind children from 1 to 4 years of age, though by no means to the same extent as in the case of those for infants under 1 year.

Table 15 (p. 34) shows the age distribution of the blind population of the United States as reported at each census from 1860 to 1910, together with the number enumerated in each age group per 100,000 of the general population of the same age. For censuses prior to 1860 statistics as to the age of the blind population are not available. While, as already indicated, the absolute numbers for the respective censuses are not comparable, marked changes in the per cent distribution by age may be accepted as significant in the absence of any very good grounds for supposing that the omissions affected one age group to a materially greater extent than another. In order to make the comparison it is necessary to employ a somewhat different age grouping from that shown in most of the other tables relating to age.

DIAGRAM 1.—BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS: 1910.



The most striking fact brought out by Table 15 is the steady increase in the proportion of persons 60 years of age or over in the blind population throughout the half century covered by the table, such persons constituting only 36 per cent, or somewhat more than one-third, of the total in 1860, as compared with 49. 4 per cent, or practically one-half, 50 years later. In marked contrast to the consistent increase in the relative importance of this age group is the decrease in the importance of the groups comprising persons under 20. In 1860 almost exactly one-fifth (20.1 per cent) of the blind population reported were less than 20 years of age, while in 1910 the proportion was but slightly more than one-tenth (10.5 per cent), each of the four 5-year age groups into which persons under 20 are divided sharing the decrease. These figures, taken in conjunction with the fact that in 1910 the absolute number reported in each of the age groups under 20 years was the smallest for any census since the inauguration in 1880 of definite attempts to secure scientific statistics of the blind, make it seem probable that whatever the tendency may be as to increase or de-

crease in the amount of blindness in the population taken as a whole, or in the adult population, there has been a decided decrease in its prevalence among the youngest classes. Of the remaining groups, that comprising persons from 20 to 39 years of age shows a marked decrease from 1860 to 1910 in its proportion of the total, and that comprising persons from 40 to 59 years of age a slight increase.

Table 15

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.					
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
	NUMBER.					
Total	57,272	64,763	50,568	48,928	20,320	12,658
Under 5 years	551	645	763	934	319	322
Under 1 year	70	(1)	100	108	40	40
1 to 4 years	481	(1)	663	826	279	282
5 to 9 years	1,248	1,662	1,421	1,823	800	573
10 to 14 years	1,997	2,873	2,069	2,730	1,317	760
15 to 19 years	2,200	3,128	2,218	2,863	1,365	889
20 to 39 years	9,321	9,885	8,467	9,237	4,291	2,686
40 to 59 years	13,565	15,034	12,089	11,043	4,692	2,861
60 years or over	28,239	31,246	22,809	20,298	7,529	4,543
Age not reported	151	290	732	.....	7	24
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[2]					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.5
Under 1 year	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
1 to 4 years	0.8	(1)	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.2
5 to 9 years	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.5
10 to 14 years	3.5	4.5	4.2	5.6	6.5	6.0
15 to 19 years	3.9	4.9	4.5	5.9	6.7	7.0
20 to 39 years	16.3	15.3	17.0	18.9	21.1	21.3
40 to 59 years	23.7	23.3	24.3	22.6	23.1	22.6
60 years or over	49.4	48.5	45.8	41.5	37.1	36.0
	NUMBER PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME AGE.					
Total	62.3	85.2	80.8	97.6	52.7	40.3
Under 5 years	5.2	7.0	10.0	13.5	5.8	6.6
Under 1 year	3.2	(1)	6.4	7.5	3.6	4.3
1 to 4 years	5.7	(1)	10.9	15.1	6.3	7.2
5 to 9 years	12.8	18.7	18.8	28.1	16.6	13.7
10 to 14 years	21.9	35.6	29.4	47.8	27.5	20.4
15 to 19 years	24.3	41.4	33.8	57.1	33.8	26.4
20 to 39 years	30.5	40.5	42.6	59.4	36.7	27.6
40 to 59 years	82.6	116.9	121.9	144.0	81.4	68.1
60 years or over	454.2	641.4	588.6	717.8	389.6	337.0

[1] Separate figures not available.
[2] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

Of the various factors which have contributed to bring about the changes in the age distribution of the blind population, as shown above, probably the most influential is the change in the age distribution of the general population, this being, in fact, primarily responsible for the increase in the proportion 60 or over in the blind population. Persons 60 years of age or over represented only 4.3 per cent of the total population of the United States in 1860, as compared with 6.8 per cent in 1910; since old age is the period of life in which blindness is most prevalent, a relatively small increase in the proportion of the general population over 60 years of age will normally be accompanied by a relatively large increase in the proportion of blind above that age. Another factor of importance is the development of medical knowledge and treatment of diseases of the eye, which dates practically from the invention of the ophthalmoscope in 1851, and is therefore virtually synchronous with the period covered by the table. Of particular interest in this connection is the discovery of the etiology and method of prophylaxis of ophthalmia neonatorum, dating from about 1880,[1] the results of which are plainly apparent in the decrease shown by each census since 1880 in the number of blind children under 5 years of age enumerated, as well as in the percentage which they formed of the total blind population and their ratio to the total population under 5 years of age. Still other factors which may be mentioned are the rapid industrial growth of the country with the consequent increase in cases of blindness from industrial accidents, which would tend to increase the relative number of adults among the blind, and the campaigns instituted during recent years against the various forms of preventable blindness.

The influence of the change in the age distribution of the general population and of the other factors above mentioned, respectively, in bringing about the changes in the age distribution of the blind population may be determined in a general way by comparing the age distribution of the blind population in 1910 and 1860 as actually enumerated with that of the blind population which would have been enumerated in 1910 (*a*) if the prevalence of blindness at the respective ages had been the same in 1910 as in 1860, and (*b*) if the age distribution of the general population had been the same in 1910 as in 1860, the first of the two hypothetical distributions affording an indication of the results of the change in the age distribution of the general population and the latter an indication of the net result of the various other factors. This comparison is made in Table 16, in which the age distribution of the general population in 1910 and 1860 is also shown.

By comparing the distribution presented in the fourth column of Table 16, which represents practically what the age distribution of the blind would have been in 1910 if there had been no change in conditions since 1860 except as regards the age of the general population, with the actual distribution in 1910, it will be seen that comparatively slight differences exist; in other words, the change in the age distribution of the general population has, in and of itself, been sufficiently great to account for most of the changes shown in the distribution of the blind population as regards age. In particular it will be observed that the percentage 60 or over in the hypothetical blind population for which figures are given would be 44.7, as compared with actual percentages of 36 in 1860 and 49.4 in 1910, so that the larger percentage of old persons among the blind in 1910 as compared with 1860 is explained in the main by the larger proportion of old persons in the general population.

[1] The gonococcus bacillus was discovered in 1879 and soon afterward identified as the etiological factor in the great majority of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum; the Credé method of prevention was discovered in 1884.

Table 16 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[1]

AGE GROUP.	Total population.		Blind population.			
			1910			
	1910	1860	As enumerated.	If ratio of blind to total population in each age group had been the same as in 1860.[2]	If age distribution of general population had been the same as in 1860.[3]	1860
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	11.6	15.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.5
5 to 9 years	10.6	13.3	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.5
10 to 14 years	9.9	11.9	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.0
15 to 19 years	9.9	10.7	3.9	5.1	5.5	7.0
20 to 39 years	33.3	31.1	16.3	18.0	19.8	21.3
40 to 59 years	17.9	13.4	23.7	23.9	23.2	22.6
60 years or over	6.8	4.3	49.4	44.7	40.9	36.0

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.
[2] Obtained by applying the ratio of blind to total population for the respective age groups in 1860 to the general population of the corresponding age groups in 1910.
[3] Obtained by applying the ratio of blind to total population for the respective age groups in 1910 to the general population of the corresponding age groups in 1860.

The distribution in the next to the last column of Table 16 simply expresses the net results of the changes between 1860 and 1910 in the relative prevalence of blindness at the different ages as shown in the last section of Table 15. By a comparison of the figures in this column with those in the following column, which shows the distribution of the blind population enumerated in 1860, it will be seen that if the constitution of the general population as regards age had not changed, the blind population in 1910 would still have contained a larger proportion of old people than in 1860, although the difference would have been much less; that the proportion in the two age groups comprising persons between 20 and 59 years would have been approximately the same; and that the proportion under 5 years would have been distinctly smaller than in 1860. The decrease shown in the percentages for all the age groups under 20 years is probably in considerable measure the result of the discovery, during the decade 1880–1890, of the means of prophylaxis against ophthalmia neonatorum, which has greatly reduced the number of cases of blindness resulting from this disease, and which at the census of 1910 would have affected almost solely the numbers in the younger age groups of the blind population. The larger proportion of old people among the blind is, of course, in part the natural consequence of the decrease in the proportion at the younger ages; moreover, since blindness is not ordinarily associated with any disorder likely to occasion death, any general advances in medical science bringing about a reduction in the number of persons annually becoming blind would tend to increase the relative number of old persons in the blind population, partly by reason of the advancing age of those already blind, and partly because those threatened with blindness in extreme old age are less likely to seek medical or surgical relief than those at the earlier ages. Another possibility should be borne in mind in the present connection, however, namely, that the completeness of the enumeration for the respective ages may have varied at the respective censuses, a circumstance which would, of course, affect the age distribution of the blind population as reported at these censuses.

While, for the reasons previously stated, the ratios of blind to total population for the respective censuses are to a greater or less extent incomparable, the degree of incomparability is probably somewhat less for 1910 and 1880 than in the case of the other censuses. It is, therefore, of interest to note that for each age group shown in Table 15 the ratio was much smaller in 1910 than in 1880, the decrease being greatest relatively for the groups comprising persons under 20, and least for that comprising persons 60 or over.

The net result of the various changes in the age distribution of the blind population has been to bring about a considerable increase in the median age, as shown by the following table, which gives the median age of the blind population as reported at each census from 1860 to 1910, inclusive, compared with that of the total population.

Table 17

YEAR.	MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.[1]		YEAR.	MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.[1]	
	Total.	Blind.		Total.	Blind.
1910	24.0	59.6	1880	20.9	52.3
1900	22.9	58.9	1870	20.1	49.0
1890	21.4	56.7	1860	19.4	47.7

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

The median age of the blind population reported in 1860 was 47.7 years, compared with 59.6 years, as already noted, in 1910; in other words, the median age of this class of the population has increased about 12 years during the half century covered by the table. The blind population of the United States at the present time is thus a distinctly older population than it was 50 years ago, and it is probable that this tendency toward concentration in the older age groups will become even more prominent in the future, as increasing knowledge concerning the occupations involving a special risk of blindness from accident or occupational disease permits the development of more effective means of combating the industrial hazard and as the campaign against blindness from preventable disease, and particularly from ophthalmia neonatorum and trachoma, becomes more widely spread and more effective.

Table 18 presents statistics regarding the age distribution of the blind population in the principal foreign countries for which figures regarding age are available. For some countries it has been necessary to employ a grouping somewhat different from that shown for the majority of the countries included; wherever this has been done, however, the grouping employed has been indicated by means of a footnote.

TABLE 18.—BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, WITH NUMBER PER 100,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE.

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION.								
		Total.	Under 5 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 39 years of age.	40 to 59 years of age.	60 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
		NUMBER.								
AMERICA.										
Canada	1911	3,238	[1] 150	([1])	[1] 272	([1])	539	698	1,568	11
United States:										
Continental United States	1910	57,272	551	1,248	1,997	2,200	9,321	13,565	28,239	151
Hawaii	1910	180	4	1	2	6	46	72	49	.....
Porto Rico	1910	1,603	18	38	46	54	195	344	908	.....
EUROPE.										
Bulgaria	1905	5,342	66	96	154	190	674	955	3,207	.....
Denmark [2]	1911	1,452	38	56	93	71	237	323	630	4
England and Wales	1911	26,336	465	609	775	905	[3] 6,215	[3] 7,527	[3] 9,840	.....
Finland	1900	3,229	13	38	91	113	490	821	1,663	.....
France	1901	27,174	[4] 800	([4])	[4] 1,548	([4])	3,191	5,931	15,502	202
Germany	1900	34,334	659	996	1,344	1,362	5,920	8,792	15,204	57
Prussia	1910	20,953	403	637	878	933	3,695	5,404	8,976	27
Saxony	1910	2,260	35	[5] 179	([5])	[5] 340	[5] 570	[5] 703	[5] 433	.....
Hungary	1900	19,377	[6] 163	[6] 1,088	([6])	770	3,127	4,785	9,427	17
Ireland	1911	4,312	16	27	47	79	475	836	2,832	.....
Italy	1901	38,160	[7] 594	[7] 1,845	([7])	[7] 5,944	([7])	[7] 16,520	[7] 13,174	83
Netherlands	1909	2,710	85	103	137	132	408	549	1,296	.....
Norway [8]	1910	2,183	20	26	74	81	231	316	1,337	98
Russia (European) [9]	1897	207,368	[1] 12,058	([1])	[1] 17,617	([1])	36,229	49,103	92,251	110
Scotland	1911	3,317	44	86	115	135	629	906	1,402	.....
Serbia	1900	2,419	26	67	78	100	432	575	1,141	.....
Sweden	1900	3,413	18	53	116	134	644	809	1,639	.....
Switzerland	1895–96	2,107	34	46	57	66	321	520	1,053	10
ASIA.										
Ceylon	1901	3,747	289	344	316	423	1,274	796	305	.....
India	1911	443,653	11,989	20,243	21,315	20,240	101,665	123,907	142,271	2,023
Philippine Islands [10]	1903	15,811	[11] 1,432	([11])	[11] 1,012	[11] 2,197	[11] 3,695	[11] 3,829	[11] 3,646	.....
Russia (Asiatic) [12]	1897	40,532	[1] 2,365	([1])	[1] 3,748	([1])	7,353	9,066	17,962	38
AFRICA.										
Union of South Africa	1911	6,550	73	124	176	210	940	1,297	3,728	2
Cape of Good Hope	1911	3,082	26	62	100	125	468	633	1,667	1
Natal	1911	1,036	14	17	23	21	123	184	654	.....
Orange Free State	1911	516	7	9	15	17	73	87	308	.....
Transvaal	1911	1,916	26	36	38	47	276	393	1,099	1
AUSTRALASIA.										
Commonwealth of Australia [13]	1911	3,142	26	55	87	108	450	778	1,608	30
New South Wales	1911	1,011	8	18	24	34	133	245	540	9
Queensland	1911	383	4	11	21	24	69	86	166	2
South Australia	1911	358	1	11	18	10	49	71	190	8
Tasmania	1911	146	.....	1	8	5	29	32	68	3
Victoria	1911	1,102	12	9	9	31	142	307	584	8
Western Australia	1911	142	1	5	7	4	28	37	60	.....
New Zealand [14]	1911	482	5	11	9	23	69	97	266	2
		PER CENT OF TOTAL.[15]								
AMERICA.										
Canada	1911	100.0	[1] 4.6	([1])	[1] 8.4	([1])	16.7	21.6	48.6	.....
United States:										
Continental United States	1910	100.0	1.0	2.2	3.5	3.9	16.3	23.7	49.4	.....
Hawaii	1910	100.0	2.2	0.6	1.1	3.3	25.6	40.0	27.2	.....
Porto Rico	1910	100.0	1.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	12.2	21.5	56.6	.....
EUROPE.										
Bulgaria	1905	100.0	1.2	1.8	2.9	3.6	12.6	17.9	60.0	.....
Denmark [2]	1911	100.0	2.6	3.9	6.4	4.9	16.4	22.3	43.5	.....
England and Wales	1911	100.0	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4	[3] 23.6	[3] 28.6	[3] 37.4	.....
Finland	1900	100.0	0.4	1.2	2.8	3.5	15.2	25.4	51.5	.....
France	1901	100.0	[4] 3.0	([4])	[4] 5.7	([4])	11.8	22.0	57.5	.....
Germany	1900	100.0	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.0	17.3	25.6	44.4	.....
Prussia	1910	100.0	1.9	3.0	4.2	4.5	17.7	25.8	42.9	.....
Saxony	1910	100.0	1.5	[5] 7.9	([5])	[5] 15.0	[5] 25.2	[5] 31.1	[5] 19.2	.....
Hungary	1900	100.0	[6] 0.8	[6] 5.6	([6])	4.0	16.2	24.7	48.7	.....
Ireland	1911	100.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	11.0	19.4	65.7	.....
Italy	1901	100.0	[7] 1.6	[7] 4.8	([7])	[7] 15.6	([7])	[7] 43.4	[7] 34.6	.....
Netherlands	1909	100.0	3.1	3.8	5.1	4.9	15.1	20.3	47.8	.....
Norway [8]	1910	100.0	1.0	1.2	3.5	3.9	11.1	15.2	64.1	.....
Russia (European) [9]	1897	100.0	[1] 5.8	([1])	[1] 8.5	([1])	17.5	23.7	44.5	.....
Scotland	1911	100.0	1.3	2.6	3.5	4.1	19.0	27.3	42.3	.....
Serbia	1900	100.0	1.1	2.8	3.2	4.1	17.9	23.8	47.2	.....
Sweden	1900	100.0	0.5	1.6	3.4	3.9	18.9	23.7	48.0	.....
Switzerland	1895–96	100.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.1	15.3	24.8	50.2	.....

[1] Figures given are for age groups "under 10" and "10 to 19," respectively.
[2] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[3] Figures given are for age groups "20 to 44," "45 to 64," and "65 or over," respectively.
[4] Figures given are approximately for age groups "under 10" and "10 to 19," respectively.
[5] Figures given are for age groups "5 to 14," "15 to 29," "30 to 49," "50 to 69," and "70 or over," respectively.
[6] Figures given are for age groups "under 6" and "6 to 14," respectively.
[7] Figures given are approximately for age groups "under 6," "6 to 14," "15 to 39," "40 to 69," and "70 or over," respectively.
[8] Figures given are approximately for age groups specified.
[9] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[10] Civilized population.
[11] Figures given are for age groups "under 10," "10 to 14," "15 to 24," "25 to 44," "45 to 64," and "65 or over," respectively.
[12] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[13] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.
[14] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.
[15] In calculating these percentages, persons whose age was not reported have been excluded from the total.

TABLE 18.—BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, WITH NUMBER PER 100,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION.								
		Total.	Under 5 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 39 years of age.	40 to 59 years of age.	60 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
		PER CENT OF TOTAL [1]—continued.								
ASIA.										
Ceylon	1901	100.0	7.7	9.2	8.4	11.3	34.0	21.2	8.1	.....
India	1911	100.0	2.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	23.0	28.1	32.2	.....
Philippine Islands [2]	1903	100.0	[3] 9.1	([3])	[3] 6.4	[3] 13.9	[3] 23.4	[3] 24.2	[3] 23.1	.....
Russia (Asiatic) [4]	1897	100.0	[5] 5.8	([5])	[5] 9.3	([5])	18.2	22.4	44.4	.....
AFRICA.										
Union of South Africa	1911	100.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.2	14.4	19.8	56.9	.....
Cape of Good Hope	1911	100.0	0.8	2.0	3.2	4.1	15.2	20.5	54.1	.....
Natal	1911	100.0	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	11.9	17.8	63.1	.....
Orange Free State	1911	100.0	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	14.1	16.9	59.7	.....
Transvaal	1911	100.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.5	14.4	20.5	57.4	.....
AUSTRALASIA.										
Commonwealth of Australia [6]	1911	100.0	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.5	14.5	25.0	51.7	.....
New South Wales	1911	100.0	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.4	13.3	24.5	53.9	.....
Queensland	1911	100.0	1.0	2.9	5.5	6.3	18.1	22.6	43.6	.....
South Australia	1911	100.0	0.3	3.1	5.1	2.9	14.0	20.3	54.3	.....
Tasmania	1911	100.0	.....	0.7	5.6	3.5	20.3	22.4	47.6	.....
Victoria	1911	100.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.8	13.0	28.1	53.4	.....
Western Australia	1911	100.0	0.7	3.5	4.9	2.8	19.7	26.1	42.3	.....
New Zealand [7]	1911	100.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	4.8	14.4	20.2	55.4	.....
		NUMBER PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME AGE.								
AMERICA.										
Canada	1911	44.9	[5] 9.0	([5])	[5] 19.7	([5])	22.6	57.2	306.3	.....
United States:										
Continental United States	1910	62.3	5.2	12.8	21.9	24.3	30.5	82.6	454.2	.....
Hawaii	1910	93.8	16.6	5.2	14.8	44.0	56.3	213.7	798.0	.....
Porto Rico	1910	143.4	9.7	25.1	32.0	47.5	57.8	242.9	2,021.2	.....
EUROPE.										
Bulgaria	1905	132.4	11.3	18.0	32.7	45.6	63.0	155.3	929.3	.....
Denmark [8]	1911	52.7	11.4	18.5	32.3	27.9	29.9	63.8	233.4	.....
England and Wales	1911	73.0	12.1	16.5	22.1	27.1	[9] 44.5	[9] 129.2	[9] 523.8	.....
Finland	1900	119.0	3.7	12.7	31.8	42.9	62.6	162.0	746.9	.....
France	1901	70.6	[10] 11.8	([10])	[10] 23.8	([10])	27.4	68.5	325.0	.....
Germany	1900	60.9	8.9	15.5	23.0	25.6	34.9	87.3	345.8	.....
Prussia	1910	52.2	8.0	13.8	20.4	[11] 23.7	[11] 30.6	75.2	295.4	.....
Saxony	1910	47.0	6.5	[12] 17.3	([12])	[12] 26.1	[12] 46.9	[12] 117.9	[12] 376.8	.....
Hungary	1900	100.6	[13] 5.3	[13] 28.8	([13])	39.7	58.4	131.3	645.4	.....
Ireland	1911	98.2	3.7	6.2	11.0	18.7	36.5	105.9	491.0	.....
Italy	1901	117.5	[14] 12.0	[14] 29.7	([14])	[14] 50.2	([14])	[14] 198.2	[14] 1,162.1	.....
Netherlands	1909	46.3	11.5	15.4	22.2	23.7	23.8	52.7	246.5	.....
Norway [15]	1910	92.6	7.1	9.3	27.5	35.1	37.9	75.4	514.2	.....
Russia (European) [16]	1897	201.6	[5] 42.8	([5])	[5] 80.3	([5])	124.0	299.7	1,296.7	.....
Scotland	1911	69.7	8.3	16.7	23.5	29.2	42.3	101.9	362.2	.....
Serbia	1900	97.0	6.4	20.3	25.4	34.0	62.6	162.7	1,041.6	.....
Sweden	1900	66.4	3.1	9.7	21.9	27.6	46.2	82.6	267.8	.....
Switzerland	1895-96 [17]	72.2	10.5	14.9	18.6	24.4	38.5	86.8	383.5	.....
ASIA.										
Ceylon	1901	104.9	45.2	68.3	87.0	109.6	110.5	187.5	316.2	.....
India [18]	1911	141.6	27.8	46.8	62.9	77.3	101.7	247.8	876.0	.....
Philippine Islands [2]	1903	226.3	[3] 71.1	([3])	[3] 134.7	[3] 175.1	[3] 193.8	[3] 458.9	[3] 1,606.8	.....
Russia (Asiatic) [4]	1897	177.8	[5] 38.2	([5])	[5] 82.9	([5])	105.9	248.8	1,208.0	.....
AFRICA.										
Union of South Africa	1911	109.7	8.2	15.9	25.3	34.5	49.1	164.1	1,293.1	.....
Cape of Good Hope	1911	120.2	6.3	17.6	31.5	47.6	63.3	182.2	1,256.9	.....
Natal	1911	86.8	8.9	10.3	14.0	16.9	34.4	113.5	1,019.5	.....
Orange Free State	1911	97.7	8.2	13.1	25.3	29.1	44.8	134.0	1,107.2	.....
Transvaal	1911	113.6	10.8	18.7	24.5	28.9	42.1	182.0	1,725.2	.....
AUSTRALASIA.										
Commonwealth of Australia [6]	1911	70.5	4.9	12.1	20.3	24.1	30.9	93.4	562.3	.....
New South Wales	1911	61.4	4.0	10.7	15.3	20.7	24.2	82.7	524.9	.....
Queensland	1911	63.2	5.4	17.3	33.6	37.8	34.9	80.3	474.8	.....
South Australia	1911	87.6	2.1	27.3	46.2	23.3	36.6	95.5	664.1	.....
Tasmania	1911	76.4	.....	4.5	40.5	25.4	49.9	94.7	572.2	.....
Victoria	1911	83.8	8.4	6.9	7.1	22.9	34.3	116.4	608.5	.....
Western Australia	1911	50.3	2.9	17.1	29.9	17.7	27.2	66.1	533.7	.....
New Zealand [7]	1911	47.8	4.2	10.4	9.8	26.0	19.0	57.2	376.0	.....

[1] In calculating these percentages, persons whose age was not reported have been excluded from the total.
[2] Civilized population.
[3] Figures given are for age groups "under 10," "10 to 14," "15 to 24," "25 to 44," "45 to 64," and "65 or over," respectively.
[4] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[5] Figures given are for age groups "under 10" and "10 to 19," respectively.
[6] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.
[7] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.
[8] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[9] Figures given are for age groups "20 to 44," "45 to 64," and "65 or over," respectively.
[10] Figures given are approximately for age groups "under 10" and "10 to 19," respectively.
[11] Figures for general population used in computing ratios are approximately for age groups specified.
[12] Figures given are for age groups "5 to 14," "15 to 29," "30 to 49," "50 to 69," and "70 or over," respectively.
[13] Figures given are for age groups "under 6" and "6 to 14," respectively.
[14] Figures given are approximately for age groups "under 6," "6 to 14," "15 to 39," "40 to 69," and "70 or over," respectively.
[15] Figures given are approximately for age groups specified.
[16] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[17] Figures for general population used in computing ratios relate to 1888 and are approximately for age groups specified.
[18] In computing the ratios for the several age groups persons for whom no returns as to infirmities were secured were not deducted from the total population, as in computing the other ratios given for India, because their age distribution is not shown in the census report.

The following table shows, for the latest year for which figures are available, the median age of the blind population in those countries for which figures are given in Table 18.

Table 19

COUNTRY.	Year.	Median age of blind population.[1]	COUNTRY.	Year.	Median age of blind population.[1]
AMERICA.			ASIA.		
Canada	1911	58.7	Ceylon	1901	27.1
United States:			India	1911	47.1
Continental United States	1910	59.6	Philippine Islands[4]	1903	42.4
Hawaii	1910	49.0	Russia (Asiatic)[5]	1897	55.3
Porto Rico	1910	63.2	AFRICA.		
EUROPE.			Union of South Africa	1911	63.6
Bulgaria	1905	66.1	Cape of Good Hope	1911	62.3
Denmark[2]	1911	55.1	Natal	1911	68.2
England and Wales	1911	56.8	Orange Free State	1911	65.7
Finland	1900	60.6	Transvaal	1911	63.1
France	1901	63.4	AUSTRALASIA.		
Germany	1900	56.4	Commonwealth of Australia[6]	1911	61.2
Prussia	1910	54.9	New South Wales	1911	62.4
Saxony	1910	50.2	Queensland	1911	55.8
Hungary	1900	59.1	South Australia	1911	64.4
Ireland	1911	69.4	Tasmania	1911	57.5
Italy	1901	59.4	Victoria	1911	62.5
Netherlands	1909	58.3	Western Australia	1911	54.1
Norway	1910	71.5	New Zealand[7]	1911	65.4
Russia (European)[3]	1897	55.7			
Scotland	1911	54.3			
Serbia	1900	58.7			
Sweden	1900	58.6			
Switzerland	1895–96	60.1			

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.
[2] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[3] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[4] Civilized population.
[5] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[6] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.
[7] Exclusive of Maoris and of population of annexed Pacific islands.

General Table 3 (p. 167) shows the age distribution of the blind population of the different geographic divisions and states. Table 20 shows the distribution for each division, with percentages, a somewhat broader grouping with respect to age being employed than that used in General Table 3.

Table 20

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION: 1910. United States.	New England division.	Middle Atlantic division.	East North Central division.	West North Central division.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.	Mountain division.	Pacific division.
	NUMBER.									
Total	57,272	4,090	10,001	11,731	6,679	8,279	7,019	5,621	1,787	2,065
Under 20 years	5,996	399	905	1,045	534	1,150	879	711	190	183
Under 5 years	551	45	109	97	51	91	72	57	19	10
5 to 9 years	1,248	91	215	215	117	229	175	139	38	29
10 to 14 years	1,997	133	291	340	173	415	285	237	67	56
15 to 19 years	2,200	130	290	393	193	415	347	278	66	88
20 to 59 years	22,886	1,427	3,998	4,556	2,678	3,431	2,871	2,386	717	822
20 to 29 years	4,500	239	650	809	489	795	671	562	147	138
30 to 39 years	4,821	279	793	949	568	758	649	526	149	150
40 to 49 years	6,122	400	1,171	1,248	732	824	705	584	195	263
50 to 59 years	7,443	509	1,384	1,550	889	1,054	846	714	226	271
60 years or over	28,239	2,256	5,080	6,112	3,450	3,670	3,247	2,498	873	1,053
60 to 69 years	9,585	721	1,842	2,082	1,089	1,216	1,085	890	297	363
70 to 79 years	10,219	864	1,848	2,235	1,266	1,290	1,137	896	315	368
80 years or over	8,435	671	1,390	1,795	1,095	1,164	1,025	712	261	322
Age not reported	151	8	18	18	17	28	22	26	7	7
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[1]									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	10.5	9.8	9.1	8.9	8.0	13.9	12.6	12.7	10.7	8.9
Under 5 years	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.5
5 to 9 years	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.4
10 to 14 years	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	2.7
15 to 19 years	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.7	4.3
20 to 59 years	40.1	35.0	40.0	38.9	40.2	41.6	41.0	42.6	40.3	39.9
20 to 29 years	7.9	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.3	9.6	9.6	10.0	8.3	6.7
30 to 39 years	8.4	6.8	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.4	7.3
40 to 49 years	10.7	9.8	11.7	10.7	11.0	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.0	12.8
50 to 59 years	13.0	12.5	13.9	13.2	13.3	12.8	12.1	12.8	12.7	13.2
60 years or over	49.4	55.3	50.9	52.2	51.8	44.5	46.4	44.6	49.0	51.2
60 to 69 years	16.8	17.7	18.5	17.8	16.3	14.7	15.5	15.9	16.7	17.6
70 to 79 years	17.9	21.2	18.5	19.1	19.0	15.6	16.2	16.0	17.7	17.9
80 years or over	14.8	16.4	13.9	15.3	16.4	14.1	14.6	12.7	14.7	15.6

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

The differences between the respective divisions in regard to the age distribution of the blind population are determined largely by the differences in the corresponding distribution of the total population. Thus the proportion of blind children is largest in the three southern divisions, which are also the divisions showing the largest proportion of children in the general population. Similarly, the proportion of old people in the blind population is highest in New England, which is the division having the highest proportion of old people in its general population. Other causes, however, enter in, among which may be mentioned differences in the relative importance of the various race and nativity classes, which differ more or less in respect to the prevalence of blindness at the different ages, and the existence of trachoma, a cause of blindness which occurs at all ages, as endemic in certain sections of the country.

In five of the nine divisions more than half of the blind population were 60 years of age or over in 1910, the exceptions being the three southern and the Mountain divisions. The highest percentage (55.3) occurred in the New England division and the lowest (44.5) in the South Atlantic division. In four divisions the proportion under 20 years of age exceeded 10 per cent, these being the same divisions as those in which the proportion 60 years of age or over fell below 50 per cent; the percentage under 20 was highest (13.9) in the South Atlantic division, while it was lowest (8) in the West North Central. The proportions from 20 to 59 years of age, or, in other words, still in the years of economic activity, show a remarkably close correspondence for most of the divisions, the percentage at these ages being highest (42.6) in the West South Central, but falling below 40 in only three divisions—the New England, where it was 35, the East North Central, where it was 38.9, and the Pacific, where it was 39.9.

Table 21 shows, for each geographic division, the number of blind persons in 1910 per 100,000 of the general population of the same age.

Table 21

BLIND POPULATION PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME AGE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	United States.	New England division.	Middle Atlantic division.	East North Central division.	West North Central division.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.	Mountain division.	Pacific division.
Total	62.3	62.4	51.8	64.3	57.4	67.9	83.5	64.0	67.9	49.3
Under 5 years	5.2	7.0	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.5	6.2	4.6	6.2	2.8
Under 1 year	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.8	0.7	2.9	5.4	3.5	6.3	1.3
1 to 4 years	5.7	8.1	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.2	6.4	4.9	6.2	3.1
5 to 9 years	12.8	15.7	11.8	12.1	9.5	15.0	16.3	12.0	13.9	8.7
10 to 14 years	21.9	23.8	16.9	19.9	14.8	29.7	29.4	23.3	28.0	17.4
15 to 19 years	24.3	22.3	16.1	22.3	16.3	32.2	38.3	29.4	28.1	24.7
20 to 24 years	24.9	21.5	16.4	22.6	19.9	32.8	43.7	32.0	27.4	17.3
25 to 29 years	27.5	18.4	18.2	25.3	25.3	40.3	45.9	38.5	27.3	14.5
30 to 34 years	32.9	24.7	22.0	32.7	32.7	43.0	58.9	40.9	31.4	19.4
35 to 39 years	39.6	29.3	30.0	38.0	37.2	54.3	62.8	51.6	39.5	21.6
40 to 44 years	53.2	42.7	42.1	51.8	51.6	67.2	87.5	61.7	56.1	39.1
45 to 49 years	74.4	57.5	63.4	68.7	69.3	91.9	111.7	100.2	78.4	58.7
50 to 54 years	96.1	81.5	82.3	91.9	88.8	115.2	140.8	118.0	97.3	69.1
55 to 59 years	132.6	105.1	112.7	123.8	123.2	163.7	187.9	171.2	166.7	93.1
60 to 64 years	197.7	180.0	176.9	193.2	167.3	209.6	271.7	257.2	275.4	142.4
65 to 69 years	303.8	238.7	269.9	289.2	270.2	331.7	455.1	406.0	418.0	243.8
70 to 74 years	458.9	399.8	381.9	406.4	397.4	543.3	699.0	729.8	779.6	323.0
75 to 79 years	765.5	625.9	639.9	722.9	726.9	888.3	1,172.8	1,050.1	1,132.9	589.4
80 to 84 years	1,283.3	887.0	1,062.1	1,192.5	1,243.6	1,542.1	2,010.1	1,797.0	2,262.9	1,086.6
85 years or over	2,574.8	1,978.8	1,986.2	2,226.1	2,516.9	3,189.8	3,828.3	3,558.3	4,686.4	2,311.5

The importance of trachoma as a cause of blindness is suggested by the fact that for 12 of the 19 age groups into which the population whose age was reported is divided, including all the groups comprising persons from 20 to 59 years of age, the highest ratio of blind to total population is shown for the East South Central division, in certain areas of which trachoma is widely prevalent; for five of the remaining groups the highest ratio is shown for the Mountain division, where trachoma is endemic to a considerable extent among the Indians on the reservations. In general, the number of blind persons per 100,000 of the general population of the same age tends to increase with each succeeding age group. In the Pacific division, however, the ratio, after increasing regularly up to the age group "15 to 19 years," decreases in the next two age groups, after which it begins once more to increase, the regularity of the increase in this case being unbroken until the final age group is reached. The explanation for this variation from the general rule is probably to be found in the large Chinese and Japanese population of this division, from which only an insignificant number of blind persons were reported, together with the relatively large number of recent immigrants from foreign countries and also of migrants from other sections of the United States, these elements of the population being concentrated to a greater or less extent in the early and middle years of adult life, and thereby counteracting temporarily the normal tendency for the relative frequency of blindness to increase with the successive age groups. The similar, though less pronounced, variations from the rule occurring in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mountain divi-

sions are probably likewise attributable to the influence of recent immigration, the immigrants constituting a selected class so far as physical defects are concerned.

AGE AND SEX.

Table 22 shows the distribution, by broad age groups, of the male and female blind population in 1910, in comparison with that of the general population.

Table 22

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.[1]	
	Number.		Per cent distribution.[1]			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	[2] 32,443	[2] 24,829	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	3,296	2,700	10.2	10.9	41.2	42.9
Under 5 years	298	253	0.9	1.0	11.4	11.8
5 to 9 years	672	576	2.1	2.3	10.4	10.8
10 to 14 years	1,108	889	3.4	3.6	9.7	10.1
15 to 19 years	1,218	982	3.8	4.0	9.6	10.2
20 to 59 years	14,099	8,787	43.6	35.5	52.1	50.3
20 to 29 years	2,623	1,877	8.1	7.6	18.7	18.9
30 to 39 years	3,020	1,801	9.3	7.3	14.9	14.2
40 to 49 years	3,915	2,207	12.1	8.9	10.9	10.2
50 to 59 years	4,541	2,902	14.0	11.7	7.6	6.9
60 years or over	14,973	13,266	46.3	53.6	6.7	6.8
60 to 69 years	5,497	4,088	17.0	16.5	4.3	4.3
70 to 79 years	5,523	4,696	17.1	19.0	1.9	2.0
80 years or over	3,953	4,482	12.2	18.1	0.5	0.6

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.
[2] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

In view of the fact that blindness among the male population occurs frequently as a result of industrial accidents, which are unimportant as a cause of blindness among the female population, and also of the fact that blindness from venereal disease, which would occur mainly in early and middle adult life, is probably somewhat more common among males than among females, the male blind population would naturally be expected to show a much less marked concentration in the later age groups than the female population, and the table shows that this is the case. Of the total male blind population reported in 1910 only 46.3 per cent were 60 years of age or over, while in the case of the female blind population the percentage was 53.6. On the other hand, the blind males include a much larger number, relatively, of persons in the early and middle years of adult life than do the blind females, 43.6 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the blind males being from 20 to 59 years of age, as compared with only 35.5 per cent, or somewhat more than one-third, of the female blind. The proportion of young persons under 20 years of age shows comparatively little difference for the two sexes, the percentage being 10.2 for males and 10.9 for females. As a result of these differences in age distribution, the median age of the female blind population is 5 years greater than that of the male blind population, the former being 62.3 years and the latter 57.3 years.

Table 23 shows the male and female blind by 5-year age groups, together with the number per 100,000 of the general population of the same age and sex, the number of males per 100 females in each age group for both the general and the blind population, and the number of blind males per 100 blind females which would have been reported for each age group if the general population had been evenly divided as to sex. Diagram 2, on the opposite page, brings out graphically the differences between males and females in respect to the ratios of blind to total population for the various age groups, the changes in the ratios for the first five decades of life being shown on a larger scale in the upper part of the diagram.

Table 23

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION: 1910.						Males per 100 females in the general population.
	Male.		Female.		Males per 100 females.		
	Total.	Per 100,000 general population of same age and sex.	Total.	Per 100,000 general population of same age and sex.	In population as enumerated.	If general population had been evenly divided as to sex.	
Total	32,443	68.5	24,829	55.6	130.7	123.2	106.0
Under 5 years	298	5.5	253	4.8	117.8	114.6	102.5
Under 1 year	32	2.8	38	3.5	(1)	(1)	102.7
1 to 4 years	266	6.2	215	5.2	123.7	119.2	102.4
5 to 9 years	672	13.6	576	11.9	116.7	114.3	101.8
10 to 14 years	1,108	24.1	889	19.7	124.6	122.3	102.1
15 to 19 years	1,218	26.9	982	21.6	124.0	124.5	99.8
20 to 24 years	1,268	27.7	985	22.0	128.7	125.9	102.3
25 to 29 years	1,355	31.9	892	22.7	151.9	140.5	107.8
30 to 34 years	1,416	38.7	875	26.4	161.8	146.6	110.3
35 to 39 years	1,604	47.6	926	30.6	173.2	155.6	111.2
40 to 44 years	1,787	64.1	1,010	40.8	176.9	157.1	112.6
45 to 49 years	2,128	89.5	1,197	57.3	177.8	156.2	113.8
50 to 54 years	2,298	108.9	1,450	81.0	158.5	134.4	117.8
55 to 59 years	2,243	150.7	1,452	111.8	154.5	134.8	114.6
60 to 64 years	2,557	215.6	1,926	178.1	132.8	121.1	109.7
65 to 69 years	2,940	340.3	2,162	265.1	136.0	128.4	105.9
70 to 74 years	2,758	491.1	2,353	426.2	117.2	115.2	101.7
75 to 79 years	2,765	834.6	2,343	697.3	118.0	119.7	98.6
80 to 84 years	2,036	1,324.3	2,093	1,245.8	97.3	106.3	91.5
85 years or over	1,917	2,545.4	2,389	2,598.9	80.2	97.9	81.9
Age not reported	75	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

In practically every age group the ratio of blind to total population for the males exceeds that for the females, the exceptions, the groups comprising infants under 1 year of age and persons 85 years of age or over, being unimportant by reason of the uncertain accuracy of the figures in the first instance and the insignificant amount of the difference, when taken in conjunction with the magnitude of the ratios, in the second. So far as the years of adult life are concerned, the greater ratios shown for males are of course due primarily to the fact that the risk of blindness from industrial accident is confined mainly to the male sex, but even in childhood it is probable that the risk of blindness from injury is somewhat greater for males by reason of the more active and adventurous character of their amusements and the fact that child labor is more frequent in the case of boys than in that of girls.

DIAGRAM 2.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SAME AGE AND SEX, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS: 1910.

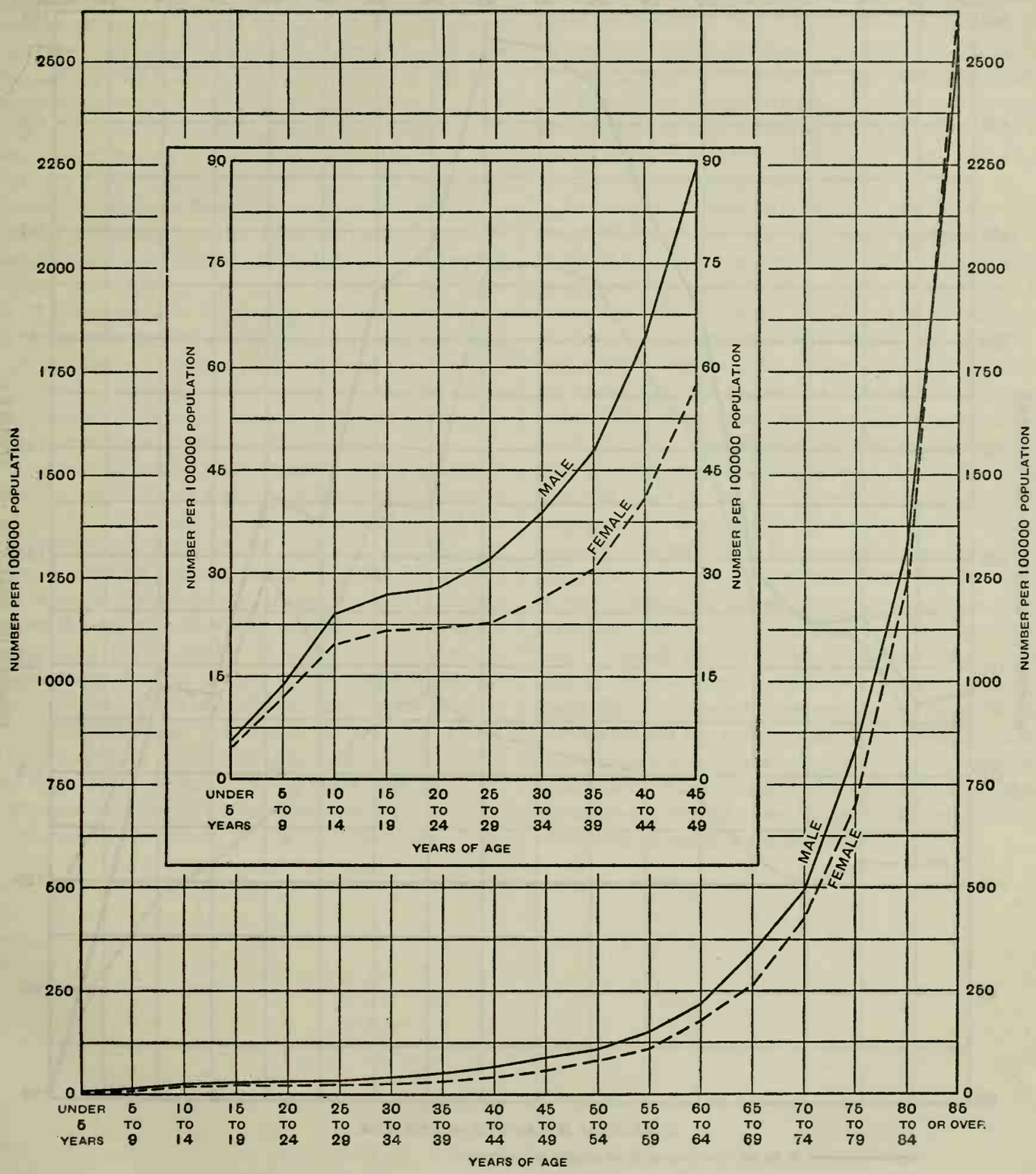
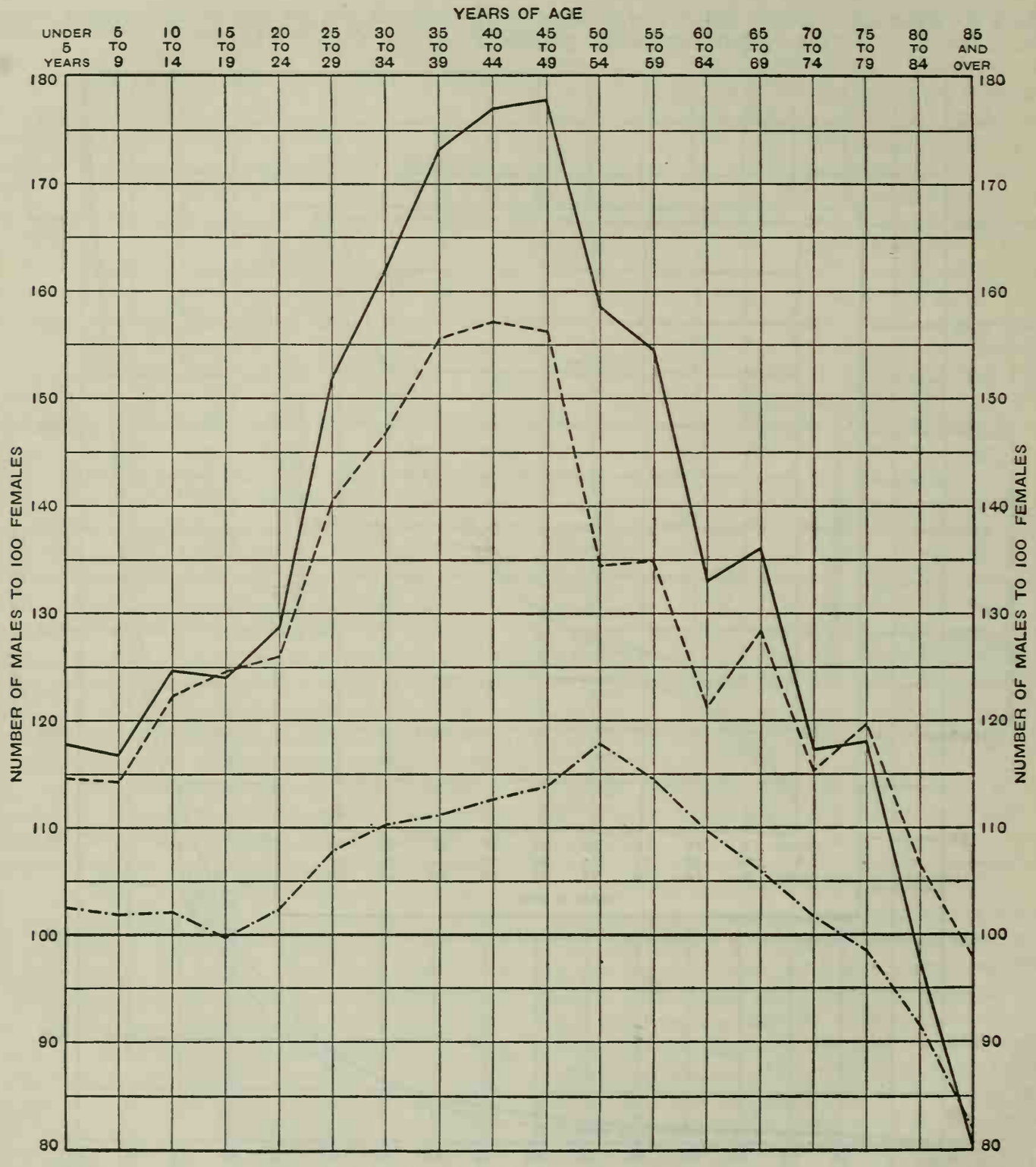


DIAGRAM 3.—MALES PER 100 FEMALES OF THE SAME AGE IN THE BLIND POPULATION AS ENUMERATED, IN THE BLIND POPULATION IF THE GENERAL POPULATION HAD BEEN EVENLY DIVIDED AS TO SEX, AND IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS: 1910.



As is the case when the blind population is considered as a whole, so when the two sexes are considered separately, the ratio of blind to total population increases with each succeeding age group. The rate of increase, however, is by no means uniform for the two sexes. During the earlier years of life, up to the age of 25, the increase, while slightly more rapid for males, is comparatively slow for both sexes. Beginning with the age of 25, however, the special risk of blindness from industrial accident which exists in the case of the male population begins to operate strongly, and the ratio for males commences to increase rapidly; the ratio for females, on the other hand, continues to increase at a relatively slow rate until the age of 40, after which, by reason of the increased incidence of blindness from affections of the eye more commonly occurring in later life, the rate of increase is considerably accelerated, although still somewhat less than that among the males. During the later years of life, however, beginning with the age of 70, when males engaged in occupations involving a special risk of blindness have ordinarily retired from active employment, the ratio for females shows the more rapid increase, until in the final age group the ratios for the two sexes are approximately the same.

The excess of males over females which exists in the blind population as a whole is found also in every age group for which the sex ratio is shown except the two comprising persons of 80 or over. For the age groups comprising persons under 25 years of age the excess is on the whole fairly uniform; after that age, however, it begins to increase, until the ratio reaches its maximum (177.8 males to each 100 females) in the age group "45 to 49 years," although when the influence of the excess of males in the general population is eliminated the maximum falls in the group "40 to 44 years." After 50 years of age the ratio shows a general tendency to decrease, the last two age groups, as already noted, showing an excess of females, mainly by reason of the fact that there is an excess of females in the general population in these two age groups.

The variations in the ratio between the two sexes among the blind in the different age groups are brought out graphically in Diagram 3, on the opposite page, which shows, by 5-year age groups, the number of males per 100 females of the same age in the blind population as enumerated, the number which there would have been in the blind population had the general population been evenly divided as to sex, and, for purposes of comparison, the number in the general population.

Table 24, on the following page, shows, by 5-year age groups, for the different geographic divisions, the number of blind persons per 100,000 of the general population of the same age and sex.

As in the United States as a whole, so in each geographic division, the difference between the ratios of blind to total population for males and females is, in general, greatest in the middle age groups, being comparatively small in childhood and infancy and tending to disappear in the latest age groups. As regards the tendency to an increase in the ratio with advancing age the respective divisions show much the same differences when the two sexes are considered separately as they show when the population is considered without distinction of sex. It should be noted, however, that in the divisions where the presence of a considerable and relatively young foreign-born element or of a relatively large number of migrants from other states in the population interrupts the regularity of the increase in the ratios, a phenomenon to which attention has already been called (p. 39), the interruption is usually more pronounced in the case of females than in that of males. Probably this is because the normally more rapid increase in the ratio for males resulting from the greater risk of blindness from injury tends to counteract in whole or in part the retarding influence which the presence of an element that from the physical standpoint constitutes a selected class would ordinarily exercise upon the ratio.

Table 24

BLIND POPULATION PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME AGE AND SEX: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	United States.		New England division.		Middle Atlantic division.		East North Central division.		West North Central division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	68.5	55.6	68.2	56.7	57.8	45.5	71.2	56.9	63.8	50.3
Under 5 years	5.5	4.8	6.8	7.2	5.3	5.3	4.4	5.7	4.4	3.4
Under 1 year	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.2	0.5	5.1	0.7	0.8
1 to 4 years	6.2	5.2	7.9	8.4	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.3	4.1
5 to 9 years	13.6	11.9	19.5	11.8	13.0	10.6	12.1	12.2	10.3	8.7
10 to 14 years	24.1	19.7	25.0	22.6	18.9	14.8	22.8	17.0	16.2	13.3
15 to 19 years	26.9	21.6	22.4	22.1	17.9	14.4	24.4	20.2	17.7	14.9
20 to 24 years	27.7	22.0	26.1	17.0	17.4	15.4	24.7	20.4	21.0	18.6
25 to 29 years	31.9	22.7	20.9	15.8	23.3	12.7	30.1	20.2	26.3	24.2
30 to 34 years	38.7	26.4	31.7	17.5	26.8	16.7	39.1	25.7	36.3	28.6
35 to 39 years	47.6	30.6	35.1	23.3	35.0	24.5	45.3	29.9	44.5	28.7
40 to 44 years	64.1	40.8	49.6	35.7	53.8	29.1	61.6	40.8	60.5	41.3
45 to 49 years	89.5	57.3	72.6	42.0	81.8	43.4	84.9	50.8	77.3	59.6
50 to 54 years	108.9	81.0	97.2	65.6	100.5	63.0	102.5	79.8	98.0	77.1
55 to 59 years	150.7	111.8	144.9	66.1	143.3	81.2	140.7	105.0	143.5	98.3
60 to 64 years	215.6	178.1	212.0	150.0	203.6	151.3	221.7	162.5	179.6	152.8
65 to 69 years	340.3	265.1	269.0	211.5	319.0	223.7	337.7	237.5	303.6	231.1
70 to 74 years	491.1	426.2	423.7	379.1	430.0	338.9	440.6	370.5	424.9	365.6
75 to 79 years	834.6	697.3	741.1	531.6	707.8	583.3	764.0	681.0	790.3	654.1
80 to 84 years	1,324.3	1,245.8	897.7	878.9	1,113.9	1,021.6	1,219.8	1,165.8	1,310.7	1,171.5
85 years or over	2,545.4	2,598.9	2,047.2	1,933.5	2,038.2	1,949.7	2,163.5	2,282.0	2,608.8	2,429.1

BLIND POPULATION PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME AGE AND SEX: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	South Atlantic division.		East South Central division.		West South Central division.		Mountain division.		Pacific division.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	73.5	62.2	90.2	76.6	68.7	58.9	74.8	58.9	58.7	37.1
Under 5 years	6.3	4.6	8.5	3.8	5.4	3.8	4.5	7.9	2.7	2.8
Under 1 year	2.3	3.5	9.1	1.7	4.6	2.4	.....	12.8	.....	2.7
1 to 4 years	7.4	4.9	8.3	4.4	5.6	4.1	5.7	6.7	3.4	2.8
5 to 9 years	16.2	13.9	15.7	17.0	12.3	11.7	20.2	7.4	8.9	8.5
10 to 14 years	33.5	25.8	30.4	28.4	23.9	22.8	30.3	25.6	21.4	13.2
15 to 19 years	35.9	28.6	43.4	33.3	33.9	24.8	32.1	23.8	26.9	22.3
20 to 24 years	40.0	26.1	52.6	35.5	34.3	29.7	25.1	30.5	18.9	15.3
25 to 29 years	48.5	32.3	56.5	35.8	42.9	33.9	27.1	27.7	17.5	10.0
30 to 34 years	51.0	35.0	69.1	48.7	49.7	31.3	35.8	25.0	21.9	15.7
35 to 39 years	66.9	41.1	79.4	45.6	62.7	38.8	48.9	26.0	26.0	15.4
40 to 44 years	85.7	47.9	105.2	69.4	73.2	48.3	60.6	49.2	46.4	28.3
45 to 49 years	109.4	74.1	129.3	92.6	108.0	90.0	95.0	52.4	74.0	35.9
50 to 54 years	129.6	98.5	150.8	128.7	124.7	109.1	94.7	101.6	90.2	36.9
55 to 59 years	174.6	151.2	191.3	183.9	159.3	186.9	189.8	130.2	101.9	80.2
60 to 64 years	230.2	187.0	246.0	300.6	250.0	266.6	263.1	294.1	177.0	91.6
65 to 69 years	345.4	317.5	483.9	423.7	399.6	413.7	412.1	426.4	309.6	155.6
70 to 74 years	556.8	530.3	701.3	696.7	763.0	692.3	775.9	784.7	374.7	253.0
75 to 79 years	935.5	845.1	1,246.0	1,096.8	1,137.9	952.7	1,285.2	923.0	637.6	523.9
80 to 84 years	1,461.4	1,609.2	2,063.4	1,961.3	1,778.5	1,815.0	2,396.6	2,098.5	1,239.7	880.6
85 years or over	2,773.2	3,506.3	3,775.6	3,872.5	3,267.4	3,800.9	5,351.2	3,980.1	2,302.9	2,321.8

RACE AND NATIVITY.

Of the 57,272 blind persons reported in 1910, 37,646, or almost two-thirds, were native whites; 9,939, or somewhat more than one-sixth, foreign-born whites; 8,849, or somewhat less than one-sixth, Negroes; and the balance, 838, or 1.5 per cent, members of the various other colored races, most of them being Indians.

Table 25 shows the distribution of the blind population by race and nativity in 1910, in comparison with that of the total population, and also the ratio of blind to total population for each race and nativity class.

Both the colored and the foreign-born whites formed a somewhat larger percentage of the blind population than of the general population, while the native whites, on the other hand, represented less than two-thirds (65.7 per cent) of the blind population, as compared with nearly three-fourths (74.4 per cent) of the general population. These differences, of course, result from differences in the relative frequency of blindness in the several classes, as indicated by the last column of the table, which shows the number of blind per 100,000 of the general population of the same race and nativity. The remarkably high ratio shown for the Indians is due largely to the prevalence of trachoma among members of this race,[1] especially on the reservations of the far West, although it is not improbable that smallpox is also an important factor. The high ratio for the Negroes may perhaps be explained to some extent by the fact that the Negro population is largely illiterate and resident in rural districts, where medical facilities are poor,

[1] At an investigation made by the United States Public Health Service in 1912, out of 39,231 Indians examined, 8,940, representing 22.7 per cent, or more than one-fifth, of the total, were found to have trachoma.

so that eye diseases having blindness as a possible consequence are probably allowed to run their course unmolested to a much greater extent relatively in this class of the population than among the whites. In the case of the foreign-born whites, the high proportion of adults who have arrived at the age when the incidence of blindness is greatest, and also the considerable excess of males, are the factors chiefly responsible for the high ratio shown as compared with the native whites.

Table 25 POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number per 100,000 general population of same race and nativity.
All classes	91,972,266	100.0	57,272	100.0	62.3
White	81,731,957	88.9	47,585	83.1	58.2
Native	68,386,412	74.4	37,646	65.7	55.0
Foreign born	13,345,545	14.5	9,939	17.4	74.5
Colored	10,240,309	11.1	9,687	16.9	94.6
Negro	9,827,763	10.7	8,849	15.5	90.0
Other colored	412,546	0.4	838	1.5	203.1
Indian	265,683	0.3	804	1.4	302.6
Chinese, Japanese, and all other	146,863	0.2	34	0.1	23.2

The blind population included under "Chinese, Japanese, and all other" comprises 24 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 9 of miscellaneous races. The ratio of blind to total population among the Chinese alone was 33.6 per 100,000. The small number of blind persons enumerated among the Chinese and Japanese is probably due in large part to the fact that the members of these races in the United States are, as a rule, comparatively young, the proportion who have reached the ages when the incidence of blindness is greatest being relatively low, and also to the fact that they are mainly engaged in occupations having no particular hazard of blindness, although it also seems probable that the enumeration of the blind may be especially deficient for these two classes of the population.

As a matter of interest, Table 26 shows the distribution by race and nativity of the blind population as reported at each census from 1830 to 1910, together with the ratio of the reported blind to the total population of the same race and nativity at each census. In connection with this table, however, what has already been said regarding the comparability of the figures for the different censuses should be borne in mind. It should, furthermore, be noted that a special element of incomparability exists in the case of the figures for the classes included under the head of "Other colored," by reason of the fact that prior to the census of 1900 Indians on reservations, among whom blindness is very prevalent, were not included in the enumeration.

Table 26

RACE AND NATIVITY.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.								
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830
	NUMBER.								
All classes	57,272	64,763	50,568	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794	6,936	5,444
White	47,585	56,535	43,351	41,278	16,966	10,729	7,978	5,031	3,974
Native	37,646	45,841	34,205	33,051	13,758	8,959	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foreign born	9,939	10,694	9,146	8,227	3,208	1,770	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colored	9,687	8,228	7,217	7,650	3,354	1,929	1,816	1,905	1,470
Negro	8,849	7,646	7,060	[2] 7,383	3,321	1,925	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other colored	838	582	157	267	33	4	(1)	(1)	(1)
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	83.1	87.3	85.7	84.4	83.5	84.8	81.5	72.5	73.0
Native	65.7	70.8	67.6	67.6	67.7	70.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foreign born	17.4	16.5	18.1	16.8	15.8	14.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colored	16.9	12.7	14.3	15.6	16.5	15.2	18.5	27.5	27.0
Negro	15.5	11.8	14.0	15.1	16.3	15.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other colored	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	[3]	(1)	(1)	(1)
	NUMBER PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME RACE AND NATIVITY.								
All classes	62.3	85.2	80.8	97.6	52.7	40.3	42.2	40.6	42.3
White	58.2	84.6	78.8	95.1	50.5	39.9	40.8	35.4	37.7
Native	55.0	81.0	74.6	89.7	49.0	39.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foreign born	74.5	104.7	100.3	125.4	58.4	43.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colored	94.6	89.6	94.5	113.3	67.5	42.7	49.9	66.3	63.1
Negro	90.0	86.6	94.5	112.2	68.1	43.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other colored	203.1	165.6	93.3	155.2	37.1	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Not reported separately. [2] Includes 75 persons reported as foreign colored without further statement. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The distribution by race and nativity of the blind population of the United States showed comparatively little change in 1910 as compared with that in 1880, the first year for which reasonably complete figures

were obtained for this class of the population. While percentages of increase or decrease between 1880 and 1910 can not be taken as an accurate measure of the actual changes in the number of blind persons in the various classes, owing to the deficiency in the returns for 1910, it is of interest to note that the native whites, the foreign-born whites, and the Negroes each show a decrease for this period in the number of blind persons enumerated per 100,000 of the total population of the same race and nativity. The decreases for both the foreign-born and the native whites (40.6 per cent and 38.7 per cent, respectively, on the basis of the ratios in Table 26) are, however, approximately twice as great as that for the Negroes (19.8 per cent), indicating that the causes tending to reduce the prevalence of blindness have apparently operated much less strongly among this latter class of the population than among the whites.

The fact that the reported colored blind population was larger in 1910 than in 1900, a gain which was accompanied by an increase in the ratio per 100,000 of the general population of the same races, while the other race and nativity classes show apparent decreases, tends to suggest that as far as these classes of the population are concerned the figures for 1910 are more complete than those for 1900, as it is extremely improbable that there was any such increase in the frequency of blindness among the colored as the statistics would seem to indicate. It is probable, indeed, that a very large proportion of the 19,884 persons already referred to as having been ultimately excluded from the report for 1900 by reason of failure to return the personal schedule represented Negroes and Indians too ignorant or illiterate to answer the questions on the schedule.[1] The fluctuations shown in the figures for the colored for the censuses prior to 1880 seem further to indicate that at these censuses also the completeness of the returns for these classes differed widely.

Table 27 shows, for each geographic division and state, the distribution of the blind population by race and nativity, together with the ratio of blind to total population for each race and nativity class. In any consideration of this and similar tables, however, it should be borne in mind that by reason of the relatively small numbers involved in some cases, particularly in the case of the classes included under the heading of "All other," the magnitude of the ratios may to a certain extent be determined by more or less accidental factors.

Among the native whites the number of blind persons enumerated per 100,000 of the general population was higher (76.5) in the East South Central than in any other division, while the lowest ratio (40.6 per 100,000) is shown for the Pacific division. New Mexico, where 160 out of each 100,000 native whites were blind, shows by far the highest ratio for this class of any of the states, Kentucky and Tennessee ranking next with 85.9 and 82.8 per 100,000, respectively; the ratio was smallest (12.3 per 100,000) in North Dakota. For the foreign-born whites the East South Central division again shows the highest ratio (165.8 per 100,000) and the Middle Atlantic the lowest (58.7 per 100,000). For the Negroes the two North Central divisions led, with practically identical ratios, while the lowest ratio occurred in the Mountain division. In the case of the classes included under the heading of "All other" the ratio was higher in the Mountain division than in any other.

Of the various factors which determine the ratios, that of age is unquestionably the most important. Thus the high ratios for the foreign-born whites in the East South Central and the East and West North Central divisions result mainly from the fact that the foreign-born white population of these divisions is made up to a much greater extent of the earlier immigrants, who have reached the age when the incidence of blindness is greatest, than is the case elsewhere, the proportion of the total foreign-born white population in these divisions who were 65 years of age or over in 1910 being 17.9, 11.7, and 13.4 per cent, respectively, as compared with corresponding percentages of only 6.6 and 6.4 for the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. Similarly, the high ratios for the Negroes in the two North Central divisions reflect the fact that there is an exceptionally large proportion of old people in the Negro population of these divisions, while a similar explanation accounts for the circumstance that New England shows the second highest ratio for the native whites, although ranking only sixth in respect to the ratio for all classes taken together. On the other hand, the high ratio for the native whites in the East South Central division results mainly from the prevalence of trachoma in Kentucky and Tennessee. Trachoma also caused in large measure the high ratio for the classes included under the heading of "All other" in the Mountain division, the startlingly high figure shown for Nevada (1,086.6 per 100,000) bringing out with particular emphasis the extensive ravages of this disease among the Indians. It is not improbable, however, that smallpox is another important factor in occasioning the ratios referred to in this connection. The high ratio for the foreign-born whites in the West South Central division is probably to be accounted for by the fact that in this division the foreign-born population consists largely of Mexicans, among whom blindness appears to be somewhat more prevalent generally than is the case with other nationalities. The exceptionally high ratio for the native whites in New Mexico is also explained in this way, as a large, if not the greater, part of this nativity class in this state are of Mexican blood.

[1] In 1910, of the total colored blind population enumerated, 60.1 per cent failed to return the special schedule, as compared with 50.6 per cent of the foreign-born white and 45.6 per cent of the native white.

Table 27 BLIND POPULATION: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total number.						Number per 100,000 general population of same race and nativity.					
	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.				Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
UNITED STATES	57,272	47,585	37,646	9,939	8,849	838	62.3	58.2	55.0	74.5	90.0	203.1
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	4,090	4,020	2,810	1,210	66	4	62.4	62.0	60.2	66.7	99.5	68.2
Middle Atlantic	10,001	9,603	6,768	2,835	382	16	51.8	50.9	48.2	58.7	91.4	91.1
East North Central	11,731	11,280	8,562	2,718	402	49	64.3	62.9	57.6	88.6	133.6	221.1
West North Central	6,679	6,227	4,727	1,500	324	128	57.4	54.9	48.5	93.0	133.5	293.3
South Atlantic	8,279	4,823	4,617	206	3,443	13	67.9	59.8	59.3	70.9	83.7	120.3
East South Central	7,019	4,481	4,337	144	2,533	5	83.5	77.9	76.5	165.8	95.5	163.3
West South Central	5,621	3,871	3,431	440	1,649	101	64.0	57.6	53.8	126.2	83.1	128.5
Mountain	1,787	1,434	1,111	323	17	336	67.9	56.9	53.3	73.9	79.2	366.8
Pacific	2,065	1,846	1,283	563	33	186	49.3	45.9	40.6	65.4	113.0	133.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	585	582	487	95	.....	3	78.8	78.6	77.3	86.3	.....	(1)
New Hampshire	291	291	233	58	.....	.....	67.6	67.7	69.9	60.1	.....	.....
Vermont	301	300	233	67	1	.....	84.6	84.7	76.5	134.4	(1)	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	2,009	1,311	698	37	.....	60.8	60.4	57.7	66.4	97.2	.....
Rhode Island	314	303	179	124	11	.....	57.9	56.9	50.5	69.7	115.4	.....
Connecticut	553	535	367	168	17	1	49.6	48.7	47.7	51.1	112.0	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	4,692	4,545	2,926	1,619	134	13	51.5	50.7	46.9	59.3	99.9	103.4
New Jersey	1,127	1,027	698	329	99	1	44.4	42.0	39.0	50.0	110.3	(1)
Pennsylvania	4,182	4,031	3,144	887	149	2	54.6	54.0	52.1	61.7	76.8	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	3,740	3,563	2,945	618	174	3	78.5	76.5	72.6	103.5	156.1	(1)
Indiana	2,121	2,033	1,862	171	87	1	78.5	77.0	75.1	107.3	144.2	(1)
Illinois	2,975	2,858	2,079	779	115	2	52.8	51.7	48.1	64.8	105.5	(1)
Michigan	1,574	1,536	1,001	535	21	17	56.0	55.1	45.7	89.8	122.7	217.6
Wisconsin	1,321	1,290	675	615	5	26	56.6	55.6	37.3	120.0	(1)	249.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	881	855	415	440	8	18	42.4	41.5	27.4	81.0	112.9	191.6
Iowa	1,388	1,367	1,048	319	21	.....	62.4	61.9	54.1	116.6	140.3	.....
Missouri	2,442	2,230	1,965	265	212	.....	74.1	71.1	67.6	115.8	134.6	.....
North Dakota	167	139	51	88	.....	28	28.9	24.4	12.3	56.4	.....	425.3
South Dakota	268	197	109	88	.....	71	45.9	34.9	23.5	87.5	.....	367.9
Nebraska	464	453	332	121	8	3	38.9	38.4	33.1	68.8	104.0	(1)
Kansas	1,069	986	807	179	75	8	63.2	60.3	53.8	132.4	138.8	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	131	96	84	12	35	.....	64.7	56.1	54.7	68.9	112.2	.....
Maryland	802	570	488	82	232	.....	61.9	53.6	50.9	78.7	99.9	.....
District of Columbia	223	114	84	30	108	1	67.4	48.3	39.7	123.2	114.4	(1)
Virginia	1,649	971	950	21	676	2	80.0	69.9	69.7	78.9	100.7	(1)
West Virginia	797	753	727	26	44	.....	65.3	65.1	66.1	45.6	68.6	.....
North Carolina	1,563	931	929	2	623	9	70.8	62.0	62.2	33.7	89.3	113.5
South Carolina	1,011	386	380	6	624	1	66.7	56.8	56.5	99.1	74.7	(1)
Georgia	1,701	806	797	9	895	.....	65.2	56.3	56.3	59.7	76.0	.....
Florida	402	196	178	18	206	.....	53.4	44.2	43.4	53.2	66.7	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	2,153	1,793	1,708	85	360	.....	94.0	88.4	85.9	212.2	137.6	.....
Tennessee	1,956	1,426	1,402	24	530	.....	89.5	83.3	82.8	130.0	112.0	.....
Alabama	1,572	800	777	23	770	2	73.5	65.1	64.2	121.3	84.8	(1)
Mississippi	1,338	462	450	12	873	3	74.5	58.8	57.9	127.8	86.5	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	1,201	852	829	23	349	.....	76.3	75.3	74.4	136.0	78.8	.....
Louisiana	1,107	488	426	62	617	2	66.8	51.9	47.9	119.7	86.4	(1)
Oklahoma	874	671	643	28	105	98	52.7	46.5	45.8	69.9	76.3	130.6
Texas	2,439	1,860	1,533	327	578	1	62.6	58.0	51.7	136.3	83.8	(1)
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	168	116	81	35	3	49	44.7	32.2	30.1	38.2	(1)	359.3
Idaho	158	129	98	31	.....	29	48.5	40.4	35.2	76.7	.....	506.8
Wyoming	48	39	24	15	3	6	32.9	27.8	21.2	55.3	(1)	(1)
Colorado	378	369	289	80	7	2	47.3	47.1	44.0	63.1	61.1	(1)
New Mexico	554	486	451	35	1	67	169.3	159.6	160.0	154 5	(1)	317.9
Arizona	196	94	52	42	3	99	95.9	54.8	41.7	89.7	(1)	320.6
Utah	188	181	102	79	.....	7	50.4	49.4	33.6	124.6	.....	124.5
Nevada	97	20	14	6	.....	77	118.5	26.9	24.9	33.3	.....	1,086.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington	439	373	279	94	3	63	38.4	33.6	32.1	39.0	49.5	234.9
Oregon	297	275	222	53	1	21	44.1	42.0	40.2	51.5	(1)	129.8
California	1,329	1,198	782	416	29	102	55.9	53.0	44.9	80.4	134.0	106.0

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.

When the respective geographic divisions and states are considered individually, they show much the same tendency in regard to the relative frequency of blindness among the several classes of the population as does the country as a whole. In general, the ratio of blind to total population is highest in that part of the population included under the heading of "All other"; the ratio for the Negroes is higher than that for either class of the white population; and the ratio for the foreign-born whites exceeds that for the native whites. The manner in which these differences between the respective race and nativity classes affect the distribution of the blind population in the different divisions is brought out by Table 28, which shows for each geographic division the percentage of the blind population represented by each race and nativity class, in comparison with the corresponding distribution of the total population.

Table 28 PER CENT OF TOTAL: 1910.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	White.			Negro.	All other.
	Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
United States:					
Total population...	88.9	74.4	14.5	10.7	0.4
Blind population..	83.1	65.7	17.4	15.5	1.5
New England:					
Total population.....	98.9	71.2	27.7	1.0	0.1
Blind population.....	98.3	68.7	29.6	1.6	0.1
Middle Atlantic:					
Total population.....	97.7	72.8	25.0	2.2	0.1
Blind population.....	96.0	67.7	28.3	3.8	0.2
East North Central:					
Total population.....	98.2	81.4	16.8	1.6	0.1
Blind population.....	96.2	73.0	23.2	3.4	0.4
West North Central:					
Total population.....	97.5	83.7	13.9	2.1	0.4
Blind population.....	93.2	70.8	22.5	4.9	1.9
South Atlantic:					
Total population.....	66.2	63.8	2.4	33.7	0.1
Blind population.....	58.3	55.8	2.5	41.6	0.2
East South Central:					
Total population.....	68.4	67.4	1.0	31.5	(1)
Blind population.....	63.8	61.8	2.1	36.1	0.1
West South Central:					
Total population.....	76.5	72.5	4.0	22.6	0.9
Blind population.....	68.9	61.0	7.8	29.3	1.8
Mountain:					
Total population.....	95.7	79.1	16.6	0.8	3.5
Blind population.....	80.2	62.2	18.1	1.0	18.8
Pacific:					
Total population.....	96.0	75.4	20.5	0.7	3.3
Blind population	89.4	62.1	27.3	1.6	9.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In every division Negroes represent a larger proportion of the blind than of the total population, the difference being especially marked in the three southern divisions, which contain approximately nine-tenths of the Negro population of the United States. Foreign-born whites also contribute a larger proportion of the blind than of the total population in each division, the widest variation relatively occurring in the two North Central divisions, in which, as already noted, the proportion of older immigrants among the foreign-born white population is particularly high. Perhaps the most striking contrast shown for any race and nativity class, however, is that in the case of the percentages for the classes included under the heading of "All other" for the Mountain and Pacific divisions, these elements of the population contributing 18.8 and 9 per cent, respectively, of the blind population of these divisions, as compared with 3.5 and 3.3 per cent of their total population; the difference would be even more marked were the Indian population alone to be considered.

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.

Table 29 shows the distribution, by sex, of the blind population in each race and nativity class and the number of males per 100 females in each class as actually enumerated, together with the ratio which would have existed had the general population been evenly divided as to sex.

For the country as a whole the excess of males in the blind population is greater among the foreign-born whites than in any other class for which the ratio of males to females is shown in the table, this being due of course to the high excess of males in this class in the general population. The native whites rank next in this respect, followed by the Negroes and the Indians in the order named. Owing, however, to the high ratio of male to female blind among the races included under the head of "Chinese, Japanese, and all other" caused by the great excess of males in the general population of these races, the ratio of males to females for the "Other colored" taken as a group exceeds that for any other class except the foreign-born whites. When the influence of the sex distribution of the general population is eliminated, however, as is done in the last column of the table, the order of the different classes is changed somewhat, the Negroes showing the highest ratio, with the native whites ranking second and the Indians third, and the foreign-born whites showing a comparatively small excess of males.

Table 29 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Males per 100 females.	
				In population as enumerated.	If general population had been evenly divided as to sex.
All classes.....	57,272	32,443	24,829	130.7	123.2
White.....	47,585	26,994	20,591	131.1	122.8
Native.....	37,646	21,179	16,467	128.6	125.2
Foreign born.....	9,939	5,815	4,124	141.0	109.2
Colored.....	9,687	5,449	4,238	128.6	126.9
Negro.....	8,849	4,971	3,878	128.2	129.6
Other colored.....	838	478	360	132.8	71.5
Indian.....	804	451	353	127.8	123.4
Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	34	27	7	(1)	(1)

[1] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

This order is somewhat surprising, as the Negroes are engaged to a comparatively slight extent in industries having a special hazard of blindness, whereas a relatively large number of foreign-born whites are employed in such industries, so that even after the influence of the excess of males in the general population is eliminated, the former would be expected to show a much lower ratio of males to females than the latter. It seems probable that the high ratio for the Negroes may be accounted for by the presence among the blind males of this race of a relatively large number whose blindness was due to venereal disease, which, as will be brought out more fully in a later connection (pp. 54, 55), is strongly suggested by the figures. In the case of the foreign-born whites, the fact that the males of this class are engaged to an important extent in industries having a considerable hazard of blindness is offset in some measure by the circumstance that a somewhat larger proportion of the females have reached the ages when blindness most frequently occurs, 15 per cent of the foreign-born white females in the United States being 60 or over in 1910 as compared with only 12.5 per cent of the males.

Table 30 shows, for each geographic division, the ratio of blind to total population for each race and nativity class, by sex.

Table 30 BLIND POPULATION PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX: 1910.

DIVISION.	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
	MALE.					
United States	68.5	64.0	61.1	77.3	101.7	178.3
New England	68.2	68.1	66.9	71.0	82.4	(1)
Middle Atlantic	57.8	56.7	55.5	59.7	112.5	52.0
East North Central	71.2	69.7	64.8	90.8	152.1	188.7
West North Central	63.8	61.0	54.1	97.4	158.9	290.0
South Atlantic	73.5	64.1	63.6	74.6	92.5	112.6
East South Central	90.2	81.8	80.3	172.1	108.7	(1)
West South Central	68.7	60.7	56.7	127.3	94.3	136.2
Mountain	74.8	63.5	61.7	70.6	85.0	367.8
Pacific	58.7	56.0	50.6	72.5	138.0	100.8
	FEMALE.					
United States	55.6	52.1	48.8	70.8	78.5	249.3
New England	56.7	56.0	53.7	62.2	116.3	(1)
Middle Atlantic	45.5	44.8	40.9	57.6	71.4	(1)
East North Central	56.9	55.7	50.3	85.8	113.6	269.2
West North Central	50.3	48.2	42.7	86.8	106.2	297.1
South Atlantic	62.2	55.3	55.0	65.4	75.1	(1)
East South Central	76.6	73.8	72.7	157.0	82.5	(1)
West South Central	58.9	54.2	50.8	124.6	71.9	120.3
Mountain	58.9	48.5	43.5	80.2	72.2	365.4
Pacific	37.1	33.2	29.2	52.4	83.0	263.3

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.

In the majority of cases the different race and nativity classes for which figures are given in each division follow the same order in respect to the ratio of blind to total population for males and females separately as in the case of both sexes combined for the United States as a whole; and where the order varies the variations are for the most part not important. In the great majority of instances, also, the ratio for males is higher than that for females; the classes included under the heading of "All other," however, constitute a striking exception to this rule, the ratio for females being higher than that for males in the United States as a whole and in three of the five divisions for which ratios are given for both sexes in Table 30. This exception results mainly from the fact that the male population included under this heading is made up to a very considerable extent of Chinese and Japanese, among whom, largely by reason of the relatively small number who have reached the age when the incidence of blindness is greatest, only a few blind persons were reported, whereas these races have a comparatively small representation in the female population.

RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE.

General Table 4 (p. 170) shows for each geographic division the age distribution of each race and nativity class in the blind population. Table 31 shows a similar distribution, with percentages, for the United States as a whole, a somewhat broader age grouping being employed than in General Table 4.

Table 31 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
	NUMBER.					
Total	57,272	47,585	37,646	9,939	8,849	838
Age reported	57,121	47,485	37,574	9,911	8,804	832
Under 20 years	5,996	5,051	4,926	125	882	63
Under 5 years	551	486	481	5	57	8
5 to 9 years	1,248	1,072	1,041	31	165	11
10 to 14 years	1,997	1,681	1,642	39	296	20
15 to 19 years	2,200	1,812	1,762	50	364	24
20 to 59 years	22,886	18,590	15,637	2,953	4,015	281
20 to 29 years	4,500	3,548	3,278	270	910	42
30 to 39 years	4,821	3,848	3,393	455	916	57
40 to 49 years	6,122	5,014	4,087	927	1,018	90
50 to 59 years	7,443	6,180	4,879	1,301	1,171	92
60 years or over	28,239	23,844	17,011	6,833	3,907	488
60 to 69 years	9,585	8,153	6,059	2,094	1,273	159
70 to 79 years	10,219	8,846	6,147	2,699	1,234	139
80 years or over	8,435	6,845	4,805	2,040	1,400	190
Age not reported	151	100	72	28	45	6
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[1]					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	10.5	10.6	13.1	1.3	10.0	7.6
Under 5 years	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.0
5 to 9 years	2.2	2.3	2.8	0.3	1.9	1.3
10 to 14 years	3.5	3.5	4.4	0.4	3.4	2.4
15 to 19 years	3.9	3.8	4.7	0.5	4.1	2.9
20 to 59 years	40.1	39.1	41.6	29.8	45.6	33.8
20 to 29 years	7.9	7.5	8.7	2.7	10.3	5.0
30 to 39 years	8.4	8.1	9.0	4.6	10.4	6.9
40 to 49 years	10.7	10.6	10.9	9.4	11.6	10.8
50 to 59 years	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	11.1
60 years or over	49.4	50.2	45.3	68.9	44.4	58.7
60 to 69 years	16.8	17.2	16.1	21.1	14.5	19.1
70 to 79 years	17.9	18.6	16.4	27.2	14.0	16.7
80 years or over	14.8	14.4	12.8	20.6	15.9	22.8

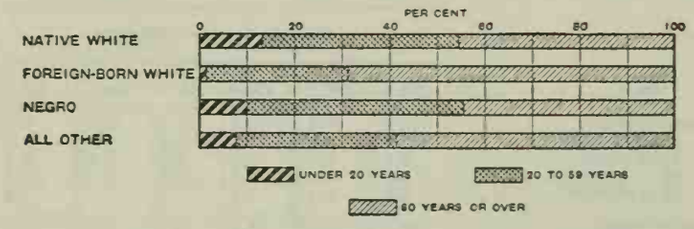
[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

The individual race and nativity classes show wide differences in regard to the age distribution of the blind population, resulting mainly from differences in the age distribution of the general population of the respective classes. Thus persons 60 years of age or over constituted more than two-thirds (68.9 per cent) of the foreign-born white blind population in 1910 and nearly three-fifths (58.7 per cent) of the classes included under the heading of "All other," as compared with considerably less than one-half (45.3 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively) in the case of the native whites and the Negroes. While the high proportion for the foreign-born whites is due mainly to the fact that the proportion of old people in the general population of this class is much higher than it is in the other classes, it seems probable that the restrictive provisions of the immigration law may also be an important factor in reducing the relative number of blind at the younger ages. Nearly three-fifths (59.6 per cent) of the foreign-born white blind population were 65 years of age or over. The proportion of persons under 20 years of age was highest (13.1 per cent) in the native white population, and was also high (10 per cent) among the Negro blind; among the foreign-born whites, on the other hand, it was

only 1.3 per cent, while among the "All other" class the percentage was 7.6, the extremely low percentage for the former class resulting from the fact that the immigrants coming into the country comprise comparatively few children. Adults between the ages of 20 and 59 were most numerous relatively among the Negroes and native whites, the percentages being 45.6 and 41.6, respectively; among the "All other" class they represented 33.8 per cent and among the foreign-born whites 29.8 per cent.

The differences in the age distribution of the several race and nativity classes are brought out graphically by Diagram 4, which shows for each class the percentage under 20 years of age, 20 to 59 years of age, and 60 years of age or over, respectively, in the blind population of the United States in 1910.

DIAGRAM 4.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, OF THE BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND NATIVITY: 1910.



The differences in the age distribution of the respective classes result in wide differences in the median age, as shown by Table 32, which gives the median age of the total and the blind population, respectively, in 1910, classified according to race, nativity, and sex.

Table 32 MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.[1]

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.			Blind.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes	24.0	24.6	23.5	59.6	57.3	62.3
White	24.4	24.9	23.9	60.1	58.1	62.5
Native	21.4	21.5	21.3	56.3	54.7	58.7
Foreign born	37.1	36.7	37.6	69.1	66.9	71.8
Colored	21.0	21.5	20.6	56.4	53.3	61.4
Negro	20.8	21.1	20.6	55.4	52.4	60.8
Other colored	26.3	29.0	19.8	64.7	63.7	66.1

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

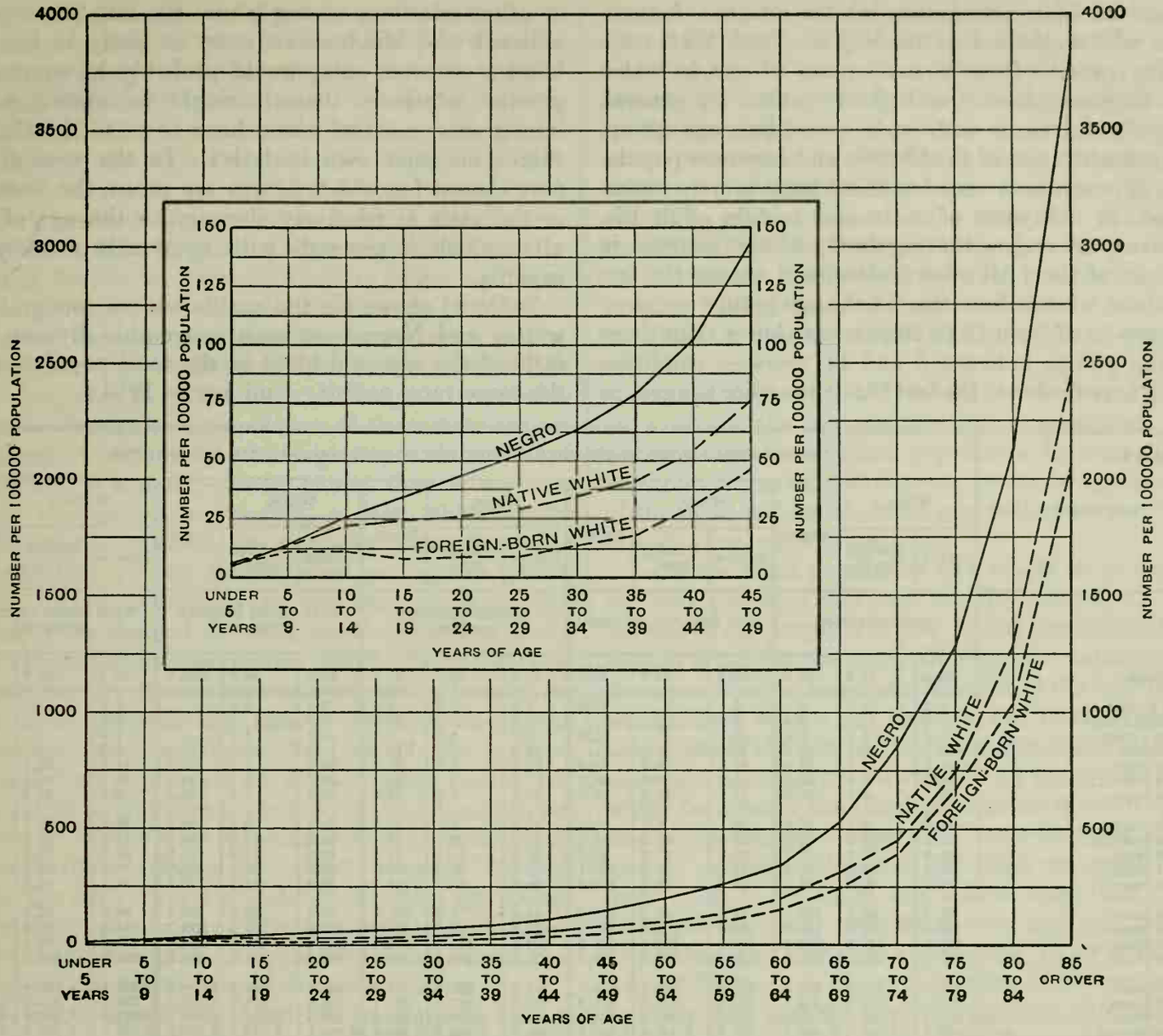
The median age of the reported blind population of both sexes ranges from 55.4 years in the case of the Negroes and 56.3 years in the case of the native whites to 64.7 years among the "Other colored" and to 69.1 years among the foreign-born whites, the difference between the median for the Negroes and that for the foreign-born whites being approximately 14 years.

Table 33 shows for the United States as a whole the number of blind, by age groups, in each race and nativity class, together with their ratio to the total population of the same race, nativity, and age. The differences between the three principal race and nativity classes in respect to the ratio of blind to total population of the same race, nativity, and age are brought out graphically in Diagram 5. As in previous diagrams, the ratios for those under 50 are shown on a larger scale in the upper part of the diagram.

Table 33 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
	NUMBER.					
Total	57,272	47,585	37,646	9,939	8,849	838
Under 5 years	551	486	481	5	57	8
Under 1 year	70	63	63	.....	6	1
1 to 4 years	481	423	418	5	51	7
5 to 9 years	1,248	1,072	1,041	31	165	11
10 to 14 years	1,997	1,681	1,642	39	296	20
15 to 19 years	2,200	1,812	1,762	50	364	24
20 to 24 years	2,253	1,786	1,661	125	445	22
25 to 29 years	2,247	1,762	1,617	145	465	20
30 to 34 years	2,291	1,841	1,638	203	420	30
35 to 39 years	2,530	2,007	1,755	252	496	27
40 to 44 years	2,797	2,290	1,893	397	464	43
45 to 49 years	3,325	2,724	2,194	530	554	47
50 to 54 years	3,748	3,069	2,456	613	633	46
55 to 59 years	3,695	3,111	2,423	688	538	46
60 to 64 years	4,483	3,774	2,845	929	633	76
65 to 69 years	5,102	4,379	3,214	1,165	640	83
70 to 74 years	5,111	4,367	3,070	1,297	668	76
75 to 79 years	5,108	4,479	3,077	1,402	566	63
80 to 84 years	4,129	3,512	2,465	1,047	541	76
85 years or over	4,306	3,333	2,340	993	859	114
Age not reported	151	100	72	28	45	6
	NUMBER PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE.					
Total	62.3	58.2	55.0	74.5	90.0	203.1
Under 5 years	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	17.7
Under 1 year	3.2	3.2	3.2	.....	2.4	10.7
1 to 4 years	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.0	19.5
5 to 9 years	12.8	12.6	12.7	10.4	13.2	28.3
10 to 14 years	21.9	21.2	21.7	10.9	25.6	59.8
15 to 19 years	24.3	22.7	24.2	7.4	34.3	69.0
20 to 24 years	24.9	22.4	25.3	8.7	43.2	55.3
25 to 29 years	27.5	24.3	28.9	8.7	52.8	48.0
30 to 34 years	32.9	29.4	34.4	13.5	62.9	81.5
35 to 39 years	39.6	35.0	40.6	17.9	78.3	87.6
40 to 44 years	53.2	47.9	54.4	30.5	101.9	166.0
45 to 49 years	74.4	67.1	75.3	46.2	143.6	211.5
50 to 54 years	96.1	86.3	93.4	66.3	194.1	237.0
55 to 59 years	132.6	121.3	129.5	99.2	256.7	350.5
60 to 64 years	197.7	182.4	197.3	148.0	339.4	671.1
65 to 69 years	303.8	282.5	302.8	238.5	518.0	1,383.6
70 to 74 years	458.9	423.6	442.4	384.9	847.3	1,897.6
75 to 79 years	765.5	721.3	745.4	673.4	1,285.8	2,748.7
80 to 84 years	1,283.3	1,192.3	1,275.5	1,033.7	2,115.0	4,691.4
85 years or over	2,574.8	2,320.7	2,459.7	2,048.1	3,880.2	7,697.5

DIAGRAM 5.—NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, AND NEGRO BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF THE SAME RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE, BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS: 1910.



It is apparent from Table 33 that the considerably higher ratio of blind to total population which the foreign-born whites as a class show when compared with the native whites is due solely to the high proportion of old persons among the foreign born, as when the comparison is made for the individual age groups the higher ratio is invariably that for the native whites. The relatively low ratios for the foreign-born whites, of course, are due mainly to the fact that under normal circumstances the number of blind immigrants will always be very small. At the same time the restrictive provisions of the immigration law have probably reduced somewhat the number of immigrants entering the country who are likely to become blind after entry. A particularly important circumstance in this connection is the fact that trachoma, one of the most serious causes of blindness, has been classified by the United States Public Health Service as a dangerous contagious disease, and consequently, under the law, is an absolute bar to admission in the case of any immigrant afflicted with it.[1]

In practically every 5-year age group, as well as in the general population without distinction of age, the highest ratio is shown for the classes included under the heading of "All other," and the next highest for the Ne-

[1] According to the annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration, a total of 12,787 aliens were debarred from entering the United States during the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, by reason of trachoma, the figures for the individual years being as follows: 1909, 2,084; 1910, 2,618; 1911, 2,152; 1912, 1,321; 1913, 2,047; 1914, 2,565.

groes, the only exceptions being the group comprising children under 5 years of age, in which the ratio is higher for both the native whites and the foreign-born whites than for the Negroes, and that comprising persons from 25 to 29 years of age, in which the Negroes show the highest ratio. In general, the ratio increases with each succeeding age group. The concentration of the Chinese and Japanese population, among whom very few blind persons were enumerated, in the years of early and middle adult life, however, interrupts the regularity of the increase in the case of the "All other" class; and among the foreign-born whites the ratios for the age groups comprising persons of from 15 to 29 years are lower than those for the groups between 5 and 14 years—a condition which may be due to the fact that the earlier age groups of the foreign-born population comprise mainly children brought over to the United States by their parents or other relatives, among whom the number already afflicted with blindness on entry or likely to become blind soon after entry would probably be somewhat greater relatively than it would be among adult immigrants, most of whom have come to the United States on their own initiative. In the case of all four classes for which figures are given, the increase in the ratio is relatively slow up to the age of 40, after which it proceeds with constantly accelerated rapidity.

Table 34 shows for the native whites, foreign-born whites, and Negroes in each geographic division the ratio of the reported blind to the total population of the same race, nativity, and age in 1910.

Table 34 BLIND POPULATION PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	White.		Negro.	White.		Negro.	White.		Negro.	White.		Negro.	White.		Negro.
	Native.	Foreign born.		Native.	Foreign born.		Native.	Foreign born.		Native.	Foreign born.		Native.	Foreign born.	
	UNITED STATES.			NEW ENGLAND DIVISION.			MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION.			EAST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			WEST NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.		
Total	55.0	74.5	90.0	60.2	66.7	99.5	48.2	58.7	91.4	57.6	88.6	133.6	48.5	93.0	133.5
Under 5 years	5.2	4.9	4.5	7.1	.....	17.0	5.3	5.3	8.5	5.1	4.8	.....	3.8	.....	5.2
Under 1 year	3.2	.....	2.4	3.0	.....	.....	3.5	.....	12.9	2.8	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....
1 to 4 years	5.7	5.2	5.0	8.3	.....	21.9	5.7	5.6	7.3	5.7	5.1	.....	4.6	.....	6.5
5 to 9 years	12.7	10.4	13.2	15.3	21.9	.....	12.2	5.5	19.3	11.8	14.9	17.5	9.2	.....	25.1
10 to 14 years	21.7	10.9	25.6	24.6	14.8	39.3	17.6	7.0	27.0	20.3	9.2	25.9	14.5	20.5	14.8
15 to 19 years	24.2	7.4	34.3	25.2	8.8	58.3	17.7	5.9	33.7	23.1	6.7	42.9	16.4	5.8	26.4
20 to 24 years	25.3	8.7	43.2	25.7	14.0	15.0	20.7	7.2	18.5	25.6	6.0	34.3	19.8	10.3	45.3
25 to 29 years	28.9	8.7	52.8	26.1	6.7	38.3	25.2	6.3	25.0	29.7	9.2	29.2	26.6	12.1	44.7
30 to 34 years	34.4	13.5	62.9	33.6	12.2	15.0	27.9	10.7	41.2	36.5	14.6	84.8	33.5	18.6	76.2
35 to 39 years	40.6	17.9	78.3	37.3	17.8	30.8	37.3	14.1	71.2	43.0	18.0	74.0	39.0	19.9	94.6
40 to 44 years	54.4	30.5	101.9	49.5	31.9	107.1	49.8	27.1	71.7	58.3	29.4	104.7	55.2	35.5	87.9
45 to 49 years	75.3	46.2	143.6	68.2	39.8	162.0	69.6	47.7	144.3	76.3	42.3	197.7	74.1	44.8	167.7
50 to 54 years	93.4	66.3	194.1	88.8	66.2	168.5	84.6	71.6	194.9	99.4	60.3	297.4	96.7	53.1	252.7
55 to 59 years	129.5	99.2	256.7	93.0	124.0	248.0	115.3	94.3	370.6	132.6	92.6	310.7	134.0	87.4	276.3
60 to 64 years	197.3	148.0	339.4	169.3	189.0	653.2	180.2	159.5	475.9	206.2	158.3	443.0	196.7	94.1	522.3
65 to 69 years	302.8	238.5	518.0	225.8	253.2	785.9	251.1	280.7	839.3	308.2	234.0	858.7	301.8	180.0	812.8
70 to 74 years	442.4	384.9	847.3	372.7	460.1	313.0	343.4	421.0	1,106.2	428.9	346.2	1,040.7	434.1	310.4	901.6
75 to 79 years	745.4	673.4	1,285.8	557.5	776.2	824.2	605.7	687.4	935.7	785.6	618.7	1,185.0	736.5	649.9	1,566.4
80 to 84 years	1,275.5	1,033.7	2,115.0	812.1	1,097.3	990.1	1,068.9	1,046.6	1,209.2	1,315.4	1,001.5	2,066.1	1,375.1	1,027.9	2,204.9
85 years or over	2,459.7	2,048.1	3,880.2	1,799.9	2,476.4	5,263.2	1,959.3	1,949.2	3,520.0	2,384.1	1,912.8	4,125.0	2,828.1	1,985.0	4,046.2
	SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.			EAST SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			WEST SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.			MOUNTAIN DIVISION.			PACIFIC DIVISION.		
Total	59.3	70.9	83.7	76.5	165.8	95.5	53.8	126.2	83.1	53.3	73.9	79.2	40.6	65.4	113.0
Under 5 years	6.2	.....	4.2	7.9	.....	2.3	3.7	16.9	7.8	4.5	23.7	.....	2.9	.....	.....
Under 1 year	3.5	.....	1.7	7.6	.....	.....	3.0	.....	6.0	4.9	.....	.....	1.4	.....	.....
1 to 4 years	6.9	.....	4.8	8.0	.....	2.9	3.8	18.3	8.2	4.4	25.4	.....	3.3	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	15.5	26.3	14.1	18.1	.....	12.8	12.4	24.2	10.5	12.7	10.4	.....	9.3	.....	.....
10 to 14 years	30.8	.....	28.3	33.7	55.2	20.6	21.4	26.6	27.5	25.5	19.9	.....	18.1	6.0	.....
15 to 19 years	31.4	12.9	34.4	41.6	34.7	31.6	26.7	15.2	36.9	25.8	5.9	.....	26.0	13.3	(1)
20 to 24 years	28.3	3.2	42.9	39.4	18.0	52.7	28.6	32.5	40.0	31.0	4.2	.....	19.7	8.5	.....
25 to 29 years	34.6	11.1	53.9	40.6	13.7	56.8	30.1	43.4	60.8	29.7	10.0	(1)	17.2	9.0	(1)
30 to 34 years	35.5	15.5	62.2	53.7	.....	72.9	36.2	27.1	56.8	35.7	7.4	.....	19.8	19.4	.....
35 to 39 years	43.9	26.2	78.2	49.5	38.3	91.9	47.2	47.7	64.7	40.7	18.5	(1)	21.4	20.4	(1)
40 to 44 years	52.8	14.6	104.8	71.8	39.7	125.9	59.6	31.1	79.6	44.4	44.7	.....	39.0	36.0	(1)
45 to 49 years	71.2	31.0	145.6	100.2	75.5	139.0	90.9	82.3	129.0	76.7	46.9	(1)	56.0	55.2	(1)
50 to 54 years	87.2	72.0	184.8	114.9	67.2	209.1	108.5	88.6	158.2	79.0	87.8	(1)	64.3	72.1	(1)
55 to 59 years	130.9	145.4	254.2	170.4	110.5	244.4	153.3	160.4	239.2	144.7	146.0	(1)	104.6	69.8	(1)
60 to 64 years	175.8	79.0	309.8	250.2	166.3	337.9	238.2	223.0	314.3	242.0	161.3	.....	155.5	103.3	(1)
65 to 69 years	308.6	179.4	418.0	431.1	294.0	545.4	399.2	260.4	483.9	362.8	291.0	.....	251.9	200.9	(1)
70 to 74 years	460.4	388.3	787.4	680.4	501.2	783.8	656.7	684.8	982.7	815.8	448.7	(1)	268.2	313.8	(1)
75 to 79 years	782.6	566.1	1,279.7	1,111.3	982.8	1,373.9	1,047.9	857.0	1,201.3	1,158.7	851.6	(1)	458.0	642.2	(1)
80 to 84 years	1,400.3	612.8	2,086.8	1,923.7	1,611.7	2,255.3	1,756.8	1,352.9	2,110.5	1,894.7	1,558.7	(1)	1,018.2	796.8	(1)
85 years or over	2,875.3	2,274.6	3,706.4	3,758.8	1,872.1	4,095.7	3,285.0	3,352.8	3,755.1	5,437.2	2,406.2	(1)	1,417.3	1,976.6	(1)

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.

In general, the differences between the ratios for the three classes shown in the table in the individual geographic divisions are of much the same character as those shown for the United States as a whole. Some significant variations appear, however; in particular, certain exceptions are to be observed to the general rule that when the individual age groups are considered, the ratio for the native whites will ordinarily exceed that for the foreign-born whites. The most important of these exceptions are those occurring in the New England and to a somewhat less extent in the Middle Atlantic division, where the ratios for the foreign-born whites in the later age groups tend to exceed the corresponding ratios for the native whites. The reason for this departure from the usual rule is not altogether easy to explain, although it is probable that the foreign-born population of these divisions are engaged in occupations having a special hazard of blindness to a much greater extent than is the case with the native population, a fact which might eventually counteract the normally more favorable constitution of the former class as regards blindness. Other exceptions to the rule occur in the West South Central division, where the ratios in the age groups comprising persons under 30 are in general higher for the foreign-born whites, probably as a result of the generally high ratio of blindness among the Mexicans, who constitute the bulk of the younger foreign-born population in this division; and in the Pacific division, where the ratios for the age groups between 30 and 50 show a remarkably close correspondence for the two classes, probably by reason of the fact that the native white population in these age groups consists largely of migrants from other states, and, therefore, like the foreign-born population, to all intents and purposes constitutes a specially selected class.

In all divisions the ratios for the Negroes are, as a rule, higher than the corresponding ratios for the two classes of the white population; in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, however, the ratio for the native whites in the age groups under 20 years is in general higher than that for the Negroes. The exception just mentioned is largely to be explained by the fact that trachoma, which is probably one of the main causes of blindness among children in these divisions, is in these sections of the country endemic mainly in regions where the Negro population is comparatively small; moreover, the investigations of the United States Public Health Service tend also to show that the Negroes are less susceptible to trachoma than are the whites.

The interruption to the regularity of the increase in the ratio with each succeeding age group in the case of the foreign-born whites, which is shown by the figures for the United States as a whole, is also to be observed in each geographic division, although it does not always take place at the same age. Somewhat similar interruptions occur in the case of the Negroes in the four northern divisions, possibly reflecting the influence of migration from other divisions. The acceleration of the increase in the ratio after the age of 40, which Table 33 shows for each class for the country as a whole, is also to be noted in practically every instance in Table 34, although there are a few cases in which it appears to be postponed until the age of 45.

General Table 5 (p. 172) shows, for the United States as a whole, the age distribution of each race and nativity class in the blind population, by sex. Table 35 shows a similar distribution, by broad age groups, of the male and female blind population, respectively, in each class, with percentages.

As in the blind population as a whole, so in each of the four principal race and nativity classes, the proportion of old people is higher among the female blind than it is among the male, although the extent of the divergence varies, being considerable in the case of the foreign-born whites and Negroes, and relatively small in the case of the native whites and the classes included under the heading of "All other." Of the foreign-born white females in the blind population in 1910, more than three-fourths (76 per cent) were 60 years of age or over and more than one-half (55.3 per cent) 70 or over, while of the males only a little more than three-fifths (64 per cent) were 60 or over and only a little more than two-fifths (42.5 per cent) 70 or over; the wide differences in the percentages, of course, result from the fact that the male foreign-born population is much younger relatively than the female, and is also employed to a considerable degree in occupations having a special risk of blindness from injury. Of the blind Negro females, about one-half (51.2 per cent) were 60 years of age or over, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 39, or less than two-fifths, for the males. In the case of the native whites and the races included under the heading of "All other" there is a fairly close correspondence between the proportions 60 years of age or over for the two sexes, the percentages being 42.9 for males and 48.4 for females in the case of the former class, and 56.6 and 61.3, respectively, in the case of the latter.

Table 35 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.		White.						Negro.		All other.	
			Total.		Native.		Foreign born.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	NUMBER.											
Total	32,443	24,829	26,994	20,591	21,179	16,467	5,815	4,124	4,971	3,878	478	360
Under 20 years	3,296	2,700	2,767	2,284	2,697	2,229	70	55	495	387	34	29
Under 5 years	298	253	259	227	257	224	2	3	34	23	5	3
5 to 9 years	672	576	585	487	564	477	21	10	80	85	7	4
10 to 14 years	1,108	889	921	760	906	736	15	24	175	121	12	8
15 to 19 years	1,218	982	1,002	810	970	792	32	18	206	158	10	14
20 to 59 years	14,099	8,787	11,404	7,186	9,384	6,253	2,020	933	2,523	1,492	172	109
20 to 29 years	2,623	1,877	2,065	1,483	1,882	1,396	183	87	537	373	21	21
30 to 39 years	3,020	1,801	2,402	1,446	2,081	1,312	321	134	587	329	31	26
40 to 49 years	3,915	2,207	3,194	1,820	2,533	1,554	661	266	663	355	58	32
50 to 59 years	4,541	2,902	3,743	2,437	2,888	1,991	855	446	736	435	62	30
60 years or over	14,973	13,266	12,771	11,073	9,059	7,952	3,712	3,121	1,933	1,974	269	219
60 to 69 years	5,497	4,088	4,675	3,478	3,430	2,629	1,245	849	730	543	92	67
70 to 79 years	5,523	4,696	4,798	4,048	3,339	2,808	1,459	1,240	650	584	75	64
80 years or over	3,953	4,482	3,298	3,547	2,290	2,515	1,008	1,032	553	847	102	88
Age not reported	75	76	52	48	39	33	13	15	20	25	3	3
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[1]											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	10.2	10.9	10.3	11.1	12.8	13.6	1.2	1.3	10.0	10.0	7.2	8.1
Under 5 years	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	[2]	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
5 to 9 years	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.1
10 to 14 years	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.5	0.3	0.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.2
15 to 19 years	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.8	0.6	0.4	4.2	4.1	2.1	3.9
20 to 59 years	43.6	35.5	42.3	35.0	44.4	38.0	34.8	22.7	51.0	38.7	36.2	30.5
20 to 29 years	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.9	8.5	3.2	2.1	10.8	9.7	4.4	5.9
30 to 39 years	9.3	7.3	8.9	7.0	9.8	8.0	5.5	3.3	11.9	8.5	6.5	7.3
40 to 49 years	12.1	8.9	11.9	8.9	12.0	9.5	11.4	6.5	13.4	9.2	12.2	9.0
50 to 59 years	14.0	11.7	13.9	11.9	13.7	12.1	14.7	10.9	14.9	11.3	13.1	8.4
60 years or over	46.3	53.6	47.4	53.9	42.9	48.4	64.0	76.0	39.0	51.2	56.6	61.3
60 to 69 years	17.0	16.5	17.4	16.9	16.2	16.0	21.5	20.7	14.7	14.1	19.4	18.8
70 to 79 years	17.1	19.0	17.8	19.7	15.8	17.1	25.1	30.2	13.1	15.2	15.8	17.9
80 years or over	12.2	18.1	12.2	17.3	10.8	15.3	17.4	25.1	11.2	22.0	21.5	24.6

[1] Based upon the population whose age was reported.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The proportions of persons under 20 years of age in the blind population of the various classes show comparatively little difference for the two sexes, the percentages being 12.8 for males and 13.6 for females in the case of the native whites, 1.2 and 1.3, respectively, in the case of the foreign-born whites, 10 for each sex in the case of the Negroes, and 7.2 and 8.1 in the case of the "All other" group. More than one-half (51 per cent) of the blind Negro males were adults from 20 to 59 years of age, and the proportion was also fairly high (44.4 per cent) among the native whites, while among the "All other" class it was 36.2 per cent, and among the foreign-born whites 34.8 per cent. In the female blind population also the highest percentage within these age groups (38.7) is shown for the Negroes, although that for the native whites (38) was nearly as high; for the classes included under the heading of "All other," however, it was only 30.5, while among the foreign-born whites the proportion was less than one-fourth (22.7 per cent).

Table 32 (p. 50) shows the median age of the male and female blind population, respectively, in each race and nativity class. From this table it will be seen that for the two white classes the median age of the female blind is about four years greater than that of the male blind; in the case of the Negroes, however, the difference is about eight years, while among the "Other colored" it is only two and a half years.

The pronounced difference in the age of the male and female blind among the Negroes appears to call for special explanation, especially in view of the fact that the male Negro population as a whole contains a somewhat higher proportion of old people (60 years of age or over) than does the female, taken in conjunction with the fact that the Negroes, being mainly concentrated in the South and for the most part engaged in industries not having a special hazard of blindness, are to a relatively small degree exposed to the risk of blindness from injury, the chief cause of blindness for males in the early and middle years of adult life.[1] Probably the most important factor in the difference referred to is the relatively large number of extremely old people (85 or over) among the Negro females, together with an exceptionally high ratio of blind to total population for the Negro females of this age, as shown by Table 36 (4,411.2 per 100,000,

[1] By reference to Table 81 (p. 106) it will be seen that for Negroes the number of instances in which blindness was due to injury was below the average.

as compared with 3,184 per 100,000 for males). An analysis of the available data, however, tends to indicate that other causes enter in, and in particular suggests that the difference may perhaps be explained in part by the existence among the blind Negro males of a relatively large number of cases in which blindness was occasioned by venereal disease, which mortality statistics show to be much more prevalent in the South among Negroes than among whites, and which occurs more frequently among males and in the early or middle years of adult life than among females or at the earliest or latest ages. In this connection it is, moreover, significant that both in 1910 and 1900 the number of instances in which blindness was specifically reported as due to venereal disease was greater relatively for the Negroes than for the whites, although the statistics on this latter point can not be regarded as at all conclusive by reason of the comparatively small number of cases in which the actual cause of blindness was satisfactorily indicated. (See further, in this connection, the discussion of the returns as to age when vision was lost for the different race and nativity classes, p. 90.)

Table 36 shows, by 5-year age groups, the ratio of the reported blind to the total population of the same race, nativity, sex, and age.

Table 36 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION OF SAME RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND AGE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.		White.						Negro.		All other.	
			Total.		Native.		Foreign born.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	68.5	55.6	64.0	52.1	61.1	48.8	77.3	70.8	101.7	78.5	178.3	249.3
Under 5 years	5.5	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.9	5.9	5.4	3.6	22.1	13.3
Under 1 year	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	.....	.....	1.6	3.2	.....	21.5
1 to 4 years	6.2	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.3	4.1	6.3	6.4	3.7	27.9	11.2
5 to 9 years	13.6	11.9	13.7	11.6	13.6	11.8	13.9	6.8	12.9	13.5	35.7	20.7
10 to 14 years	24.1	19.7	23.0	19.4	23.7	19.7	8.3	13.6	30.3	21.0	68.3	50.3
15 to 19 years	26.9	21.6	25.1	20.4	26.6	21.7	9.1	5.6	40.6	28.6	49.5	95.9
20 to 24 years	27.7	22.0	24.6	20.0	28.5	22.2	9.3	7.9	52.5	35.0	44.2	79.4
25 to 29 years	31.9	22.7	28.0	20.2	34.1	23.7	10.7	5.8	67.3	39.4	29.7	97.2
30 to 34 years	38.7	26.4	34.4	23.8	41.4	27.2	15.3	10.9	80.4	45.5	54.7	159.8
35 to 39 years	47.6	30.6	41.9	27.3	49.0	31.8	22.8	11.2	99.9	56.2	70.9	133.5
40 to 44 years	64.1	40.8	57.0	37.7	65.2	43.1	37.4	21.0	137.1	66.0	138.8	248.0
45 to 49 years	89.5	57.3	80.9	51.3	90.9	58.5	57.9	30.6	174.1	110.8	180.9	314.6
50 to 54 years	108.9	81.0	97.3	73.5	104.9	80.5	77.3	51.7	224.7	156.8	209.9	323.1
55 to 59 years	150.7	111.8	137.8	102.6	145.5	111.8	117.9	76.6	289.3	216.9	325.4	417.0
60 to 64 years	215.6	178.1	201.0	162.2	216.4	176.9	166.3	127.5	346.0	331.6	533.2	1,012.0
65 to 69 years	340.3	265.1	316.9	246.6	338.6	266.1	271.3	202.6	559.2	467.7	1,314.4	1,497.1
70 to 74 years	491.1	426.2	453.5	393.4	481.0	404.0	398.3	370.9	896.9	794.7	1,887.7	1,909.4
75 to 79 years	834.6	697.3	795.3	648.7	828.6	665.7	731.4	613.8	1,261.7	1,311.4	2,913.5	2,577.8
80 to 84 years	1,324.3	1,245.8	1,235.7	1,152.3	1,323.6	1,232.6	1,076.4	991.6	2,120.4	2,110.5	5,615.0	3,899.1
85 years or over	2,545.4	2,598.9	2,385.0	2,267.5	2,589.1	2,357.8	2,015.8	2,077.7	3,184.0	4,411.2	9,090.9	6,577.3

The figures showing the ratios of blind to total population in the different age groups of the various race and nativity classes disclose practically the same tendencies when the two sexes are considered separately as do those for both sexes combined. It will be observed that the excess of the ratio for females over the ratio for males, which has already been noted as existing in the case of the races included under the heading of "All other," is almost entirely confined to the age groups comprising persons from 15 to 69 years of age, in which the Chinese and Japanese population, containing, as already stated, relatively few females and blind persons, is mainly concentrated. The interruption to the increase in the ratio in the case of the foreign-born whites, to which attention has already been called, appears to occur somewhat earlier in the case of the males than in that of the females. The general acceleration in the increase in the ratio after the age of 40, previously noted, appears to be common to the two sexes, except among the Negroes, where the increase in the ratio for females does not show any marked acceleration until the age of 45.

A comparison of the ratios for the two sexes in the different classes shows that during the early and middle years of adult life the divergence between the ratio for males and that for females is in every instance greater relatively for the Negroes than for the native whites and in some instances than for the foreign-born whites. On the other hand, after the age of 60 the ratio for males is in practically every instance less, relatively to that for females, for the Negroes than for the two white classes. Inasmuch as the Negroes, as already pointed out, are probably less exposed than the whites to blindness from external injury, which is the chief cause contributing to a higher prevalence of blindness among males than among females during the earlier years of adult life, these figures would seem to bear out to some extent what has previously been said as to the possibility that the pronounced difference between the age of the male and that of the female blind among the Negroes may be due to a relatively large number of cases of blindness from venereal disease among the males of that race.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.

General Table 2 (p. 166) shows the distribution, according to country of birth, of the foreign-born white blind population of each geographic division and state. Table 37 compares this distribution for the United States as a whole with that of the total foreign-born white population, and also shows the ratio of blind to total population for each country of birth.

Table 37 FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number per 100,000 general population of same nativity.
All countries	13,345,545	100.0	9,939	100.0	74.5
Austria-Hungary	1,670,524	12.5	376	3.8	22.5
Austria	1,174,924	8.8	306	3.1	26.0
Hungary	495,600	3.7	70	0.7	14.1
Canada and Newfoundland	1,201,146	9.0	973	9.8	81.0
Of French parentage	385,083	2.9	360	3.6	93.5
Of other parentage[1]	816,063	6.1	613	6.2	75.1
England and Wales	958,934	7.2	1,119	11.3	116.7
France	117,236	0.9	116	1.2	98.9
Germany	2,501,181	18.7	2,653	26.7	106.1
Ireland	1,352,155	10.1	2,293	23.1	169.6
Italy	1,343,070	10.1	257	2.6	19.1
Mexico	219,802	1.6	326	3.3	148.3
Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg	172,518	1.3	161	1.6	93.3
Netherlands and Luxemburg	123,121	0.9	138	1.4	112.1
Belgium	49,397	0.4	23	0.2	46.6
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	13.0	392	3.9	22.6
Russia	1,602,752	12.0	356	3.6	22.2
Finland	129,669	1.0	36	0.4	27.8
Scandinavian countries	1,250,662	9.4	790	7.9	63.2
Denmark	181,621	1.4	103	1.0	56.7
Norway	403,858	3.0	293	2.9	72.6
Sweden	665,183	5.0	394	4.0	59.2
Scotland	261,034	2.0	214	2.2	82.0
Switzerland	124,834	0.9	125	1.3	100.1
All other countries[2]	440,028	3.3	144	1.4	32.7

[1] Includes all persons reporting Newfoundland as country of birth.
[2] Includes persons born at sea.

Four countries—Germany, Ireland, England and Wales, and Canada (including Newfoundland)—furnished the great bulk (70.8 per cent) of the foreign-born white blind population, Germany, with 26.7 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth, and Ireland, with 23.1 per cent, or a little less than one-fourth, together contributing practically one-half of the total. Of the total foreign-born white population, these four countries contributed 45.1 per cent, Germany alone contributing 18.7 per cent and Ireland 10.1 per cent. The fact that the natives of these countries in the United States include more than their due proportion of the foreign-born white blind population results mainly from the fact that these are the countries most numerously represented among the earlier immigrants, who naturally comprise a larger proportion of persons who have attained the ages when blindness is most prevalent.

Persons of Irish birth show the highest ratio of blind to total number (169.6 per 100,000), persons born in Mexico ranking next, with a ratio of 148.3 per 100,000, while England and Wales, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, Germany, and Switzerland show ratios exceeding 100 per 100,000. In most cases, of course, these high ratios do not indicate any special tendency to blindness on the part of the given nationality, but rather that the natives of these countries living in the United States include an exceptionally high proportion of old people; and in general the variations in the ratios shown in the table, with the resultant variations in the relative importance of the respective countries of birth in the blind as compared with the total foreign-born white population, reflect differences in the age distribution of the members of the respective nationalities in the United States. In some cases, however, other factors are undoubtedly of importance in affecting the ratios. In particular, it seems probable that the relatively large number of blind persons enumerated among those who reported themselves as born in Mexico is due not so much to an exceptionally high proportion of old people, though there is some reason to believe that the proportion of old people in the population of Mexican birth is fairly high, as to a combination of other conditions, such as the fact that the Mexicans in the United States are employed largely in mining and railroad construction, branches of industry having a special hazard of blindness, the relatively high prevalence among this element of the population of smallpox and possibly of other diseases likely to affect the vision, and perhaps a greater tendency to permit affections of the eye to run their course without seeking medical relief.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Table 38 shows the distribution, according to marital condition, of the total and the blind male and female population 15 years of age or over in 1910, together with the number of blind persons per 100,000 of the general population of the same sex and marital condition.

As blindness is an affliction which in the great majority of cases occurs late in life and to a considerable degree not until old age, it is probable that a large proportion of the blind who are married, widowed, or divorced were not blind when they married.[1] Therefore the extent to which the blind considered as a

[1] Statistics showing the number of cases in which the marriage of married, widowed, or divorced blind persons took place before they lost their sight are not available for the United States; the answers to an inquiry on this point included on the schedule employed at the census of 1890 apparently were not tabulated, and the inquiry was omitted from the schedules for subsequent censuses. Similar inquiries were, however, made at the special census of the blind in Switzerland in 1895–96, and at that in Wurttemberg in 1894, in reply to which 85.9 per cent of the married, widowed, and divorced blind males and 94.7 per cent of the married, widowed, and divorced blind females represented in the returns on this point in the former country, and 91.6 and 99.1 per cent, respectively, of those in the latter country, reported themselves as having married before the loss of their sight. (See "Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik," Jahrgang 36, Band II, 1900, p. 110; "Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde," Jahrgang 1897, Heft I, p. 126.)

whole have been married affords no index regarding the tendency to marry among those already blind, or regarding the extent to which blindness acts as a bar to marriage. On first consideration of Table 38 it might seem that the blind as a class have married to at least as great an extent as the general population, the percentage single among females being practically the same for the blind as for the general population, while in the case of the males it is noticeably smaller for the former class than for the latter. In view of the circumstance, however, that a large proportion of the blind are past middle life and are therefore past the age at which in a normal class of the population most people marry, the proportion of single persons, instead of being normal or nearly normal, as the figures in Table 38 might suggest, is in fact very abnormal. It is possible to ascertain approximately the normal proportion of single persons in a group having the same age composition as the blind by computing what the total number of single persons would be if in each age group the percentage single were the same as it is for the same age group in the total population. On that assumption the number of single males among the blind would have been only 5,346, or 17.7 per cent of the total, and the number of single females only 3,124, or 13.6 per cent of the total. In other words, instead of 16,529 single persons, representing 31 per cent of the total, in the blind population 15 years of age or over, the number single would have been only 8,470, representing 15.9 per cent of the total, or only about one-half as great, and instead of 36,708 who had married (comprising the married, widowed, and divorced), the number would have been 44,767, or about one-fifth greater. The difference between the two sets of figures affords some indication of the extent to which blindness acts as a bar to marriage; it does not afford an adequate measure, however, by reason of the fact that the majority of the married, widowed, and divorced blind had already married when they became blind, so that in their case the loss of sight obviously could have no influence upon their matrimonial opportunities, except so far as it might prevent a second marriage on the part of the widowed or divorced.

Although married, widowed, or divorced persons taken together represent approximately the same proportion of the blind population as of the general population, there is a decided difference in the relative importance both of the married and of the widowed when considered separately. Among the males 15 years of age or over the proportion married is somewhat less than it is in the general population of the same age and the proportion widowed much greater, while for the females the differences are even more striking, the percentages married being 26.5 and 59, respectively, and the percentages widowed 43.5 and 10.6, respectively. These differences are, of course, due primarily to the much greater age of the blind population, although it should also be borne in mind that the blind widowers and widows are probably less likely to remarry than those who have their sight.

Table 38 — POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.[1]

MARITAL CONDITION.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number per 100,000 general population of same sex and marital condition.
MALE.					
Total	32,425,805	100.0	30,365	100.0	93.6
Single	12,550,129	38.9	9,777	32.4	77.9
Married, widowed, or divorced	19,720,152	61.1	20,436	67.6	103.6
Married	18,092,600	56.1	13,911	46.0	76.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.6	6,208	20.5	421.9
Divorced	156,162	0.5	317	1.0	203.0
Marital condition not reported	155,524	.....	152	.....	.....
FEMALE.					
Total	30,047,325	100.0	23,111	100.0	76.9
Single	8,933,170	29.8	6,752	29.3	75.6
Married, widowed, or divorced	21,045,983	70.2	16,272	70.7	77.3
Married	17,684,687	59.0	6,105	26.5	34.5
Widowed	3,176,228	10.6	10,019	43.5	315.4
Divorced	185,068	0.6	148	0.6	80.0
Marital condition not reported	68,172	.....	87	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population whose marital condition was reported.

Of the male blind population 15 years of age or over in 1910 whose marital condition was reported, 67.6 per cent were married, widowed, or divorced, and of the female blind population 70.7 per cent. The circumstance that women generally marry at an earlier age than men is very largely responsible for the higher percentage who had been married among the former in the blind as well as in the general population, although in the case of the blind there is the further factor that a somewhat larger proportion of the females than of the males retained their sight until they were past the marrying age. It may be noted, however, that the difference between the two sexes as regards the percentage who had been married is, nevertheless, smaller in the blind population than it is in the general population. This is probably to be explained mainly by the circumstance that blindness appears to constitute more of a bar to marriage for females than for males, although it may be partly due to the fact that a somewhat larger proportion of the female blind lose their sight in childhood, or, in other words, before they have had a chance to marry, than is the case with the males.

Although among the blind there is not much difference between the sexes as regards the proportion of persons who are or have been married, there is

a very marked difference in the relative number of married and of widowed. Of the male blind population 15 years of age or over in 1910 considerably more than two-fifths (46 per cent) were married and one-fifth (20.5 per cent) widowed, while of the females only about one-fourth (26.5 per cent) were married, and more than two-fifths (43.5 per cent) were widowed. The reason for these differences is, of course, to be found partly in the greater age of the female blind population and partly in the circumstance that widows are much more numerous relatively than widowers in the general population.

Table 39 shows the distribution, according to marital condition, of the male and female blind population in the principal foreign countries for which statistics are available.

Table 39

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION. Male. Number. Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced. Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.	Per cent of total.[1] Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced. Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
AMERICA.													
Canada	1911	1,850	776	1,064	779	285	.....	10	42.2	57.8	42.3	15.5	.....
United States:													
Continental United States	1910	32,443	[2] 11,855	20,436	13,911	6,208	317	152	[2] 36.7	63.3	43.1	19.2	1.0
Hawaii	1910	112	43	69	38	30	1	.....	38.4	61.6	33.9	26.8	0.9
Porto Rico	1910	727	283	389	202	185	2	55	42.1	57.9	30.1	27.5	0.3
EUROPE.													
Bulgaria	1905	2,430	705	1,725	1,136	576	13	.....	29.0	71.0	46.7	23.7	0.5
Denmark[3]	1911	691	360	331	227	100	[4] 4	.....	52.1	47.9	32.9	14.5	0.6
England and Wales	1911	13,257	5,434	7,823	5,537	2,286	([5])	.....	41.0	59.0	41.8	17.2	([6])
France	1901	14,721	3,547	8,745	5,932	[6] 2,813	([6])	[7] 2,429	28.9	71.1	48.3	[6] 22.9	([6])
Germany	1900	17,818	7,823	9,970	7,069	2,836	65	25	44.0	56.0	39.7	15.9	0.4
Prussia	1910	10,956	[2] 4,918	6,038	4,336	1,640	62	.....	[2] 44.9	55.1	39.6	15.0	0.6
Saxony	1910	1,244	524	720	565	152	3	.....	42.1	57.9	45.4	12.2	0.2
Ireland	1911	2,133	981	1,152	725	427	.....	.....	46.0	54.0	34.0	20.0	.....
Netherlands	1909	1,349	651	698	([8])	([8])	([8])	.....	48.3	51.7	([8])	([8])	([8])
Norway	1910	1,175	[2] 408	713	438	272	[9] 3	54	[2] 36.4	63.6	39.1	24.3	[9] 0.3
Russia (European)[10]	1897	96,608	([11])	([11])	41,135	([11])	([11])	.....	([11])	([11])	42.6	([11])	([11])
Serbia	1900	1,320	319	1,001	636	362	3	.....	24.2	75.8	48.2	27.4	0.2
Sweden	1900	1,671	889	782	503	278	1	.....	53.2	46.8	30.1	16.6	0.1
Switzerland	1895–96	1,109	577	529	337	183	9	3	52.2	47.8	30.5	16.5	0.8
ASIA.													
Russia (Asiatic)[12]	1897	19,596	([11])	([11])	8,467	([11])	([11])	.....	([11])	([11])	43.2	([11])	([11])
AFRICA.													
Union of South Africa	1911	3,525	1,022	2,496	1,994	491	11	7	29.1	70.9	56.7	14.0	0.3
Cape of Good Hope	1911	1,773	569	1,202	934	259	9	2	32.1	67.9	52.7	14.6	0.5
Natal	1911	534	151	380	309	71	.....	3	28.4	71.6	58.2	13.4	.....
Orange Free State	1911	297	73	222	186	34	2	2	24.7	75.3	63.1	11.5	0.7
Transvaal	1911	921	229	692	565	127	.....	.....	24.9	75.1	61.3	13.8	.....
AUSTRALASIA.													
Commonwealth of Australia[13]	1911	1,754	778	966	644	317	5	10	44.6	55.4	36.9	18.2	0.3
New South Wales	1911	591	251	338	227	108	3	2	42.6	57.4	38.5	18.3	0.5
Queensland	1911	213	103	108	79	29	.....	2	48.8	51.2	37.4	13.7	.....
South Australia	1911	192	73	117	79	38	.....	2	38.4	61.6	41.6	20.0	.....
Tasmania	1911	78	34	43	28	14	1	1	44.2	55.8	36.4	18.2	1.3
Victoria	1911	595	264	329	207	121	1	2	44.5	55.5	34.9	20.4	0.2
Western Australia	1911	85	53	31	24	7	.....	1	63.1	36.9	28.6	8.3	.....

[1] In calculating these percentages, persons whose marital condition was not reported have been excluded from the total.
[2] Includes all blind persons reported as under 15 years of age.
[3] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[4] Includes blind persons legally separated.
[5] Divorced persons were not reported separately.
[6] Divorced blind persons are included with the widowed.
[7] The "not reported" class includes 1,499 males reported from institutions.
[8] The marital condition of the married, widowed, and divorced was not reported separately.
[9] Legally separated.
[10] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[11] The marital condition returns for the blind differentiated only the married and the not married.
[12] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[13] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

Table 39—Continued

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION. Female. Number. Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced. Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.	Per cent of total.[1] Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced. Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
AMERICA.													
Canada	1911	1,388	618	758	329	429	.....	12	44.9	55.1	23.9	31.2	.....
United States:													
Continental United States	1910	24,829	[2] 8,470	16,272	6,105	10,019	148	87	[2] 34.2	65.8	24.7	40.5	0.6
Hawaii	1910	68	19	49	34	14	1	.....	27.9	72.1	50.0	20.6	1.5
Porto Rico	1910	876	327	515	114	397	4	34	38.8	61.2	13.5	47.1	0.5
EUROPE.													
Bulgaria	1905	2,912	705	2,207	868	1,321	18	.....	24.2	75.8	29.8	45.4	0.6
Denmark[3]	1911	761	409	352	122	222	[4] 8	.....	53.7	46.3	16.0	29.2	1.1
England and Wales	1911	13,079	5,731	7,348	2,899	4,449	([5])	.....	43.8	56.2	22.2	34.0	([5])
France	1901	12,453	2,704	7,137	2,480	[6] 4,657	([6])	[7] 2,612	27.5	72.5	25.2	[6] 47.3	([6])
Germany	1900	16,516	7,659	8,831	3,054	5,700	77	26	46.4	53.6	18.5	34.6	0.5
Prussia	1910	9,997	[2] 4,732	5,265	1,956	3,269	40	.....	[2] 47.3	52.7	19.6	32.7	0.4
Saxony	1910	1,016	511	505	199	298	8	.....	50.3	49.7	19.6	29.3	0.8
Ireland	1911	2,179	1,112	1,067	302	765	.....	.....	51.0	49.0	13.9	35.1	.....
Netherlands	1909	1,361	626	735	([8])	([8])	([8])	.....	46.0	54.0	([8])	([8])	([8])
Norway	1910	1,008	[2] 440	520	161	357	[9] 2	48	[2] 45.8	54.2	16.8	37.2	[9] 0.2
Russia (European)[10]	1897	110,760	([11])	([11])	27,908	([11])	([11])	.....	([11])	([11])	25.2	([11])	([11])
Serbia	1900	1,099	210	889	333	554	2	.....	19.1	80.9	30.3	50.4	0.2
Sweden	1900	1,742	1,013	729	264	462	3	.....	58.2	41.8	15.2	26.5	0.2
Switzerland	1895–96	998	503	493	175	308	10	2	50.5	49.5	17.6	30.9	1.0
ASIA.													
Russia (Asiatic)[12]	1897	20,936	([11])	([11])	5,586	([11])	([11])	.....	([11])	([11])	26.7	([11])	([11])
AFRICA.													
Union of South Africa	1911	3,025	708	2,314	715	1,591	8	3	23.4	76.6	23.7	52.6	0.3
Cape of Good Hope	1911	1,309	390	919	307	605	7	.....	29.8	70.2	23.5	46.2	0.5
Natal	1911	502	82	420	93	327	.....	.....	16.3	83.7	18.5	65.1	.....
Orange Free State	1911	219	53	163	55	108	.....	3	24.5	75.5	25.5	50.0	.....
Transvaal	1911	995	183	812	260	551	1	.....	18.4	81.6	26.1	55.4	0.1
AUSTRALASIA.													
Commonwealth of Australia[13]	1911	1,388	485	894	364	529	1	9	35.2	64.8	26.4	38.4	0.1
New South Wales	1911	420	143	270	107	162	1	7	34.6	65.4	25.9	39.2	0.2
Queensland	1911	170	75	95	47	48	.....	.....	44.1	55.9	27.6	28.2	.....
South Australia	1911	166	53	112	40	72	.....	1	32.1	67.9	24.2	43.6	.....
Tasmania	1911	68	22	46	21	25	.....	.....	32.4	67.6	30.9	36.8	.....
Victoria	1911	507	171	335	135	200	.....	1	33.8	66.2	26.7	39.5	.....
Western Australia	1911	57	21	36	14	22	.....	.....	36.8	63.2	24.6	38.6	.....

[1] In calculating these percentages, persons whose marital condition was not reported have been excluded from the total.
[2] Includes all blind persons reported as under 15 years of age.
[3] Exclusive of Faroe Islands.
[4] Includes blind persons legally separated.
[5] Divorced persons were not reported separately.
[6] Divorced blind persons are included with the widowed.
[7] The "not reported" class includes 1,553 females reported from institutions.
[8] The marital condition of the married, widowed, and divorced was not reported separately.
[9] Legally separated.
[10] Including Poland, but exclusive of Finland.
[11] The marital condition returns for the blind differentiated only the married and the not married.
[12] Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.
[13] Exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals. Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

General Table 6 (p. 173) shows, for each geographic division and state, the distribution according to marital condition of the male and female blind population, respectively.

General Table 7 (p. 174) distributes the male and female blind population in each race and nativity class according to marital condition.

General Table 8 (p. 174) shows the distribution according to marital condition of the male and female blind population 15 years of age or over in 1910, by age groups. In Table 40, on the following page, the per cent distribution by marital condition of the male and female blind population 15 or over, respectively, is given for certain broad age groups in comparison with that of the total population of the same age and sex.

This table discloses the interesting fact that while in each age group the percentage married, both for males and for females, is lower among the blind than in the population as a whole, the percentage not only of single but also of widowed and divorced is in practically every case substantially higher. This of course is another indication of the extent to which blindness acts as a bar to marriage, the higher percentages for the widowed and divorced indicating that the loss of sight must in a considerable number of instances have prevented a second marriage. In the case of the divorced it is of course also possible that the loss of vision may have been a contributing factor in bringing about the divorce. It will be noted further that the difference between the two sets of percentages is in general greatest for the ages when the majority of marriages are contracted, and decreases regularly in the later age groups, which in the case of the blind population are made up to a great extent of persons who lost their sight late in life, and whose marital condition, therefore, was probably not affected by their blindness.

Table 40

AGE GROUP AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL: 1910.[1]									
	Male.					Female.				
	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.			
		Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.		Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 years or over:[2]										
Total population	38.9	61.1	56.1	4.6	0.5	29.8	70.2	59.0	10.6	0.6
Blind population	32.4	67.6	46.0	20.5	1.0	29.3	70.7	26.5	43.5	0.6
15 to 19 years:										
Total population	98.8	1.2	1.2	[3]	[3]	88.3	11.7	11.4	0.2	0.1
Blind population	99.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	.....	98.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years:										
Total population	75.3	24.7	24.1	0.4	0.1	48.5	51.5	49.8	1.2	0.5
Blind population	94.2	5.8	5.1	0.5	0.2	89.5	10.5	8.6	1.5	0.4
25 to 29 years:										
Total population	42.9	57.1	55.6	1.1	0.4	25.0	75.0	71.9	2.4	0.7
Blind population	80.1	19.9	18.2	1.2	0.5	75.2	24.8	21.6	2.7	0.5
30 to 34 years:										
Total population	26.1	73.9	71.6	1.8	0.5	16.2	83.8	79.1	3.9	0.8
Blind population	65.5	34.5	31.1	2.4	1.1	61.9	38.1	30.8	6.2	1.1
35 to 44 years:										
Total population	16.7	83.3	79.4	3.2	0.7	11.4	88.6	80.2	7.5	0.9
Blind population	48.9	51.1	43.3	6.3	1.5	48.1	51.9	38.1	12.4	1.3
45 to 54 years:										
Total population	11.2	88.8	81.6	6.4	0.8	8.6	91.4	74.9	15.7	0.8
Blind population	34.1	65.9	53.6	10.4	1.9	33.9	66.1	44.0	20.9	1.3
55 to 64 years:										
Total population	8.4	91.6	79.1	11.7	0.8	7.1	92.9	62.2	30.1	0.6
Blind population	21.6	78.4	58.2	18.8	1.4	20.4	79.6	42.7	36.0	0.8
65 years or over:										
Total population	6.2	93.8	65.9	27.2	0.7	6.3	93.7	35.1	58.2	0.4
Blind population	9.6	90.4	52.8	36.9	0.7	10.4	89.6	19.5	69.8	0.4
Age not reported:										
Total population	47.5	52.5	44.1	7.5	0.9	32.5	67.5	46.6	19.9	1.1
Blind population	30.3	69.7	37.9	25.8	6.1	26.5	73.5	23.5	50.0	.....

[1] Based upon the population whose marital condition was reported. [2] Includes the small number whose age was not reported. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 41 presents for the age groups shown in Table 40 the number of blind persons enumerated in 1910 per 100,000 of the general population of the same sex, marital condition, and age.

Table 41

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.[1]											
	Number.							Number per 100,000 general population of same sex, marital condition, and age.				
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Marital condition not reported.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.		
			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.				Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	MALE.											
15 years or over[1]	30,365	9,777	20,436	13,911	6,208	317	152	93.6	77.9	103.6	76.9	421.9	203.0
15 to 19 years	1,218	1,207	5	4	1	.....	6	26.9	27.1	9.4	7.7	[2]	.....
20 to 24 years	1,268	1,188	73	64	6	3	7	27.7	34.6	6.5	5.8	31.9	44.6
25 to 29 years	1,355	1,078	268	245	16	7	9	31.9	59.4	11.1	10.4	35.5	45.2
30 to 34 years	1,416	919	485	437	33	15	12	38.7	96.6	18.0	16.7	50.5	78.7
35 to 44 years	3,391	1,650	1,724	1,460	214	50	17	55.1	160.7	33.7	30.0	107.7	117.1
45 to 54 years	4,426	1,502	2,907	2,364	460	83	17	98.6	300.5	73.0	64.6	160.7	227.4
55 to 64 years	4,800	1,032	3,745	2,781	898	66	23	179.5	462.9	153.1	131.6	287.4	304.5
65 years or over	12,416	1,181	11,183	6,531	4,563	89	52	625.2	957.7	602.6	500.9	846.5	680.7
Age not reported	75	20	46	25	17	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	FEMALE.											
15 years or over[1]	23,111	6,752	16,272	6,105	10,019	148	87	76.9	75.6	77.3	34.5	315.4	80.0
15 to 19 years	982	967	14	9	3	2	1	21.6	24.3	2.7	1.8	29.2	54.8
20 to 24 years	985	875	103	84	15	4	7	22.0	40.4	4.5	3.8	27.1	19.6
25 to 29 years	892	668	220	192	24	4	4	22.7	68.1	7.5	6.8	25.2	13.7
30 to 34 years	875	541	333	269	54	10	1	26.4	101.1	12.0	10.3	41.9	35.6
35 to 44 years	1,936	928	1,002	736	240	26	6	35.2	147.6	20.6	16.7	58.3	52.8
45 to 54 years	2,647	895	1,744	1,160	551	33	8	68.2	269.9	49.2	39.9	90.3	103.3
55 to 64 years	3,378	687	2,675	1,437	1,212	26	16	142.0	409.0	121.1	97.1	169.6	171.1
65 years or over	11,340	1,173	10,131	2,202	7,886	43	36	577.5	944.3	552.2	320.4	691.4	622.9
Age not reported	76	18	50	16	34	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported. [2] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.

In every age group, both for males and for females, the number of blind persons is much greater relatively among the single than among the married, widowed, and divorced, taken together, and in practically every age group it is greater among the single than in any of the other three classes taken separately, the exceptions shown for males from 20 to 24 and for females from 15 to 19 being based on figures so small that the ratios are largely devoid of significance. In every age group, moreover, the number of blind is for each sex much smaller relatively among the married than among any of the other three classes, the difference being especially marked in the earlier age groups. As there is no inherent reason for supposing that the actual risk of blindness for the single is materially greater than for the married, widowed, or divorced, it is apparent that the generally high ratios of blind to total population shown for every age group for this class must result from the fact that blindness ordinarily acts as a bar to marriage.

A fuller discussion of the relationship between marital condition and the age when vision was lost, together with statistics on this subject for the blind who returned the special schedule of inquiry, is presented in the second part of this report (p. 95).

OCCUPATIONS.

Probably one of the most interesting and important subjects which can be considered in any statistical study of the blind population is that of their occupations, by reason of the fact that blindness is a defect which, if not totally incapacitating those afflicted with it for gainful employment, in the great majority of cases seriously limits their earning capacity, and confines them to a comparatively narrow range of occupations. General Table 9 (p. 175) presents statistics as to the occupations of the male and female blind population 10 years of age or over in 1910, classified according to race and nativity.

The census statistics of occupations of the blind are derived from two different sources. The special schedule of inquiry which, as already mentioned, was sent to every person reported as blind at the population census contained questions as to the occupation, if any, in which the person was engaged. The answers to these questions formed the basis for the occupation tabulation for that portion of the blind population returning this schedule, except in the comparatively few cases where the person filling out the schedule either failed to answer the questions or else obviously misunderstood them. For the remainder of the blind population it was necessary to have recourse to the occupation return on the general population schedule.

As would naturally be expected, the returns on the special schedules seem on the whole to have been fairly accurate, the most serious error apparently arising in the case of blind farmers, who frequently appear to have reported themselves as having no occupation because they were unable to go out and do actual physical work in the field. In the case of the returns on the general population schedule, however, a study of the statistics makes it apparent that, in spite of specific instructions not to report occupations formerly followed for persons no longer actively employed, the enumerators must frequently have reported the occupation pursued by the blind person before he became blind. For example, in a considerable number of instances a given individual was, according to the enumerator's return, employed as a carpenter, but in practically every case where such a person returned the special schedule his answers to the inquiries regarding occupation showed clearly that this was merely his occupation before the advent of blindness, the fact being in most cases that at the time of the enumeration he had no occupation whatever. Instances of such returns do not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to introduce any material error into the statistics, but in any study of figures derived either directly or indirectly from General Table 9 it should be borne in mind that they overstate to a certain extent the total number of blind persons gainfully employed.

In order to bring out the relative extent to which the blind population of the United States are carrying on gainful occupations Table 42 is presented, which shows the number and percentage of the total male and female population 10 years of age or over in each race and nativity class in 1910 who were reported as gainfully employed.

Table 42 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.[1]

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	Gainfully employed.		Total.	Gainfully employed.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
All classes	31,473	7,976	25.3	24,000	1,345	5.6
White	26,150	6,783	25.9	19,877	1,062	5.3
Native	20,358	5,572	27.4	15,766	899	5.7
Foreign born	5,792	1,211	20.9	4,111	163	4.0
Colored	5,323	1,193	22.4	4,123	283	6.9
Negro	4,857	1,115	23.0	3,770	265	7.0
Other colored	466	78	16.7	353	18	5.1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

Of the 31,473 blind males 10 years of age or over in 1910, only 7,976, representing 25.3 per cent, or about one-fourth, were reported as being gainfully employed, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 81.3

for the total male population of that age, while of the 24,000 blind females of the same age, only 1,345, or 5.6 per cent, were reported as gainfully employed, the corresponding percentage for the general population being 23.4. These figures do not mean, however, that even as many as 9,000 blind persons were earning their own livelihood; the actual number was in all probability considerably less. Leaving out of consideration the circumstance already noted that blind persons frequently were incorrectly reported by the population enumerators as still carrying on the occupation in which they were engaged at the time when they became blind, in a large proportion, possibly the great majority, of cases where an occupation was reported on the special schedule the earnings received from it fell far short of the amount necessary to make the person reporting it self-supporting, in many instances being a mere pittance of less than $100 a year. This is particularly the case among the female blind, a large number of the blind females for whom an occupation was reported merely doing a little knitting or fancy work and selling the articles which they made. A fuller discussion of the economic status of the blind population as regards ability for self-support is presented in the second part of this report, which includes statistics as to the annual earnings of the blind who were gainfully employed and returned the special schedule (see pp. 146 ff).

It should, however, be borne in mind in connection with Table 42 that failure on the part of a blind person to report an occupation does not necessarily indicate in any given case that by reason of his infirmity he has been incapacitated for gainful employment. Blindness, as already pointed out, is largely a defect of advancing years, and a very considerable proportion of the blind population have passed the age when retirement from active employment usually occurs, so that the number of blind persons not gainfully employed does not by any means indicate the number of individuals lost to the working force of the United States by reason of blindness. This is especially true as regards the female blind, many of whom, moreover, were housewives living in their own homes, a class which in the returns for the general population is not reported as gainfully employed. In the case of this latter class, of course, their blindness may serve indirectly to increase the economic burden of the family by compelling the employment of additional household help; but even this is not necessarily the case, as in many instances blind women continue to do the greater part of their household work. The seriousness of blindness as an economic handicap should not, of course, be underemphasized; but the extent to which it operates as a handicap can not properly be measured by the number of blind persons not reporting an occupation.

Of the several race and nativity classes, the native whites show the highest percentage gainfully employed among the males (27.4) and the "Other colored" the lowest (16.7), while in the case of the females the Negroes show the highest percentage (7) and the foreign-born whites the lowest (4). The low proportions shown for both the foreign-born whites and the "Other colored" as compared with the other two classes are due probably to the fact that these classes are made up more largely of old people, who would ordinarily be incapacitated or have retired from active employment even if they had retained their vision.

The population enumerators were instructed, in making their returns as to occupation, to make the entry *own income* in the case of all persons who followed no specific occupation but had an independent income upon which they were living. An examination of the returns makes it apparent that there was a considerable diversity of interpretation in the application of these instructions, some enumerators reporting "own income" only when such income was adequate for the support of the person enumerated, while others went so far as to make this return for persons receiving county poor relief. For this reason statistics on this subject are somewhat inaccurate; as a matter of interest, however, a separate tabulation was made of the blind persons for whom this return was made. The total number of such persons, as will be seen from General Table 9 (p. 176), was 4,240, representing only 9.2 per cent of the total blind population 10 years of age or over not gainfully employed; most of these were whites, only 188 being colored.

It is apparent that, so far as the blind are gainfully employed at all, they must of necessity be confined to a comparatively narrow range of occupations, representing those which can be successfully carried on without the aid of sight. In order to bring out more clearly the important occupations for the blind, Table 43 shows the leading occupations reported for the male blind 10 years of age or over, arranged in order of numerical importance, separate figures being given for the respective race and nativity classes.

Practically two-thirds (67.1 per cent) of the blind males reporting an occupation were employed in some one of the nine leading occupations shown in the table, comprising all in which as many as 200 males were employed. Farmers were most important numerically, representing 22.2 per cent, or more than one-fifth, of the total number of blind males gainfully employed; most of these, without doubt, were persons who were already engaged in farming at the time when they lost their sight, and who continued to direct the operation of their farms even though prevented by their loss of vision from taking any active part in the farm work. The large number of farmers reported is, of course, due to the fact that farming is one of the most important occupations numerically in the general population, so that the number of farmers losing their sight by reason of disorders attendant upon advancing years will normally be relatively large; at the same time loss of sight, as already indicated, does not constitute

so much of a handicap in this occupation as it does in most.

Next to farming, broom making was the most important occupation reported for blind males, the number of broom makers reported being 665, or 8.3 per cent (about one-twelfth), of the total number gainfully employed. Musicians and teachers of music ranked third, with 646, or 8.1 per cent of the total; this classification covers a wide scope, comprising a number of highly trained musicians, who are able to earn a substantial income by means of their profession, and also blind street singers, accordion players, and the like, whose actual profession could in many cases be more justly characterized as begging.

In any study of occupation statistics for the blind, particular interest attaches to those trades which have been found especially available as a means of employment for this class of the population and the reporting of which presumably indicates that the person reporting has received special vocational training since the loss of his vision. The nine leading occupations for the male blind, as shown in Table 43, include three such trades, namely, broom making, piano tuning, and chair caning, a total of 1,256 blind males, or about one-sixth (15.7 per cent) of the entire number gainfully employed, being engaged in these three occupations. Figures as to the number employed in other trades of this character may be found in General Table 9 (p. 175), the most important being basket making, which gave employment to 50 blind men, mattress making, which was reported by 45, and carpet and rug making, which was reported by 30.

Table 43 MALE BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]

OCCUPATION.	Number.							Per cent distribution.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.[2]	
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.
Total	7,976	6,783	5,572	1,211	1,193	1,115	78	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	1,768	1,468	1,269	199	300	265	35	22.2	21.6	22.8	16.4	25.1	23.8
Broom makers	665	649	532	117	16	15	1	8.3	9.6	9.5	9.7	1.3	1.3
Musicians and teachers of music	646	559	498	61	87	84	3	8.1	8.2	8.9	5.0	7.3	7.5
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	619	574	463	111	45	42	3	7.8	8.5	8.3	9.2	3.8	3.8
Grocers	119	106	87	19	13	12	1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
Cigar and tobacco dealers	69	69	53	16	.....	.....	.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	.....	.....
General storekeepers	69	63	57	6	6	6	.....	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
News dealers	55	50	41	9	5	5	.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Dealers in music and musical instruments	29	28	22	6	1	1	.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
All other retail merchants and dealers	278	258	203	55	20	18	2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.5	1.7	1.6
Hucksters and peddlers	401	352	260	92	49	48	1	5.0	5.2	4.7	7.6	4.1	4.3
Piano tuners	349	344	313	31	5	4	1	4.4	5.1	5.6	2.6	0.4	0.4
Agricultural laborers	339	242	207	35	97	94	3	4.3	3.6	3.7	2.9	8.1	8.4
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	319	213	174	39	106	100	6	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	8.9	9.0
Chair caners	242	204	158	46	38	37	1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.3
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	195	184	151	33	11	11	.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.9	1.0
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	178	67	60	7	111	109	2	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	9.3	9.8
Clergymen and other religious workers	170	116	103	13	54	52	2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	4.5	4.7
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	98	86	70	16	12	12	.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	92	88	76	12	4	4	.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.4
All others	1,895	1,637	1,238	399	258	238	20	23.8	24.1	22.2	32.9	21.6	21.3

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

[2] Per cent distribution of "Other colored" not shown, as base is less than 100.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the occupations reported were in many instances merely nominal. This is particularly the case with respect to two of the leading occupation classes shown in Table 43, hucksters and peddlers and the class designated "laborers (not otherwise specified)," the former comprising very largely persons selling lead pencils, matches, shoe strings, and similar articles on the street, who might perhaps be more accurately described as beggars, and the latter persons picking up small sums now and then by the performance of odd jobs and chores. The wood sawyers and woodchoppers, who comprised mainly blind men earning a trifling amount from time to time by splitting or sawing wood for private families, also come under this general heading, as do probably the greater part of the canvassers and agents. Mention has already been made of the street musicians in this connection.

The 339 agricultural laborers shown in Table 43 probably represent mainly erroneous returns by the enumerators, as in the majority of instances the persons returned as agricultural laborers by the enumerators and filling out the special schedule of inquiry indicated that this was merely their occupation before blindness. There were, however, a number of cases, particularly in the South, where blind persons appear

actually to have been employed as agricultural laborers, probably to a considerable extent in such forms of work as husking corn, where feeling with the hands can in large part take the place of sight.

Some difference exists between the several race and nativity classes in respect to the leading occupations for the blind. In all four classes farming was the principal occupation for the male blind, while broom makers were second in both of the white classes; among the Negroes, however, second place was held by wood sawyers and woodchoppers. Musicians and teachers of music ranked third among the native whites, hucksters and peddlers among the foreign-born whites, and laborers "not otherwise specified" among the Negroes. Vocational training for the blind losing their sight prior to or during the years of economic activity has apparently made little progress as yet among the Negroes, only 37 chair caners, 15 broom makers, and 4 piano tuners being reported among the blind Negro males.

Table 44 shows for the female blind statistics similar to those shown in Table 43 for the male blind.

Table 44 FEMALE BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]

OCCUPATION.	Number.							Per cent distribution.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.[2]	
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.
Total	1,345	1,062	899	163	283	265	18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Musicians and teachers of music	167	154	142	12	13	13	.....	12.4	14.5	15.8	7.4	4.6	4.9
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	127	99	81	18	28	26	2	9.4	9.3	9.0	11.0	9.9	9.8
Servants and waitresses	120	91	69	22	29	29	.....	8.9	8.6	7.7	13.5	10.2	10.9
Laundresses (not in laundries)	109	28	24	4	81	81	.....	8.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	28.6	30.6
Knitters (not in factories)	102	101	75	26	1	1	.....	7.6	9.5	8.3	16.0	0.4	0.4
Agricultural laborers	92	35	30	5	57	57	.....	6.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	20.1	21.5
Fancy workers (not in factories)	86	85	73	12	1	.....	1	6.4	8.0	8.1	7.4	0.4	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	56	54	46	8	2	2	.....	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.7	0.8
Chair caners	43	37	33	4	6	6	.....	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.1	2.3
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	36	36	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2.7	3.4	3.8	1.2	.....	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	33	28	19	9	5	5	.....	2.5	2.6	2.1	5.5	1.8	1.9
Seamstresses	28	22	16	6	6	6	.....	2.1	2.1	1.8	3.7	2.1	2.3
Nurses	21	7	6	1	14	14	.....	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.9	5.3
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	18	18	14	4	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.5	.....	.....
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	18	16	13	3	2	.....	2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.7	.....
Basket makers	17	9	7	2	8	.....	8	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.8	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	14	10	9	1	4	4	.....	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.5
All others	258	232	208	24	26	21	5	19.2	21.8	23.1	14.7	9.2	7.9

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

[2] Per cent distribution of "Other colored" not shown, as base is less than 100.

As would be expected, the female blind show a much narrower range of occupations than do the male blind. Of the total number for whom a gainful occupation was reported (1,345), 717, or somewhat more than one-half (53.3 per cent), were employed in one of the six leading occupations. Musicians and teachers of music were most numerous, representing 12.4 per cent, or about one-eighth, of the total, farmers ranking second and servants and waitresses third; most of the latter, however, probably represent instances where the occupation reported was that followed prior to the occurrence of blindness. In general, it is probable that to a greater extent relatively than among the males the occupation returned either was nominal in character, as in the case of most of the knitters and fancy workers, of whom 188, representing about one-seventh of the total, were reported, or was the occupation pursued before the advent of blindness, as in the case of the majority of those reported as servants, laundresses, and agricultural laborers.

The several race and nativity classes show somewhat more pronounced differences with respect to the principal occupations reported for the female blind than was the case with the male. Among the native white blind women reporting a gainful occupation musicians and teachers of music were most numerous, followed by farmers, the latter comprising very largely women who lost their sight in later life. Among the foreign-born whites, knitters and servants were most numerous, the prominence of the former occupation resulting largely from the fact that blindness among the foreign-born females is mainly associated with advanced years. Among the Negroes, laundresses and agricultural laborers were most frequently reported, these two occupations contributing more than one-half (52.1 per cent) of the total for whom an occupation was reported; servants and waitresses ranked third. Of the 18 females, all Indians, included under the heading "Other colored" who were returned as gainfully employed, 8 were basket makers.

To present statistics showing the relative number of the blind in foreign countries that are gainfully employed which shall be satisfactory for purposes of comparison with those of the United States is impracticable by reason of the uncertain extent to which the occupations reported include the occupation prior to the advent of blindness. Since, however, it is of some interest to know the occupations in which the blind are most largely engaged, Table 45 is presented, which shows, for the principal countries publishing detailed occupation statistics for the blind, the five leading occupations reported, respectively, for the male and the female blind, together with the percentage which the number employed in the respective occupations and the five leading occupations taken together represented of the total reporting an occupation.

Table 45

COUNTRY, SEX, AND OCCUPATION.	BLIND POPULATION REPORTING SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.	
	Number.	Per cent of total reporting an occupation.
ENGLAND AND WALES: 1911.		
Males:		
All occupations	4,388	100.0
5 leading occupations	2,039	46.5
Willow, cane, rush workers; basket makers	875	19.9
Musicians, music masters, singers	438	10.0
Piano, organ makers (including tuners)	268	6.1
Costermongers, hawkers, street sellers	249	5.7
Brokers, agents, factors	209	4.8
Females:		
All occupations	1,138	100.0
5 leading occupations	580	51.0
Willow, cane, rush workers; basket makers	224	19.7
Hosiery manufacture	138	12.1
Domestic indoor servants	88	7.7
Brush, broom makers; hair, bristle workers	67	5.9
Musicians, music masters, singers	63	5.5
IRELAND: 1911.		
Males:		
All occupations	1,364	100.0
5 leading occupations	1,067	78.2
Farmers	431	31.6
Laborers	367	26.9
Basket makers	172	12.6
Mnsicians	74	5.4
Mat making	23	1.7
Females:		
All occupations	797	100.0
5 leading occupations	617	77.4
Knitters	253	31.7
Servants	172	21.6
Housekeepers	86	10.8
Farmers	75	9.4
Net makers	31	3.9
SCOTLAND: 1911.[1]		
Males:		
All occupations	725	100.0
5 leading occupations	283	39.0
Willow, cane, rush workers; basket makers	93	12.8
Musicians, music masters, singers (not street)	66	9.1
Upholsterers	59	8.1
Costermongers, hawkers, street sellers	40	5.5
Piano, organ makers	25	3.4
SCOTLAND: 1911[1]—continued.		
Females:		
All occupations	230	100.0
5 leading occupations	136	59.1
Hosiery manufacture	66	28.7
Upholsterers	25	10.9
Shirt makers; seamstresses	17	7.4
Domestic indoor servants	15	6.5
Schoolmistresses, teachers, professors, lecturers	13	5.7
SWITZERLAND: 1895–96.		
Males:		
All occupations	407	100.0
5 leading occupations	304	74.7
Farmers and agricultural laborers	127	31.2
Wicker workers	112	27.5
Tradesmen, shopkeepers, peddlers, and colporteurs	26	6.4
Woodchoppers	21	5.2
Musicians, organists	18	4.4
Females:[2]		
All occupations	135	100.0
5 leading occupations	118	87.4
Knitters	67	49.6
Shopkeepers, peddlers	17	12.6
Brush makers	13	9.6
Wicker workers	12	8.9
Servants	9	6.7
WURTTEMBERG: 1894.[3]		
Males:		
All occupations	224	100.0
5 leading occupations	162	72.3
Employed in hand trades in institutions for the blind	43	19.2
Farmers and husbandmen	40	17.9
Agricultural laborers	28	12.5
Shoemakers and cobblers	27	12.1
Basket makers	24	10.7
Females:		
All occupations	103	100.0
5 leading occupations	96	93.2
Knitters, crocheters	38	36.9
Employed in hand trades in institutions for the blind	35	34.0
Agricultural laborers	9	8.7
Servants and nursemaids	8	7.8
Shoemakers and cobblers	6	5.8

[1] Figures do not include persons reported as both blind and deaf or both blind and dumb.
[2] Figures are exclusive of 193 housewives.
[3] Figures are exclusive of 43 apprentices (24 males and 19 females) employed in hand trades in institutions for the blind and 40 females other than servants engaged in household work.

The leading occupations for the blind in the countries shown in the table are to a considerable extent the same as in the United States. Thus farmers, who rank first among the male blind and second among the female blind in the United States, are among the five leading classes for males in three of the countries shown in the table and for females in one. Similarly, musicians, who rank third among the male blind and first among the female blind in the United States, rank among the five principal classes of the gainfully employed for males in four of the countries and for females in one. Knitting, which ranks fifth for females in the United States, is among the five leading occupations for females in three of the countries shown, and it is not improbable that in the other two countries, England and Wales and Scotland, the occupation "hosiery manufacture" covers largely the same class of work.

The report on the census of the blind in the German Empire in 1900 gives statistics as to the occupations of the blind born in 1884 or earlier (16 years of age or

over, approximately), the classification, however, being by industry groups. According to this report, occupations connected with agriculture, gardening, and animal husbandry gave employment to a larger number, both of blind males and of blind females, than those in any other industry group, the group named comprising 1,312, or 24.8 per cent, of the 5,291 blind males and 328, or 29.5 per cent, of the 1,111 blind females reported as having an occupation. The group of occupations included under the heading "Woodwork and carving" ranked second for males, with 1,275, or 24.1 per cent of the total, and the group included under the heading "Household service (including personal service) and labor of miscellaneous character" for females, with 279, or 25.1 per cent. The group designated "Military, court, civic, and church service, and the so-called independent occupations" ranked third for males, with 679, and "Woodwork and carving" for females, with 161.

THE BLIND IN INSTITUTIONS.

A subject of some interest in connection with the blind, as with the defective classes generally, is that of the extent to which they are living in institutions provided especially for their care. Apparently with a view to securing statistics relating to the blind in institutions, the Thirteenth Census act provided that "the schedules * * * for the enumeration of institutions shall include * * * [the] blind * * *." No definite attempt at a special enumeration of the inmates of institutions for the blind was made, however, and in the general population canvass there was with respect to the schools for the blind a considerable diversity of practice on the part of the enumerators, the inmates of some schools being enumerated at the institution and those of other schools with their families. In a considerable number of cases inmates of these schools who had been enumerated as residents within the institution were found to have been also enumerated with their families, thus giving rise to duplication (see p. 15); such duplications, of which there were several hundred, were, however, eliminated so far as they could be discovered.

Although, for the reason just indicated, exact statistics as to the number of blind in institutions can not be given, approximately accurate returns were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in connection with the report on benevolent institutions for 1910, which presented separate figures for institutions for the care of the blind and the deaf, including under this heading the residential schools as well as the homes for the adult blind. Table 46 shows, for each division and state, the number of blind persons, classified by sex, reported as inmates of institutions for the care of the blind in 1910, giving separately the number of adults and children, respectively. Since schools for the blind frequently receive as pupils children who are not blind in the strict sense of the term, but are merely suffering from seriously defective vision, it is possible that the figures in this table may to a certain extent be overstatements, while a further element of incomparability is introduced by the fact that the statistics relate to December 31, 1910, instead of April 15, the date of the population census. The error arising from these causes, however, is in all probability comparatively slight. In a few instances where the Bureau of the Census was unable to secure any report from a state school for the blind in connection with its collection of statistics of benevolent institutions, the figures have been taken from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the school year 1909–10 (in one case for the school year 1911–12).

The total number of blind inmates of institutions for the care of the blind reported in 1910 was 4,972, representing 8.7 per cent, or about one-twelfth, of the total number of blind persons enumerated. Of these, 2,541 were males and 2,431 females, the number of males to each 100 females being 104.5; this excess of males is due mainly to the fact that boys are more numerous than girls among the inmates of schools for the blind, as among the adult blind in institutions the females outnumber the males. Children are somewhat more numerous than adults, 2,593 of the former and 2,142 of the latter being reported, while for 237 the distinction was not made. To a considerable extent, however, the segregation into adults and children is devoid of significance, as the basis of the distinction appears to have been very largely the circumstance whether the given individual had completed his fifteenth year; and as the pupils of blind schools are not ordinarily graduated until after passing that age, the great majority of the schools for the blind reported both "adults" and "children" among their inmates.

It will be observed that eight states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada) reported no institutions for the blind. These states had no schools for the blind, sending their blind children to the schools of neighboring states for education, and contained no residential institutions for the adult blind. Of the individual states, Pennsylvania shows the largest number of inmates of institutions for the blind (425), having two large schools for the blind (one of which receives a number of pupils from other states), two industrial homes for the blind, and a home for the aged blind. New York ranked second, with 384, and Massachusetts third, with 326 inmates of institutions for the blind.

Table 46

INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE BLIND: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total.			Adults.			Children.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNITED STATES	[1] 4,972	[1] 2,541	[1] 2,431	2,142	1,022	1,120	2,593	1,392	1,201
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:									
New England	368	179	189	170	76	94	198	103	95
Middle Atlantic	922	394	528	542	194	348	380	200	180
East North Central	1,044	603	441	432	267	165	612	336	276
West North Central	566	283	283	271	127	144	295	156	139
South Atlantic	[1] 774	[1] 407	[1] 367	245	130	115	455	238	217
East South Central	[1] 498	[1] 265	[1] 233	154	68	86	292	163	129
West South Central	[1] 499	[1] 235	[1] 264	214	95	119	215	107	108
Mountain	143	86	57	56	32	24	87	54	33
Pacific	[1] 158	[1] 89	[1] 69	58	33	25	59	35	24
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	326	156	170	155	67	88	171	89	82
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	42	23	19	15	9	6	27	14	13
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York	384	188	196	267	124	143	117	64	53
New Jersey	113	25	88	99	23	76	14	2	12
Pennsylvania	425	181	244	176	47	129	249	134	115
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio	274	150	124	24	11	13	250	139	111
Indiana	161	71	90	65	28	37	96	43	53
Illinois	292	187	105	192	122	70	100	65	35
Michigan	200	122	78	66	50	16	134	72	62
Wisconsin	117	73	44	85	56	29	32	17	15
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota	91	53	38	.....	.....	.....	91	53	38
Iowa	139	78	61	84	48	36	55	30	25
Missouri	137	47	90	95	25	70	42	22	20
North Dakota	23	7	16	15	5	10	8	2	6
South Dakota	37	24	13	21	17	4	16	7	9
Nebraska	59	34	25	28	17	11	31	17	14
Kansas	80	40	40	28	15	13	52	25	27
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	111	45	66	38	14	24	73	31	42
District of Columbia	10	4	6	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	[1] 104	[1] 57	[1] 47	.....	.....	.....	30	18	12
West Virginia	52	30	22	28	15	13	24	15	9
North Carolina	275	156	119	139	76	63	136	80	56
South Carolina	81	43	38	30	21	9	51	22	29
Georgia	105	56	49	.....	.....	.....	105	56	49
Florida	36	16	20	.....	.....	.....	36	16	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky	107	60	47	57	29	28	50	31	19
Tennessee	229	110	119	97	39	58	132	71	61
Alabama	110	61	49	.....	.....	.....	110	61	49
Mississippi	[1] 52	[1] 34	[1] 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas	116	62	54	66	38	28	50	24	26
Louisiana [2]	[1] 65	[1] 31	[1] 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	[1] 51	[1] 27	[1] 24	.....	.....	.....	46	25	21
Texas	267	115	152	148	57	91	119	58	61
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana	28	17	11	7	4	3	21	13	8
Idaho	10	6	4	3	2	1	7	4	3
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	46	33	13	24	16	8	22	17	5
New Mexico	34	18	16	11	6	5	23	12	11
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	25	12	13	11	4	7	14	8	6
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:									
Washington	[1] 41	[1] 21	[1] 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	26	18	8	.....	.....	.....	26	18	8
California	91	50	41	58	33	25	33	17	16

[1] Includes figures for institutions whose returns did not distinguish between adults and children.

[2] Figures relate to the year 1911-12.

Table 47 shows for such foreign countries as publish statistics on this point the number and percentage of the blind population reported as in institutions for the care of the blind at the latest enumeration for which such figures are available.

For all the countries included in this table, except Ireland, the percentage of the blind who were in institutions provided especially for their care shows a fairly close correspondence, the somewhat higher percentage for the United States possibly being accounted for in part by the circumstance already explained that the figures for the institutional population include a certain number not strictly classifiable as blind. The high percentage shown for Ireland appears to be due to the circumstance that institutional provision for the adult blind is somewhat greater there than in the other countries, 10 out of the 11 institutions for the blind in Ireland receiving adult inmates.

Table 47

COUNTRY.	Year.	BLIND POPULATION.		
		Total.	In institutions for the care of the blind.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
United States	1910	57,272	4,972	8.7
Austria	1906	13,970	1,003	7.2
Germany	1900	34,334	2,635	7.7
Ireland	1911	4,312	529	12.3
Scotland	1911	3,317	238	7.2

In Table 48 the blind in institutions for the care of the blind in each division and state of the United States are classified according to the character of the institution of which they were inmates. The number of blind persons enumerated in certain other classes of institutions is also shown, together with the percentage of the total blind population respectively in institutions for the care of the blind and in all the specified classes of institutions taken together.

Of the 4,972 inmates of institutions for the care of the blind, 4,257, comprising 85.6 per cent (nearly seven-eighths) of the total, were in schools for the blind; 364, or 7.3 per cent, in industrial homes; and 351, or 7.1 per cent, in other homes. The percentage which inmates of institutions for the blind represented of the total blind population varied considerably for the different states having such institutions, ranging from 17.6 in North Carolina to 3.9 in Mississippi. These variations result from a number of different factors, among which may be mentioned differences in the proportion of children in the blind population, which will naturally affect the percentage in schools for the blind, differences in the extent to which blind children are sent to the state school for education, and the presence or absence of special institutional provision for the adult blind. Thus the high percentage for North Carolina is probably to be explained in part by the circumstance that the proportion of children among the blind is relatively large; the percentage under 20 in the blind population of the state in 1910 whose age was reported was 15.7, as compared with a corresponding figure of 10.5 for the United States as a whole, only three states showing a higher percentage. In Massachusetts the high percentage is due in a considerable measure to the presence of a large school for the blind which receives pupils from other states. As neither of these conditions exists in Montana, the high percentage for that state would seem to indicate that the blind children of the state are much more generally sent to the state school than is the case in most states. On the other hand the low percentage for Mississippi, where the proportion under 20 in the blind population (10.5 per cent) is the same as that for the United States as a whole, appears to be due to the fact that white children only are received at the state school for the blind.

In addition to the inmates of institutions for the care of the blind the population enumerators reported 486 blind inmates of hospitals for the insane, 129 of institutions for the care of the feeble-minded, 1,952 of almshouses, and 39 of institutions for the care of the deaf. The blind reported as inmates of hospitals for the insane are exclusive of inmates of insane departments of almshouses, the population schedule failing in most cases to distinguish the latter from the inmates of almshouses generally. Those reported as inmates of institutions for the care of the deaf comprise mainly blind mutes being educated in schools primarily intended for the deaf. Blind inmates of so-called "dual" schools—that is, schools giving instruction to both the blind and the deaf—are, however, tabulated as inmates of institutions for the care of the blind.

A considerable discrepancy exists between the number of blind inmates of almshouses reported by the population enumerators (1,952), as shown in Table 48, and the number of blind paupers in almshouses reported in the special census of paupers in almshouses in 1910 (3,375), the returns for which were made usually either by the keeper of the almshouse or some person representing him. The returns of the general population census relate to April 15 and those of the special census relate to January 1; it seems hardly probable, however, that the difference in date can account for the difference in the returns. A more plausible explanation is that the population enumerators, who probably to a considerable extent received their information from the keeper, must in many instances in enumerating the inmates of the almshouse have neglected to ask whether any of the inmates were blind. Another circumstance that may help to account for the difference is the fact that in the special investigation concerning paupers the decision as to whether a given pauper should be regarded as blind was left entirely to the person filling out the schedules, no instructions on this point being given, so that it is possible that in this way a considerable number of paupers may have been reported as blind whom the population enumerators did not regard as blind in the sense indicated by their instructions.

The percentage of the total blind population reported as inmates of the specified classes of institutions was higher (24.2) in the District of Columbia than in any of the states. This high percentage for the District is due in considerable measure to the relatively large proportion reported as inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, which cares not merely for the insane of the District but also for insane soldiers, sailors, and marines. In Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Montana, also, more than 20 per cent of the blind population were in the specified classes of institutions; it will be observed that these are the three states having the highest percentage in institutions for the care of the blind. In Wyoming, on the other hand, none of the blind were in institutions, while in Maine the percentage was only 2.4 and in Rhode Island only 2.9.

Table 48 BLIND POPULATION: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Aggregate.	In specified classes of institutions.									Per cent in all specified classes of institutions.	Per cent in institutions for the care of the blind.
		Total.	Institutions for the care of the blind.				Hospitals for the insane.	Institutions for the care of the feeble-minded.	Almshouses.	Institutions for the care of the deaf.		
			Total.	Schools.	Industrial homes.	Other homes.						
UNITED STATES	57,272	7,578	4,972	4,257	364	351	486	129	1,952	39	13.2	8.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	4,090	603	368	337	.....	31	55	17	162	1	14.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	10,001	1,561	922	516	116	290	128	32	459	20	15.6	9.2
East North Central	11,731	1,668	1,044	838	196	10	107	35	470	12	14.2	8.9
West North Central	6,679	849	566	529	37	.....	51	26	205	1	12.7	8.5
South Atlantic	8,279	1,088	774	764	.....	10	78	1	235	.....	13.1	9.3
East South Central	7,019	714	498	488	.....	10	26	1	188	1	10.2	7.1
West South Central	5,621	579	499	499	.....	.....	4	.....	72	4	10.3	8.9
Mountain	1,787	186	143	143	.....	.....	4	2	37	.....	10.4	8.0
Pacific	2,065	330	158	143	15	.....	33	15	124	.....	16.0	7.7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	585	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	2.4	.....
New Hampshire	291	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	.....	8.2	.....
Vermont	301	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	4.0	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	454	326	295	.....	31	33	16	78	1	22.2	15.9
Rhode Island	314	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2.9	.....
Connecticut	553	90	42	42	.....	.....	11	1	36	.....	16.3	7.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	4,692	807	384	176	40	168	93	23	298	9	17.2	8.2
New Jersey	1,127	145	113	.....	.....	113	4	.....	28	.....	12.9	10.0
Pennsylvania	4,182	609	425	340	76	9	31	9	133	11	14.6	10.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	3,740	455	274	264	.....	10	33	.....	142	6	12.2	7.3
Indiana	2,121	302	161	161	.....	.....	11	13	117	.....	14.2	7.6
Illinois	2,975	430	292	190	102	.....	23	9	106	.....	14.5	9.8
Michigan	1,574	312	200	134	66	.....	30	8	73	1	19.8	12.7
Wisconsin	1,321	169	117	89	28	.....	10	5	32	5	12.8	8.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	881	140	91	91	.....	.....	14	13	21	1	15.9	10.3
Iowa	1,388	220	139	139	.....	.....	13	8	60	.....	15.9	10.0
Missouri	2,442	234	137	100	37	.....	17	1	79	.....	9.6	5.6
North Dakota	167	26	23	23	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15.6	13.8
South Dakota	268	41	37	37	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	15.3	13.8
Nebraska	464	66	59	59	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	14.2	12.7
Kansas	1,069	122	80	80	.....	.....	3	3	36	.....	11.4	7.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	131	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6.1	.....
Maryland	802	137	111	111	.....	.....	12	.....	14	.....	17.1	13.8
District of Columbia	223	54	10	.....	.....	10	25	.....	19	.....	24.2	4.5
Virginia	1,649	162	104	104	.....	.....	3	.....	55	.....	9.8	6.3
West Virginia	797	80	52	52	.....	.....	7	1	20	.....	10.0	6.5
North Carolina	1,563	335	275	275	.....	.....	2	.....	58	.....	21.4	17.6
South Carolina	1,011	112	81	81	.....	.....	13	.....	18	.....	11.1	8.0
Georgia	1,701	151	105	105	.....	.....	14	.....	32	.....	8.9	6.2
Florida	402	49	36	36	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	12.2	9.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	2,153	173	107	107	.....	.....	18	1	46	1	8.0	5.0
Tennessee	1,956	306	229	219	.....	10	3	.....	74	.....	15.6	11.7
Alabama	1,572	146	110	110	.....	.....	3	.....	33	.....	9.3	7.0
Mississippi	1,338	89	52	52	.....	.....	2	.....	35	.....	6.7	3.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	1,201	142	116	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	11.8	9.7
Louisiana	1,107	80	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	7.2	5.9
Oklahoma	874	56	51	51	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	6.4	5.8
Texas	2,439	301	267	267	.....	.....	2	.....	30	2	12.3	10.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	168	36	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	21.4	16.7
Idaho	158	13	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8.2	6.3
Wyoming	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	378	66	46	46	.....	.....	3	2	15	.....	17.5	12.2
New Mexico	554	34	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.1	6.1
Arizona	196	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4.1	.....
Utah	188	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.3	13.3
Nevada	97	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4.1	.....
PACIFIC:												
Washington	439	58	41	41	.....	.....	3	1	13	.....	13.2	9.3
Oregon	297	37	26	26	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	12.5	8.8
California	1,329	235	91	76	15	.....	25	14	105	.....	17.7	6.8

THE BLIND IN HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

The statistics of the blind population of the United States in 1910, as shown in the general tables of this report and the text tables derived from them, are confined to the 48 states and the District of Columbia, comprising what is termed by the Bureau of the Census "Continental United States." The enumeration of the blind at the census of 1910, however, also covered Hawaii and Porto Rico; no attempt was made to obtain the number of blind in Alaska. The results of the enumeration in Hawaii and Porto Rico are summarized in the following tables; the statistics relate exclusively to the population reported as blind by the population enumerators, as no special schedules of inquiry were sent out to the blind in these possessions.

The blind in Hawaii.—The total number of persons returned as blind in Hawaii at the census of 1910 was 180, the ratio of blind to total population being 93.8 per 100,000. Table 49 shows the distribution of the blind population of Hawaii by race, in comparison with that of the general population, and also the number of blind of each race per 100,000 of the general population of the same race.

Table 49 POPULATION OF HAWAII: 1910.

RACE.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number per 100,000 general population of same race.
Total	191,909	100.0	180	100.0	93.8
Hawaiian	26,041	13.6	112	62.2	430.1
Part Hawaiian	12,506	6.5	21	11.7	167.9
Caucasian Hawaiian	8,772	4.6	19	10.6	216.6
Asiatic Hawaiian	3,734	1.9	2	1.1	53.6
Caucasian	44,048	23.0	23	12.8	52.2
Portuguese	22,301	11.6	9	5.0	40.4
Porto Rican	4,890	2.5	3	1.7	61.3
All other	16,857	8.8	11	6.1	65.3
Chinese	21,674	11.3	11	6.1	50.8
Japanese	79,675	41.5	8	4.4	10.0
All other	7,965	4.2	5	2.8	62.8

Of the total number of blind persons in Hawaii in 1910, 112, representing 62.2 per cent, or more than three-fifths, were pure Hawaiians, the ratio of blind to total population for this race reaching the high figure of 430.1 per 100,000. Among the Caucasian Hawaiians, the race ranking next in importance, only 19 blind persons were enumerated.

Of the total blind population of the islands, 147, constituting 81.7 per cent, or about four-fifths, were natives of Hawaii. Of the remainder, 9 were born in China, 5 in Portugal, 4 in Japan, 4 in Porto Rico, 2 in continental United States, and 1 each in Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, England, Ireland, Germany, Madeira, Korea, and Tahiti.

Table 50 shows the number of males and females, respectively, in the blind population of Hawaii, classified according to race.

Table 50 BLIND POPULATION OF HAWAII: 1910.

RACE.	Male.	Female.
Total	112	68
Hawaiian	67	45
Part Hawaiian	9	12
Caucasian Hawaiian	7	12
Asiatic Hawaiian	2	.....
Caucasian	17	6
Portuguese	7	2
Porto Rican	3	.....
All other	7	4
Chinese	9	2
Japanese	6	2
All other	4	1

The number of males in the blind population of Hawaii was 112 and the number of females 68, the ratio of males to females thus being 164.7 to 100. This excess of males was, however, due entirely to the excess of males in the total population, as the ratio of blind to total population was somewhat higher for females than for males (98.8 per 100,000, as compared with 91 per 100,000). If the population had been evenly divided as to sex, the ratios of blindness for the two sexes remaining the same, the ratio of males to females in the blind population would have been only 92.1 to 100. Of the pure Hawaiian blind, 67 were males and 45 females; the males in this case showed the higher ratio (498.5 per 100,000, as compared with 357.1 per 100,000 for females).

Table 51 shows the age distribution of the total blind population of Hawaii in 1910, classified according to race, and also of the male and female blind without distinction of race.

Table 51 BLIND POPULATION OF HAWAII: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.				Hawaiian.	Part Hawaiian.	Caucasian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	All other.
	Total.		Male.	Female.						
	Number.	Per cent distribution.								
Total	180	100.0	112	68	112	21	23	11	8	5
Under 5 years	4	2.2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
5 to 9 years	1	0.6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10 to 14 years	2	1.1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19 years	6	3.3	2	4	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
20 to 24 years	11	6.1	4	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25 to 29 years	12	6.7	4	8	5	6	.....	1	.....	.....
30 to 34 years	11	6.1	7	4	5	2	1	2	1	.....
35 to 39 years	12	6.7	9	3	7	2	1	1	1	.....
40 to 44 years	19	10.6	8	11	14	1	3	1	.....	.....
45 to 49 years	15	8.3	11	4	8	1	3	2	.....	1
50 to 54 years	17	9.4	8	9	12	1	2	.....	1	1
55 to 59 years	21	11.7	17	4	14	3	2	1	.....	1
60 to 64 years	11	6.1	8	3	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....
65 to 69 years	14	7.8	9	5	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....
70 to 74 years	10	5.6	9	1	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....
75 to 79 years	4	2.2	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
80 to 84 years	5	2.8	2	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
85 years or over	5	2.8	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

The blind population of Hawaii comprised a much smaller proportion of old people than did that of continental United States, only 27.2 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth, of the former being 60 years of age or over, as compared with 49.4 per cent, or practically one-half, of the latter. The proportion under 20 years of age was also smaller for Hawaii (7.2 per cent as compared with 10.5 per cent); the proportion from 20 to 59 years of age, on the other hand, was considerably higher (65.6 per cent as compared with 40.1 per cent). As a result of these differences in age distribution the median age was much lower than in continental United States, being only 49 years; in fact, as will be seen from Table 19 (p. 38), it was lower than in any country for which age statistics are presented in

this report except Ceylon, India, and the Philippines. The age distribution of the male and female blind differed materially, nearly one-third of the males being 60 or over, and only about one-fifth of the females, while of the males approximately three-fifths were between 20 and 59, as compared with nearly three-fourths of the females; the proportion under 20 was, however, practically the same in each case (about one-fourteenth).

Of the 106 blind males 15 years of age or over in Hawaii in 1910, 37 were single, 38 married, 30 widowed, and 1 divorced; of the 67 blind females of corresponding age, 18 were single, 34 married, 14 widowed, and 1 divorced.

Of the 175 blind Hawaiians 10 years of age or over, only 13 (12 males and 1 female) reported a gainful occupation; in addition, 7 males and 3 females were reported as possessing an independent income. The 12 males for whom an occupation was reported comprised 5 pure Hawaiians reporting themselves, respectively, as following the occupation of fisherman, street newsboy, clergyman, musician, and general laborer; 1 Caucasian Hawaiian caretaker (house); 2 Chinese (1 a grocer and 1 a laborer in a rice mill); 2 Japanese (a sailor and a laborer on a sugar plantation); 1 Korean reported as employed as a laborer on a sugar plantation; and 1 German hotel keeper. The 1 female for whom an occupation was reported was a Japanese washerwoman. From the nature of the occupations reported it is apparent that most of them were probably the occupations pursued before sight was lost. Of those reporting an independent income, 4 (3 males and 1 female) were pure Hawaiians, 2 (1 male and 1 female) Chinese, 2 (both males) Portuguese, and 2 (1 male and 1 female) of other Caucasian nationalities.

The blind in Porto Rico.—The total number of persons returned as blind in Porto Rico at the census of 1910 was 1,603, the number per 100,000 of the general population being 143.4, or considerably more than twice as great as in continental United States. Table 52 shows the distribution of the blind population of Porto Rico by race and nativity, in comparison with that of the general population, and also the number of blind in each class per 100,000 of the general population of the same race and nativity.

By far the greater number of the blind enumerated in Porto Rico in 1910 were whites, members of this race representing 71.6 per cent, or about seven-tenths, of the total number; practically all of the remainder were blacks or mulattoes. The number of blind persons enumerated per 100,000 of the general population of the same race was considerably higher for the whites than for the blacks and mulattoes (156.7 as compared with 117.5).

Of the total blind population of the island (1,603), all but 26 were natives of Porto Rico. Of these 26, 15 were born in Spain, 5 in the West Indies, 2 in France, and 4 in other countries.

Table 52 POPULATION OF PORTO RICO: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.		Blind.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number per 100,000 general population of same race and nativity.
All classes	1,118,012	100.0	1,603	100.0	143.4
White	732,555	65.5	1,148	71.6	156.7
Native	722,791	64.6	1,128	70.4	156.1
Foreign born	9,764	0.9	20	1.2	204.8
Black and mulatto	385,437	34.5	453	28.3	117.5
Native	383,451	34.3	448	27.9	116.8
Foreign born	1,986	0.2	5	0.3	(1)
All other	20	(2)	2	0.1	(1)

[1] Ratio not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 53 shows, by race and nativity, the number of males and females, respectively, in the blind population of Porto Rico, and the number of males per 100 females.

Table 53 BLIND POPULATION OF PORTO RICO: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Male.	Female.	Males per 100 females.
Total	727	876	83.0
White	513	635	80.8
Native	500	628	79.6
Foreign born	13	7	(1)
Black and mulatto	212	241	88.0
All other	2	.....	.....

[1] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Contrary to the situation in continental United States and the majority of the foreign countries for which statistics are given in this report, Porto Rico shows an excess of females in its blind population. Out of the 1,603 blind persons enumerated, 876 were females and only 727 males, there being thus only 83 blind males to each 100 blind females. This excess of females in the blind population is due mainly to the fact that the ratio of blind to total population is higher for females than it is for males, as the general population shows an approximately equal division between the two sexes, there being a slight excess of females; if the division of the general population in this respect had been exactly equal, the resulting ratio of males to females would have been 83.5 to 100. Both the whites and the blacks and mulattoes show a higher ratio for females than for males; the difference is greatest relatively for the former class. The higher ratio for females appears to be due mainly to the difference in the age distribution of the general population of the two sexes, the female population containing a somewhat larger proportion of old people than does the

male; if the age distribution of the male population had been the same as that of the female, the ratio for each age group of males remaining the same, the ratio of blind to total population among the males as a whole would have been 152.3 per 100,000 instead of 130.5 per 100,000, as compared with a ratio of 156.2 per 100,000 for the females. An important factor in this connection is the circumstance that agriculture, in which the risk of blindness from injury is relatively small, is the predominant form of economic activity in Porto Rico, while manufactures and mining, in which the risk is frequently considerable, are comparatively unimportant, so that the chief cause operating to produce a higher ratio for males than for females in the United States is largely absent.

Table 54 shows the age distribution of the total blind population of Porto Rico in 1910, classified according to race, and also of the male and female blind population without distinction of race.

Table 54 BLIND POPULATION OF PORTO RICO: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	All classes.				White.	Black and mulatto.	All other.
	Total.		Male.	Female.			
	Number.	Per cent distribution.					
Total	1,603	100.0	727	876	1,148	453	2
Under 5 years	18	1.1	12	6	11	7	.....
5 to 9 years	38	2.4	21	17	26	12	.....
10 to 14 years	46	2.9	26	20	26	20	.....
15 to 19 years	54	3.4	31	23	38	16	.....
20 to 24 years	50	3.1	30	20	30	20	.....
25 to 29 years	47	2.9	25	22	24	23	.....
30 to 34 years	43	2.7	18	25	29	14	.....
35 to 39 years	55	3.4	29	26	35	20	.....
40 to 44 years	63	3.9	32	31	39	24	.....
45 to 49 years	74	4.6	47	27	54	20	.....
50 to 54 years	121	7.5	51	70	92	29	.....
55 to 59 years	86	5.4	43	43	68	18	.....
60 to 64 years	166	10.4	60	106	129	36	1
65 to 69 years	133	8.3	55	78	87	45	1
70 to 74 years	172	10.7	74	98	133	39	.....
75 to 79 years	113	7.0	53	60	83	30	.....
80 to 84 years	145	9.0	62	83	114	31	.....
85 years or over	179	11.2	58	121	130	49	.....

The proportion of old people among the blind of Porto Rico was much higher than among those in continental United States, 56.6 per cent, or considerably more than one-half, being 60 years of age or over. As the proportion of persons of this age in the general population of the island is lower than it is in the United States (4 per cent as compared with 6.8 per cent), it is apparent that the explanation for the higher proportion among the blind must be sought elsewhere than in the age constitution of the general population. The proportion under 20 years of age in the blind population was slightly less than in the United States (9.7 per cent as compared with 10.5 per cent) and the proportion between 20 and 59 years of age considerably less (33.6 per cent as compared with 40.1 per cent). The median age of the blind population of the island was 63.2 years. The proportion of old people was much higher among the female blind than among the male, the percentages 60 or over being 62.3 and 49.8, respectively. The percentages under 20 and from 20 to 59, respectively, were, however, somewhat higher for the males (12.4 and 37.8 as compared with 7.5 and 30.1).

Of the 668 blind males 15 years of age or over enumerated, 224 were single, 202 married, 55 consensually married, 185 widowed, and 2 divorced; of the 833 females of corresponding age, 284 were single, 114 married, 34 consensually married, 397 widowed, and 4 divorced.

Of the 1,547 blind persons 10 years of age or over in Porto Rico, only 88 reported a gainful occupation; of these, 71 were whites (53 males and 18 females) and 17 blacks and mulattoes (12 males and 5 females). All but 11 of the 88 were engaged in some form of agricultural activity. Operators of general farms were most numerous, 47 blind persons, or more than one-half of the total number returned as gainfully employed, reporting this occupation; of these 37 were whites (25 males and 12 females), and 10 blacks and mulattoes (7 males and 3 females). Ten fruit growers (8 males and 2 females), 7 coffee growers (6 males and 1 female), and 1 tobacco grower (a male), all of whom were whites, were reported, together with 1 mulatto male sugarcane grower. The others reported as engaged in agricultural pursuits included 6 male agricultural laborers (5 white and 1 mulatto), 3 white stock raisers (all males), and 1 white male and 1 mulatto female in miscellaneous occupations. The remaining 11 for whom a gainful occupation was returned comprised 4 white males (a silversmith, a carpenter, a cattle dealer, and a retail grocer), 3 white females (a straw-hat weaver, a seamstress, and a laundress), 3 mulatto males (a real estate agent, a tobacco dealer, and a servant), and 1 black female servant. Eight persons (all males) were reported as having an independent income, all but one being whites.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF THE BLIND FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF THE BLIND FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to the census of 1880 the only information regarding the blind population of the United States obtained by the Bureau of the Census was that contained on the schedule employed in the enumeration of the general population. The enumeration of 1880, however, witnessed the inauguration of an effort to secure detailed statistics relating to all the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes, including the blind, and at that and each succeeding census a special schedule was employed calling for information as to age when vision was lost, cause of blindness, and other subjects considered to be of importance in connection with a statistical study of the blind, but not covered by the inquiries on the general population schedule.[1] As already described, these schedules were in 1880 and 1890 for the most part filled out by the population enumerators; in 1900 and 1910, on the other hand, the enumerators were merely required to report the cases of blindness found by them, and the schedules were mailed directly by the Bureau of the Census to each person so reported.

The method employed in 1880 and 1890 of having the special schedules for the blind filled out by the population enumerators of course had the advantage of securing a schedule for every blind person enumerated, and thus making possible a practically complete presentation in regard to the various subjects of inquiry for this class of the population, an achievement which experience has shown to be difficult, if not impossible, when the correspondence method is employed. The change involved in the adoption of the latter method in connection with the census of the blind was one of several similar changes which were made in 1900 with a view to lightening the work of the regular census enumerators, and thereby expediting and simplifying the task of taking the main census of population and agriculture. Apart from this, however, there was the added advantage that the information obtained by correspondence directly with the blind person is in most cases more accurate and reliable than that obtained through the enumerators, who in many instances do not see the person enumerated, but rely on information supplied by other persons who may not be well acquainted with the facts in the case. Furthermore, the correspondence method affords a means of eliminating to some extent from the enumerators' returns the persons incorrectly reported as blind, experience showing that at any general population census the enumerators are almost certain to include as blind a considerable number of persons who may be suffering from defective vision but are not properly classifiable as blind.

It must be recognized, however, that there is a fundamental defect inherent in the correspondence method which under existing conditions it is probably impracticable to eliminate. This defect consists in the fact that, no matter how great an effort is made, there will always be a considerable proportion of the blind population from whom it is impossible to obtain schedules; in 1900, for example, "no replies were received in 19,884 cases in which personal schedules were sent, although repeated inquiries were made,"[2] these cases representing approximately one-fifth of the total number of persons reported as blind by the population enumerators. The reasons for this failure are manifold. In the greater number of cases it is probably due to the fact that those to whom the schedules were sent, or the members of their families, are too ignorant or too illiterate to comprehend them or to answer the inquiries. In other cases negligence may be responsible, or the schedule may be mislaid, to be discovered perhaps years later, when, if the person to whom it was sent is particularly conscientious, it may be filled out and sent in; thus a few schedules have been tabulated in the present report which were received nearly four years after their mailing, and a schedule for the census of 1900 was received by the Bureau of the Census as late as March 16, 1916. In still other instances the failure to return the schedule is probably due to indifference, to sensitiveness, or to resentment at what is regarded as officious prying into personal affairs. Moreover, in some of the cases where the blind person has died or moved to another locality since the population enumeration, it will prove impossible to obtain a schedule.

Owing to the difficulties involved in securing the return of the special schedule for the blind by the correspondence method, it is improbable that even an approximately complete return will ever be attained by the use of this method alone; nevertheless, the considerations previously referred to probably make it inadvisable to have recourse again to the population enumerators for the detailed information required. Theoretically the most satisfactory results would probably be obtained by having the schedules filled out by specially qualified agents who should visit every person reported by the population enumerators as blind, a method which is hardly feasible by reason of the expense involved and the somewhat elaborate office ma-

[1] For copies of the special schedules employed at the respective censuses, see Appendix B (p. 319).

[2] The Blind and the Deaf, 1900, p. 4.

chinery which would be required. Moreover, it is questionable whether even in this way absolutely complete returns would be secured. In this connection the experience of Switzerland, a country in which the task of securing a complete return would be relatively simple as compared with the United States, is of significance. In that country at the census of the blind in 1895–96 the enumeration was made in the first instance, as a rule, by the pastors or other local ecclesiastical authorities, after which the local physicians were supposed to visit each person thus reported as blind for the purpose of filling out a special schedule. This schedule was, however, ultimately filled out for only 1,783 out of a total of 2,107 blind persons; in other words, even under conditions fully as favorable as those which exist in the United States, schedules were obtained for only five-sixths of the blind population.[1]

Under the circumstances, therefore, it seems doubtful whether it will be possible, at least at any time in the near future, to publish any statistics relating to the blind population of the United States as a whole other than those which can be obtained by tabulating the more or less elementary data secured on the general population schedule. For those subjects which are associated with the blind population alone, such as age when vision was lost, cause of blindness, ability to read raised type, and occupation before blindness, it will probably be necessary to be content with statistics which come far short of including all the blind. It does not follow, however, that such statistics will be destitute of value. For making numerical comparisons between different censuses they will, it is true, be of little use, although even in this respect, as the methods of securing the data become standardized, it may in course of time become possible to make comparisons to a limited extent. The statistics should, however, be of considerable service in throwing light upon the various questions concerning which information is sought, unless the deficiencies in the returns affect one class of the population to a significantly greater extent relatively than another, and the respective classes in turn differ markedly in their characteristics as regards the subjects of inquiry, a situation which there is no reason to suppose exists. Moreover, inasmuch as the deficiencies in the returns at individual censuses will be of much the same character and presumably affect much the same classes of the population, it will be possible to make comparisons by means of percentages which will afford useful indications of the existing conditions in regard to blindness and the changes which are taking place in the character of the blind population.

[1] A special investigation in regard to blindness was undertaken in Hungary in 1911, at which it was the intention to secure a special schedule giving detailed information on various subjects for every person reported as blind by the population enumerators at the general population census of 1910. These special schedules were to be filled out in part by the administrative authorities of the municipality or commune and in part by the communal physician or a competent specialist. The results of this investigation, which would have been of considerable interest in the present connection, were, however, not available at the time of the publication of this report.

NUMBER OF SCHEDULES RETURNED.

The total number of persons reported as blind by the population enumerators at the census of 1910, after eliminating, so far as possible, all duplications, was 61,454. To each of these persons a copy of the special schedule previously referred to was mailed. Responses were, however, received from only 33,428, of whom 4,463 proved not to be blind, leaving the total number reported as blind by the census enumerators and returning satisfactory schedules 28,965. In 6,081 cases the schedule was returned by the postmaster unclaimed, while in the remaining 21,945 cases nothing whatever was heard from it after it was sent out. In most of these latter cases, presumably, the schedule reached its destination, and the failure to return it was due to causes already discussed (p. 75).

As will be seen from the figures just given, the Bureau of the Census failed to obtain schedules from 28,026 persons who were reported as blind by the population enumerators, representing considerably more than two-fifths (45.6 per cent) of the total number. At the census of 1900, as already mentioned, there were 19,884 cases in which no replies were received to the request to fill out the personal schedule, these cases representing 19.6 per cent, or about one-fifth, of the number originally reported as blind exclusive of duplications (101,048); in other words, the proportion of those originally reported as blind from whom the Census Bureau failed to receive any reply whatever was more than twice as great in 1910 as it had been 10 years earlier. The reason for this great difference is twofold, lying partly in differences in the methods followed at the two censuses and partly in administrative conditions.

At the census of 1900, as already stated, the population enumerators were required to report the name and address of every blind person upon a separate schedule. At the census of 1910, however, no special schedule for this purpose was provided, and while the Thirteenth Census act required the address of each blind person to be returned on the population schedule, the entries regularly made on that schedule showing the minor civil divisions (that is, township, town, city, village, etc.) and the street and house number were regarded as sufficiently complying with this requirement. Where the person enumerated lived in an incorporated place, these entries did of course in most instances give an accurate indication of his post-office address; but where he lived in a rural district it was necessary to refer to the atlas and postal guide to determine what was probably the proper post-office address to which the schedule should be mailed. The fact that only 6,000 schedules, representing less than 10 per cent of the total number

sent out, were returned unclaimed would seem to show that the methods employed were on the whole fairly successful in obtaining the correct address of the person enumerated, especially as some of those returned unclaimed presumably failed of delivery because the person to whom they were sent had moved to another locality without leaving any address or had died; on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that there were probably numerous instances where a schedule was sent to the wrong post office and by reason of official oversight never returned, this being particularly likely to occur in the rural districts. It is manifest, however, that the difference in the method of obtaining the address is an important factor in explaining the much smaller percentage of replies in 1910 as compared with 1900.

The principal factor, however, in bringing about the low percentage of schedules returned in 1910 was the administrative necessities of the Census Bureau. In 1900 the cases eliminated by reason of the failure to return the schedule were not dropped until after "repeated inquiries" had been made, from which it is apparent that every possible effort was made to secure a schedule for each person reported as blind. At the census of 1910, it was originally the intention to follow up in like manner the failures to reply to the first request to fill out the special schedule. At the time when this work should have been done, however, a reduction in the clerical force of the Bureau of the Census, consequent upon a shortage in the appropriation, made necessary a practical suspension of the work upon the inquiry regarding the blind in order to concentrate upon the main work of the decennial census; and when a resumption of the work in connection with the blind became feasible, so long a time had elapsed since the schedules were sent out that it seemed inadvisable to make any further effort to secure schedules from those who had failed to respond to the first request. It is very probable that if it had been possible to carry the work on along the lines originally planned the proportion of cases in which the schedules were not returned would ultimately have been little, if any, greater than at the preceding census.

In addition to the 28,965 persons reported as blind by the population enumerators and returning satisfactory schedules, 277 persons not included among the blind in the enumerators' returns subsequently wrote to the office that they were blind or were reported as blind by friends or other interested persons, and upon being sent the special schedule of inquiry returned it satisfactorily filled out. The total blind population for whom special schedules were received was therefore 29,242, representing 51.1 per cent, or slightly more than one-half, of the aggregate blind population of the United States at the census of 1910, as finally tabulated (57,272).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION RETURNING SCHEDULES.

Table 55 shows for each geographic division and state the total blind population enumerated in 1910 and the population for whom special schedules were returned, together with the percentage which the latter represented of the former.

Table 55 — BLIND POPULATION: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total.	Returning special schedule.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
UNITED STATES	57,272	29,242	51.1
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:			
New England	4,090	2,280	55.7
Middle Atlantic	10,001	5,204	52.0
East North Central	11,731	7,037	60.0
West North Central	6,679	3,556	53.2
South Atlantic	8,279	3,661	44.2
East South Central	7,019	3,156	45.0
West South Central	5,621	2,462	43.8
Mountain	1,787	826	46.2
Pacific	2,065	1,060	51.3
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine	585	287	49.1
New Hampshire	291	160	55.0
Vermont	301	170	56.5
Massachusetts	2,046	1,189	58.1
Rhode Island	314	170	54.1
Connecticut	553	304	55.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			
New York	4,692	2,488	53.0
New Jersey	1,127	646	57.3
Pennsylvania	4,182	2,070	49.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio	3,740	2,450	65.5
Indiana	2,121	1,163	54.8
Illinois	2,975	1,746	58.7
Michigan	1,574	840	53.4
Wisconsin	1,321	838	63.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Minnesota	881	477	54.1
Iowa	1,388	661	47.6
Missouri	2,442	1,308	53.6
North Dakota	167	82	49.1
South Dakota	268	131	48.9
Nebraska	464	267	57.5
Kansas	1,069	630	58.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Delaware	131	60	45.8
Maryland	802	368	45.9
District of Columbia	223	118	52.9
Virginia	1,649	758	46.0
West Virginia	797	369	46.3
North Carolina	1,563	701	44.8
South Carolina	1,011	394	39.0
Georgia	1,701	719	42.3
Florida	402	174	43.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Kentucky	2,153	1,049	48.7
Tennessee	1,956	889	45.4
Alabama	1,572	740	47.1
Mississippi	1,338	478	35.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Arkansas	1,201	615	51.2
Louisiana	1,107	444	40.1
Oklahoma	874	376	43.0
Texas	2,439	1,027	42.1
MOUNTAIN:			
Montana	168	67	39.9
Idaho	158	66	41.8
Wyoming	48	25	52.1
Colorado	378	207	54.8
New Mexico	554	283	51.1
Arizona	196	53	27.0
Utah	188	107	56.9
Nevada	97	18	18.6
PACIFIC:			
Washington	439	228	51.9
Oregon	297	155	52.2
California	1,329	677	50.9

The proportion of the blind population for whom the special schedule was returned was higher in the East North Central division than in any other, schedules being received from three-fifths (60 per cent) of the blind persons reported from this division. The New

England division ranked next in this respect, with 55.7 per cent, while the proportion exceeded one-half in the West North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific divisions also. The proportion was lowest (43.8 per cent, or somewhat more than two-fifths) in the West South Central division, but was nearly as low in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain divisions (44.2, 45, and 46.2 per cent, respectively).

The differences between the percentages for the different divisions depend upon a variety of factors, of which the constitution of the blind population as regards race and nativity, the degree of illiteracy in the different classes in the general population, and the extent to which the population of the division resided in rural districts were probably the most important. The high proportion for the East North Central division, for example, is probably due mainly to the fact that in this division native whites form a larger proportion of the total blind population than in any other division, and that the percentage illiterate for this class of the population in this division is very low; the proportion of the total population of the division residing in urban communities is also fairly high. In the three southern divisions, on the other hand, the fact that the blind population consists largely of Negroes, among whom the percentage of illiteracy is high, together with the relatively high percentage of illiteracy among the native whites of these divisions, explains the low percentage of schedules returned, while the large number of Indians, for whom the percentage of illiteracy is also high, among the blind of the Mountain division mainly accounts for the low percentage of schedules returned for this division; in all these divisions, furthermore, the proportion of the population living in distinctively rural territory is high.

Of the individual states, Ohio shows the highest proportion of schedules returned (65.5 per cent, or nearly two-thirds). The proportion also exceeded three-fifths (63.4 per cent) in Wisconsin; in no other state, however, was it as high as 60 per cent, although in 9 other states it was 55 per cent or over, and in 13 states, together with the District of Columbia, it exceeded one-half, although falling below 55 per cent. It was lowest (18.6 per cent, or less than one-fifth) in Nevada, and was but slightly in excess of one-fourth (27 per cent) in Arizona; in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Montana it was also less than two-fifths, and in 19 other states less than one-half.

The extent to which the distribution by geographic divisions of the blind population for whom special schedules were returned differs from that of the total blind population by reason of the differences between the divisions in the percentage returning the special schedule is indicated by Table 56.

The greatest difference in the percentages is shown for the East North Central division, which contributed nearly one-fourth (24.1 per cent) of the blind population for whom special schedules were returned, as compared with one-fifth (20.5 per cent) of the total blind population. The South Atlantic division, on the other hand, contributed only 12.5 per cent of the blind population returning the special schedule, as compared with 14.5 per cent of the total blind population, and the other two southern divisions also contained a somewhat smaller proportion of the population returning the special schedule than they did of the total. On the whole, however, the differences in the geographic distribution of the blind population for whom the special schedules were returned, as compared with that enumerated, are comparatively unimportant, and probably have no very material effect upon the figures to be presented later in the report.

Table 56

DIVISION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION: 1910.	
	Total.	Returning special schedule.
United States	100.0	100.0
New England	7.1	7.8
Middle Atlantic	17.5	17.8
East North Central	20.5	24.1
West North Central	11.7	12.2
South Atlantic	14.5	12.5
East South Central	12.3	10.8
West South Central	9.8	8.4
Mountain	3.1	2.8
Pacific	3.6	3.6

Reference has already been made to the fact that the percentage of the blind population returning the special schedule varied widely in the case of the different race and nativity classes. Table 57 shows the distribution according to race and nativity of the total blind population enumerated and of the population for whom special schedules were returned, together with the percentage which the latter represented of the former for each class of the population.

Table 57

RACE AND NATIVITY.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.				
	Total.		Returning special schedule.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.
All classes	57,272	100.0	29,242	100.0	51.1
White	47,585	83.1	25,381	86.8	53.3
Native	37,646	65.7	20,474	70.0	54.4
Foreign born	9,939	17.4	4,907	16.8	49.4
Colored	9,687	16.9	3,861	13.2	39.9
Negro	8,849	15.5	3,612	12.4	40.8
Other colored	838	1.5	249	0.9	29.7

The percentage of the blind population returning the schedule was higher for the native whites (54.4) than for any other class; in fact this was the only class for which the proportion exceeded one-half, although in the case of the foreign-born whites it was very nearly one-half (49.4 per cent). On the other hand, schedules were received for only two-fifths (40.8 per cent) of the blind Negroes enumerated, while for the

classes included under the heading of "Other colored" the proportion was considerably less than one-third (29.7 per cent). As a result of these differences in the percentages, native whites represented a somewhat larger proportion of the blind population returning the special schedule than of the total (70 per cent as compared with 65.7 per cent), and Negroes a somewhat smaller proportion (12.4 per cent as compared with 15.5 per cent), while foreign-born whites and the classes included under the heading of "Other colored" were both slightly less important relatively in the population returning the schedule than in the total blind population.

Of the 249 blind persons included under the heading of "Other colored" and returning special schedules, 241 were Indians, 5 Chinese, and 3 of miscellaneous races.

General Table 10 (p. 177) shows for each division and state the distribution by race, nativity, and sex of the blind population for whom special schedules were returned. The corresponding distribution of the total blind population is given in General Table 1 (p. 165).

In order to bring out more clearly the relation between the extent of illiteracy in the general population and the percentage of schedules returned, Table 58 is presented, which shows, for each geographic division, the percentage of the blind population in each race and nativity class returning the special schedule and also the percentage illiterate among the population 10 years of age or over in each class.

Table 58

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF TOTAL ENUMERATED BLIND POPULATION RETURNING SPECIAL SCHEDULE: 1910.					PER CENT ILLITERATE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.				
	All classes.	White.		Negro.	All other.	All classes.	White.		Negro.	All other.
		Native.	Foreign born.				Native.	Foreign born.		
United States	51.1	54.4	49.4	40.8	29.7	7.7	3.0	12.7	30.4	31.6
New England	55.7	58.6	48.9	60.6	25.0	5.3	0.9	13.8	7.8	14.8
Middle Atlantic	52.0	54.3	47.3	47.9	50.0	5.7	1.0	15.8	7.9	15.9
East North Central	60.0	61.5	55.0	61.9	51.0	3.4	1.4	10.1	11.0	29.4
West North Central	53.2	55.6	49.2	43.5	36.7	2.9	1.4	7.6	14.9	39.9
South Atlantic	44.2	48.1	44.2	38.9	46.2	16.0	7.6	13.5	32.5	39.6
East South Central	45.0	47.9	47.9	39.8	40.0	17.4	9.2	9.7	34.8	52.5
West South Central	43.8	48.5	31.1	38.1	33.7	13.2	5.8	25.6	33.1	25.7
Mountain	46.2	53.8	49.5	52.9	17.6	6.9	2.9	12.5	8.0	59.1
Pacific	51.3	54.1	50.8	39.4	36.0	3.0	0.4	8.0	6.3	18.7

For three out of the four race and nativity classes for which figures are given in the table the division showing the highest percentage of illiterates is also the division in which the percentage of the blind population returning the special schedule is lowest. The only exception occurs in the case of the Negroes, among whom the percentage of illiterates is highest in the East South Central division, but the percentage of the blind returning the special schedule lowest in the West South Central division; the differences between the percentages both of illiterates and of the blind population returning the schedule for the three southern divisions are, however, so small in the case of this class of the population that the exception is unimportant. In general, also, a low percentage of illiterates is accompanied by a high percentage of schedules returned, although the variations indicate the influence of other factors.

Table 59, on the following page, shows, by race and nativity, the male and female blind population for whom special schedules were returned, together with the percentage which each represented of the total blind population of the same race, nativity, and sex, and the number of males per 100 females, in comparison with the number of males per 100 females in the total blind population enumerated.

Of the 29,242 blind persons for whom special schedules were returned, 17,160 were males and 12,082 females. The proportion of cases in which the special schedules were returned was somewhat greater for males than for females, schedules being received for 52.9 per cent of the total number of blind males as compared with 48.7 per cent of the females. The males also show the higher percentage for each of the individual race and nativity classes, the difference being small in the case of the native whites, somewhat larger for the foreign-born whites, and considerable for the two colored classes. As a result of these differences the excess of males is, in each race and nativity class, higher relatively for the blind population for whom schedules were returned than it is for the total blind population, the variation being particularly marked for the "Other colored" and the Negroes, but comparatively small for the two white classes.

The reason for the larger number, relatively, of males than of females returning the schedule is not altogether easy to determine. Possibly the fact that the economic stress resulting from loss of sight is in general somewhat more serious for males than for females may have caused the male blind to take a greater interest in seeing that the schedules were returned, in the hope that the results of the investigation might in some way lead to the amelioration of their condition. A further factor which may have had some influence is the somewhat greater age of the female blind, in view of the circumstance, brought out by a later table (Table 61),

that the percentage of schedules returned was less for the blind in the later age groups than for those in the early and middle years of adult life.

Table 59 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES RETURNING SPECIAL SCHEDULE: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Male.		Female.		Males per 100 females.	Males per 100 females in the total blind population: 1910.
	Number.	Per cent of total male blind enumerated.	Number.	Per cent of total female blind enumerated.		
All classes ...	17,160	52.9	12,082	48.7	142.0	130.7
White	14,772	54.7	10,609	51.5	139.2	131.1
Native	11,783	55.6	8,691	52.8	135.6	128.6
Foreign born ...	2,989	51.4	1,918	46.5	155.8	141.0
Colored	2,388	43.8	1,473	34.8	162.1	128.6
Negro	2,224	44.7	1,388	35.8	160.2	128.2
Other colored ..	164	34.3	85	23.6	192.9	132.8

General Table 11 (p. 178) shows the distribution by country of birth of the foreign-born white blind population for whom special schedules were returned. Table 60 gives the distribution by country of birth of the foreign-born white blind population returning the special schedule in comparison with a similar distribution of the total blind population enumerated, together with the percentage of the total number reporting the respective countries of birth who returned the special schedule.

Table 60 FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Total.		Returning special schedule.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.
Total	9,939	100.0	4,907	100.0	49.4
Austria-Hungary	376	3.8	193	3.9	51.3
Austria	306	3.1	158	3.2	51.6
Hungary	70	0.7	35	0.7	50.0
Canada and Newfoundland ...	973	9.8	489	10.0	50.3
Of French parentage	360	3.6	165	3.4	45.8
Of other parentage [1]	613	6.2	324	6.6	52.9
England and Wales	1,119	11.3	615	12.5	55.0
France	116	1.2	57	1.2	49.1
Germany	2,653	26.7	1,416	28.9	53.4
Ireland	2,293	23.1	985	20.1	43.0
Italy	257	2.6	113	2.3	44.0
Mexico	326	3.3	69	1.4	21.2
Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg	161	1.6	60	1.2	37.3
Russia and Finland	392	3.9	189	3.9	48.2
Scandinavian countries	790	7.9	486	9.9	61.5
Denmark	103	1.0	62	1.3	60.2
Norway	293	2.9	193	3.9	65.9
Sweden	394	4.0	231	4.7	58.6
Scotland	214	2.2	111	2.3	51.9
Switzerland	125	1.3	65	1.3	52.0
All other countries [2]	144	1.4	59	1.2	41.0

[1] Includes all persons reporting Newfoundland as country of birth.
[2] Includes persons born at sea.

The percentage returning the schedule was highest (65.9, or nearly two-thirds) for persons born in Norway, and also exceeded 60 in the case of those born in Denmark, while in eight other cases the proportion exceeded one-half. On the other hand, schedules were received from but slightly more than one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of the blind whites born in Mexico and from less than one-half the total number reported in seven other instances. The differences between the percentages for the respective countries of birth probably reflect mainly differences in the extent of illiteracy or of ability to read and write English in the persons coming from those countries, although other causes are undoubtedly contributory. The variations are not great enough to make the distribution by country of birth of the blind foreign-born whites returning schedules differ materially from that of the total foreign-born white blind.

Table 61 shows the age distribution of the blind population for whom special schedules were returned in comparison with that of the total blind population enumerated, together with the percentage which the former represented of the latter for each age group.

Table 61 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.		Returning special schedule.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.
Total	57,272	100.0	29,242	100.0	51.1
Under 5 years	551	1.0	208	0.7	37.7
Under 1 year	70	0.1	18	0.1	25.7
1 to 4 years	481	0.8	190	0.6	39.5
5 to 9 years	1,248	2.2	533	1.8	42.7
10 to 14 years	1,997	3.5	845	2.9	42.3
15 to 19 years	2,200	3.8	991	3.4	45.0
20 to 24 years	2,253	3.9	1,074	3.7	47.7
25 to 29 years	2,247	3.9	1,125	3.8	50.1
30 to 34 years	2,291	4.0	1,199	4.1	52.3
35 to 39 years	2,530	4.4	1,361	4.7	53.8
40 to 44 years	2,797	4.9	1,573	5.4	56.2
45 to 49 years	3,325	5.8	1,874	6.4	56.4
50 to 54 years	3,748	6.5	2,012	6.9	53.7
55 to 59 years	3,695	6.5	2,089	7.1	56.5
60 to 64 years	4,483	7.8	2,497	8.5	55.7
65 to 69 years	5,102	8.9	2,835	9.7	55.6
70 to 74 years	5,111	8.9	2,656	9.1	52.0
75 to 79 years	5,108	8.9	2,566	8.8	50.2
80 to 84 years	4,129	7.2	1,942	6.6	47.0
85 years or over	4,306	7.5	1,799	6.2	41.8
Age not reported	151	0.3	63	0.2	41.7

The percentage of schedules returned was lowest for the blind in the youngest age group, schedules being received for less than two-fifths of those under 5 years of age. In the following age groups the percentage increases regularly on the whole, although the proportion does not reach one-half until the group "25 to 29 years." The percentage is highest (56.5) for the group "55 to 59 years," after which it decreases, slowly at first but more rapidly after the age of 70, reaching 41.8 in the group "85 years or over." It is possible that the low percentage for the earliest and latest age periods may, to some extent, be due to the fact that for the blind at these ages the return of the schedule was dependent to a considerable degree upon the interest which the members of the blind person's family took in seeing that it was filled out, whereas during early and middle adult life the blind person himself is more likely to take a direct personal interest in the matter; other factors were, however, probably contributory. The principal effect of the difference in the percentages for the different age groups upon the

age distribution of the population for whom schedules were returned, as compared with that of the total blind population enumerated, is to make the former comprise a somewhat smaller proportion of young people under 20 years of age and extremely old persons and a somewhat larger proportion of persons in middle life than does the latter. As a result of the difference in age distribution, the median age of the blind population for whom special schedules were received was slightly less than that of the total blind population enumerated (59.3 years as compared with 59.6).

General Table 12 (p. 179) shows, for each division and state, the age distribution of the blind population returning the special schedule, classified according to sex.

General Table 13 (p. 182) shows, by geographic divisions, the age distribution of the blind population in each race and nativity class for whom special schedules were returned, and General Table 14 (p. 184) shows a similar distribution with distinction of sex for the United States as a whole.

General Table 15 (p. 185) shows, for each division and state, the distribution according to marital condition of the male and female blind population for whom special schedules were returned. General Tables 16 (p. 186) and 17 (p. 187) present a similar distribution of the male and female blind population for whom special schedules were returned for the United States as a whole, classified according to race and nativity in the former instance and according to age in the latter.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.

Summary.—In any statistical study of blindness one of the most important subjects for consideration is the age when vision was lost. Statistics on this subject afford some indication of the most important points of attack in any campaign against preventable blindness, and, when compared for different censuses, also furnish an index of the success attending such campaigns. Table 62 shows, for the United States as a whole, the distribution in 1910 according to age when vision was lost of the blind population for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to sex.

Of the total blind population for whom the age when vision was lost was returned, somewhat less than one-third (30.8 per cent) lost their sight when less than 20 years of age, or in other words, during infancy, childhood, or youth (including those born blind); somewhat less than one-half (47.4 per cent) during the early or middle years of adult life (from 20 to 64 years); and a little over one-fifth (21.8 per cent) in old age (after passing their sixty-fifth year). More persons were reported as having lost their sight when less than 5 years of age than in any other of the 5-year or 10-year periods shown in the table, 4,697 persons, representing about one-sixth (16.4 per cent) of the total, being included in this group; of these, 1,900 were reported as having been born blind and 1,422 as having lost their sight when less than 1 year old, these two groups together contributing 11.6 per cent, or more than one-tenth, of those reporting the age when vision was lost. If the distribution were made by 5-year age groups throughout, the group comprising persons who lost their sight when between 60 and 64 years of age would unquestionably rank second in importance to that made up of persons less than 5 years of age when they lost their sight, 1,919 persons, or 6.7 per cent of the total number reporting the age when vision was lost, having lost it during these years. The number losing their sight in the two following periods ("65 to 69 years" and "70 to 74 years") was very nearly as great, these three groups taken together, in fact, comprising about one-fifth (19 per cent) of the total. The median age at loss of sight was 41 years.

Table 62 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	29,242	.....	17,160	.....	12,082	.....
Age reported [1]	28,671	100.0	16,838	100.0	11,833	100.0
Under 20 years [1]	8,819	30.8	4,915	29.2	3,904	33.0
Under 5 years	4,697	16.4	2,529	15.0	2,168	18.3
Born blind	1,900	6.6	1,018	6.0	882	7.5
Under 1 year	1,422	5.0	770	4.6	652	5.5
1 to 4 years	1,375	4.8	741	4.4	634	5.4
5 to 9 years	1,513	5.3	849	5.0	664	5.6
10 to 14 years	1,220	4.3	683	4.1	537	4.5
15 to 19 years	1,147	4.0	714	4.2	433	3.7
Age not definitely reported [1]	242	0.8	140	0.8	102	0.9
20 to 64 years	13,593	47.4	8,651	51.4	4,942	41.8
20 to 24 years	1,253	4.4	867	5.1	386	3.3
25 to 34 years	2,485	8.7	1,736	10.3	749	6.3
35 to 44 years	2,859	10.0	1,944	11.5	915	7.7
45 to 54 years	3,264	11.4	1,986	11.8	1,278	10.8
55 to 59 years	1,620	5.7	928	5.5	692	5.8
60 to 64 years	1,919	6.7	1,072	6.4	847	7.2
Age not definitely reported	193	0.7	118	0.7	75	0.6
65 years or over	6,259	21.8	3,272	19.4	2,987	25.2
65 to 69 years	1,791	6.2	990	5.9	801	6.8
70 to 74 years	1,744	6.1	946	5.6	798	6.7
75 to 79 years	1,235	4.3	615	3.7	620	5.2
80 years or over	1,361	4.7	666	4.0	695	5.9
Age not definitely reported	128	0.4	55	0.3	73	0.6
Age not reported	571	.....	322	.....	249	.....

[1] Includes 60 persons (37 males and 23 females) under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.

Accuracy of the returns.—In any consideration of the statistics as to congenital blindness in this and other tables, it should be kept in mind that figures on this point will in all probability always be more or less unreliable. The exercise of the various perceptive faculties is so largely a matter of training and experience that unless some malformation or special pathological condition exists which calls immediate attention to the child's eyes, it is almost impossible in the case of newly born infants to differentiate the blind from those who have normal vision by any means short of an ophthalmoscopic examination. As the presump-

tion on the part of the parents naturally is that a child is born in the possession of all its faculties, several months may sometimes elapse before the existence of defective sight is realized; and since medical opinion is as yet by no means settled as to whether certain of the conditions which occasion blindness among children may exist at birth, an examination of the eyes which does not take place until a considerable time after the birth of the child will very frequently fail to throw any light on the question as to whether or not the child was born blind. In many instances, moreover, there is no medical examination whatever of the child's eyes, so that the statement on the schedule as to age when vision was lost represents merely the opinion of the parents. As a consequence, cases of actual congenital blindness have in some instances undoubtedly been reported as cases in which sight was lost at some time subsequent to birth; on the other hand, cases where the child was born with normal vision but lost it shortly after birth have been reported as cases of congenital blindness by reason of the fact that so far as the parents have been able to perceive the child has always been blind. This latter situation is particularly likely to occur where blindness is the result of ophthalmia neonatorum, which was assigned as cause for a considerable number of the cases of so-called congenital blindness reported, the destruction of the visual faculty probably not taking place, as a matter of fact, until after the child was born. Even where sight was not lost until the second or third year of life, an accurate return is by no means sure to be obtained, at least where the information is furnished directly by the blind person himself; the mental impressions retained from these years are at the best so fragmentary and imperfect that a blind person may well believe, or come to believe, that he was blind from birth.

By reason of all these various factors, a considerable degree of caution must be employed in any use of figures purporting to show the number of cases, respectively, of congenital blindness and of non-congenital blindness occurring during the first years of existence.[1] So difficult, indeed, is any accurate segregation between these two classes that in the enumeration of the blind made in Germany in connection with the census of 1900 the authorities made no attempt whatever to ascertain the number of cases of congenital blindness, but called merely for a statement on the schedule as to whether or not the person enumerated had been blind "since earliest youth" (*seit frühester Jugend*), the expression being intended to cover cases where the defect had existed since infancy, or, more specifically, where sight was lost prior to the completion of the second year of life.

It must further be kept in mind, in connection with all statistics as to congenital blindness, that they are very far from indicating even the approximate number of cases in which blindness is due to hereditary influences. Leaving out of consideration the fact that in a considerable number of cases of congenital blindness the defect is due to other than hereditary influences, certain of the leading causes of blindness which are to a greater or less extent hereditary in their character may not operate to bring about loss of vision until the person is well on in life. As examples of these may be mentioned cataract and retinitis pigmentosa, the former of which is perhaps the most important single cause of blindness, and as already pointed out (p. 32) is peculiarly a concomitant of old age. As a matter of fact, it is probable that in the great majority of cases where blindness results from hereditary causes, loss of vision does not take place until adult life, and for this reason the distinction between "congenital" and "acquired" blindness is entirely lacking in the significance which a similar distinction has in the case of deaf-mutism. By reason of this fact, as well as of the uncertain accuracy of the returns as to congenital blindness, it has been considered inadvisable to make any general differentiation in the statistics between these two classes of blindness.

While the figures in Table 62 probably give a reasonably accurate indication of the relative importance of the different groups with respect to age when vision was lost, the distribution would probably differ to a certain extent if schedules had been received from every blind person. As has already been seen, the percentage of blind for whom schedules were received was distinctly smaller for the blind under 20 and over 60 than it was for those in the early and middle years of adult life. As a result, the relative number of cases in which vision was lost when the blind person was under 20 years of age would probably have been somewhat greater than that shown in the table if complete returns had been received. Furthermore, since a large majority of the blind over 60 (58.6 per cent in the case of those returning schedules who reported their age when vision was lost) did not lose their sight until after reaching that age, it is apparent that any deficiency in the relative number at these ages who returned schedules as compared with those at the earlier ages would normally bring about a reduction in the relative number reporting themselves as having lost their sight after the completion of their sixtieth year. If the foregoing suppositions, that persons losing their sight before the completion of their twentieth or after the completion of their sixtieth year were in actual fact somewhat more numerous relatively than appears from the table, are correct, as seems not improbable, it follows of course as a necessary corollary that the

[1] Cf. the statement on this point of an eminent German ophthalmologist: "So long as the question on the official schedule, 'Is the blindness congenital or acquired?' * * * is not answered by physicians, no claims can be made to absolute accuracy in the results obtained."—Translated from Magnus: *Die offizielle Blindenstatistik, ihre Leistungsfähigkeit und die Notwendigkeit ihrer Reform* (in *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, Neue Folge, Band IX*, p. 103).

proportions shown for persons losing their vision during the early and middle years of adult life must of necessity be somewhat above the true figures.

Relation to sex.—When the distribution of the male and female blind according to age when vision was lost, as shown in Table 62, is compared, important differences are observed. The nature of these differences is brought out somewhat more clearly by the following table, which shows the percentage of the male and female blind, respectively, returning schedules who lost their sight in each of the three main periods of life.

Table 63

PERIOD OF LIFE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION REPORTING PERIOD OF LIFE WHEN VISION WAS LOST: 1910.	
	Male.	Female.
Total	100.0	100.0
Infancy, childhood, or youth (under 20 years of age) [1]	29.2	33.0
Early or middle adult life (20 to 64 years of age)	51.4	41.8
Old age (65 years of age or over)	19.4	25.2

[1] Includes those born blind.

These percentages show that a much larger proportion of males than of females lost their sight in the early or middle years of adult life (about one-half as compared with about two-fifths), while the proportions who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth and in old age were both larger for females than for males. This marked difference between the two sexes with regard to the period of life when loss of sight occurred is of course the result in the main of the cases of blindness from industrial accidents or occupational diseases, which, as already pointed out, are important among the male blind but are relatively few among the females, and in which, of course, loss of sight would for the most part have occurred during the early or middle years of adult life. As a result of the difference in the relative extent to which loss of sight occurs at the different ages for the two sexes the median age at loss of sight is nearly five years less for males than for females, the figures being 39.5 and 44.3 years, respectively.

Among both the male and the female blind the group made up of persons who lost their sight when less than 5 years old comprises a larger number than any other 5-year or 10-year group shown in Table 62, slightly more than one-seventh (15 per cent) of the male blind and somewhat more than one-sixth (18.3 per cent) of the female blind falling in this group. Persons reported as blind from birth or as having lost their sight during the first year of life represented about one-tenth (10.6 per cent) of the male blind and about one-eighth (13 per cent) of the female blind. The differences in this case of course do not mean that there is actually a greater risk of blindness in infancy in the case of females than of males, but merely reflect the greater risk to which males are exposed during adult life, as a result of which a smaller proportion of the blind males than of the blind females lose their sight during their earlier years. If the distribution were made throughout by 5-year groups, the group comprising persons who lost their sight when from 60 to 64 years of age would rank second in importance for each sex, 6.4 per cent of the male blind and 7.2 per cent of the female being included in this group. About one-third (33.7 per cent) of the male blind lost their sight during the three decades of life between 25 and 54, the corresponding proportion for females being about one-fourth (24.9 per cent).

Significance of the statistics.—It must of course be remembered in connection with the census statistics as to age when vision was lost that they show merely the number of blind living at the date of the enumeration who lost their sight at the respective ages, and hence that they are subject to certain distinct limitations as to their value. They do not show the relative number who within a given year or other period of time lose sight at each age, and they are still further from measuring the relative incidence of blindness at the respective ages. The fact that loss of sight was reported as having occurred during the first five years of life more frequently than at any other age, for example, does not mean that the risk of blindness is greater during infancy and early childhood than it is at any other time of life; nor does it necessarily prove that among the blind losing their sight in any given period of time the number losing sight during the first five years will be greater than the number losing it at any subsequent period of life. If the risk of blindness were exactly the same in every year of life, the number of blind persons enumerated on any given date who had lost their sight during the first five years of life would, all other things being equal, be greater than the number losing sight in any subsequent 5-year period merely by reason of the fact that more persons have lived through the first five years of life than through any subsequent quinquennium, so that there have been more possible cases of blindness at these ages than at any other. To express the situation in another way, among the blind living at any given time, there will, all other things being equal, be more who lost their sight in the earliest years of life than in any subsequent period of equal length, for the reason that the living blind who lost their sight in these years represent the accumulation of the greater part of a century, while each succeeding group with regard to age when vision was lost will have been accumulating for an increasingly briefer period, comprising in the case of the latest age groups perhaps not over 10 years. Thus those now living who lost their sight when under 5 years of age will include some who lost their sight very recently and are still young and others who lost their sight many years ago and are now old, while those who lost their sight in extreme old age and are still living must all have lost their sight recently.

From one standpoint, however, and that perhaps the most practical one, the figures presented in Table 62, showing the distribution of the present blind population according to age when vision was lost, may be regarded as having a greater value than would figures showing accurately the risk of blindness at the various ages or the relative number of cases in which sight is lost at the different ages in any given year, in that they indicate what reduction in the blind population might be effected by a reduction in the incidence of blindness at any particular period of life. For instance, although the risk of blindness in infancy, childhood, or youth is relatively small, yet the complete elimination of that risk would reduce the blind population by 30.8 per cent, or nearly one-third. Similarly, the elimination of the risk of blindness during the early or middle years of adult life would reduce the blind population by 47.4 per cent, or nearly one-half, while the elimination of the high risk in old age would cause a reduction of only 21.8 per cent, or one-fifth, in the number of existing cases. Of course, the earlier the age at which sight is lost the greater the magnitude of the misfortune; loss of sight in infancy means a life of blindness, while loss of sight in old age ordinarily means only a few years of that affliction. For this reason the increase in individual happiness and the benefits to society in general that would accrue from a successful campaign against blindness in early life would obviously be vastly greater than those which would result from a corresponding reduction in the blindness occurring in old age.

Risk of blindness at the different ages.—It is apparent from what has already been said that the census figures afford no indication of the actual risk of blindness at the respective ages. The only way in which this could be ascertained would be to take the non-blind population on a given date, ascertain its age distribution, and record the number of cases of blindness occurring at each age during the ensuing year. The ratio between the total number of persons of a given age on the given date and the number losing their vision within a year from that date would under normal conditions of course indicate the probability of blindness occurring at that age. So far as available information shows, however, no attempt has ever been made to determine the risk of blindness at the different ages on such a basis; indeed, manifest difficulties exist in the way of carrying out any such attempt. The risk may be ascertained approximately, however, by comparing the number of blind losing their sight at the individual ages with the total number of persons in the general population who have already attained these ages. The principle underlying this method is obvious. Every person who has reached or passed a given age represents a potential case of blindness at that age, unless he had already lost his sight before attaining it. Thus a population of 100,000 represents 100,000 potential cases of blindness before the completion of the first year of life; assuming that of these, 100 actually lost their sight when less than 1 year old, the risk of blindness at this age may be stated as 1 in 1,000. Similarly, if the total population under 1 year of age is 10,000, and if it be assumed that the population 1 year old or over includes 50 of the 100 persons who lost their sight before reaching the age of 1, the total number of possible cases of blindness occurring during the second year of life will be 89,950, and if 50 had actually lost their sight at this age, the ratio between 50 and 89,950 would virtually represent the risk that blindness will occur during the second year of life—in other words, the probability that an infant 1 year old will lose its sight before reaching its second birthday would be about 1 in 1,799. This method of calculating the risk of blindness at the respective ages does not of course possess strict mathematical accuracy, as no allowance is made for possible changes with the lapse of time in the risk at any given age, additional cases of blindness among those who have attained, but not yet passed, the given age, increase in the population, and deaths; but it does furnish an approximate indication, although somewhat crude, of the probability of becoming blind at the respective ages of life.

The returns as to age when vision was lost for the United States at the census of 1910 represent such a small proportion of the total blind population that a calculation of the risk of blindness on the above basis has not seemed advisable. Such a computation was, however, made by the Swiss Statistical Office in connection with its report on the census of the blind for 1895–96, and is reproduced here by reason of the interest which it is believed to possess as an illustration of the method just described, especially as conditions in Switzerland are probably much more static than in most civilized countries,[1] so that the results of such a computation in all likelihood more nearly express the actual probabilities than would ordinarily be the case. In explanation of the table it should be stated that while the census was confined to persons blind in both eyes, the age at which sight was lost in each eye was reported, so that the computation is based upon a comparison of the number of eyes becoming blind at each age with twice the number of inhabitants (that is, the total number of eyes) who had attained that age, a difference the effect of which would be to increase somewhat the ratios for the earlier ages and to decrease those for the later, as compared with the ratios which would have been obtained had the age when sight was lost in the second eye been the

[1] Between 1870 and 1895–96 the ratio of blind to total population in Switzerland changed only from 76.1 per 100,000 to 72.2 per 100,000. Between 1860 and 1900 the age distribution of the population changed so slightly, relatively, that if the ratios of blind to total population for the different age groups had been the same in each year as those shown for the census of 1895–96, the ratio of blind to total population without distinction of age would have changed only from 69.6 to 72.1 per 100,000.

sole basis of computation; and further, that in computing the ratios in the last column a proportional increase has been made in the figures in the first column to cover cases not included in the returns as to age when vision was lost.[1] It should be stated, moreover, that the method of computation employed is not strictly in accord with that above described, in that no allowance has been made for those already blind when they reached the specified age, so that after the first age group the ratios in the last column are slightly below the true figure, the magnitude of the difference increasing with each succeeding group; the absolute difference, however, is in no case great, amounting only to 0.19 for the final age group.

PROBABILITY OF BLINDNESS AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS OF THE BLIND IN SWITZERLAND, 1895–96.[1]

Table 64

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Number of eyes becoming blind at specified age.	Twice the number of inhabitants of the same or greater age.	Number losing sight at specified age per 10,000 inhabitants.
Under 5 years	803	5,835,508	1.63
5 to 9 years	142	5,188,402	0.32
10 to 14 years	63	4,569,444	0.16
15 to 19 years	181	3,955,350	0.54
20 to 24 years	156	3,413,570	0.54
25 to 29 years	137	2,926,622	0.55
30 to 34 years	148	2,475,610	0.70
35 to 39 years	143	2,098,384	0.85
40 to 44 years	174	1,746,742	1.18
45 to 49 years	168	1,409,346	1.26
50 to 54 years	212	1,079,896	2.32
55 to 59 years	238	792,320	3.56
60 to 64 years	223	549,136	4.79
65 to 69 years	215	339,172	7.37
70 to 74 years	216	177,086	14.46
75 to 79 years	143	83,074	20.34
80 years or over	53	29,774	21.18

[1] Paly: Die Blinden in der Schweiz, p. 22 (*in* Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik, XXXVI. Jahrgang, II. Band, Berne, 1900).

The above table of course represents conditions only in Switzerland, and a similar presentation for the United States would probably give very different results. At the same time the table indicates fairly well the variations which take place during life in the risk of blindness. Upon the data contained in this table and another table showing the risk of blindness for each eye separately at different ages the report in which the figures appear bases the following conclusions as to the risk of blindness at different periods of life:[2]

1. Great risk of blindness exists during the first year of life.
2. The risk of blindness is smallest during school age.
3. From the sixteenth to the fiftieth year the risk of blindness increases slowly but steadily.
4. Beginning with the fifty-first year it mounts rapidly.
5. The greatest risk of blindness exists between the seventy-sixth and eightieth year.[3]

Comparison with foreign countries.—The only foreign countries for which statistics in regard to age when vision was lost are available in such a form as to permit a direct comparison with the corresponding figures for the United States are Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Ireland. Table 65 shows the distribution on this basis of the blind population of these countries in comparison with that of the United States.

In addition to the countries shown in this table, several other countries publish statistics as to age when vision was lost, although not in a form that will permit of such a direct and detailed comparison with the United States as is made in Table 65. At the Swiss census of the blind of 1895–96 the age when vision was lost was, as already stated, reported for each eye separately, and therefore the statistics tend to credit a larger proportion of cases to the earlier ages and a smaller proportion to the later than would be shown had the basis been solely the age when vision was lost in the second eye; of the total number reporting age when vision was lost, about one-third were cases where sight was lost in infancy, childhood, or youth (right eye 35.2 per cent, left eye 34.4 per cent), about two-fifths cases where it was lost in the early or middle years of adult life (right 40.2 per cent, left 40.4 per cent), and about one-fourth cases where it was lost in old age (right 24.6 per cent, left 25.2 per cent). In Canada the age when incapacitated was asked in connection with the enumeration of the blind in 1911; of those reporting (2,487 out of a total of 3,238), 27.9 per cent reported it as under 5 years, 7.5 per cent as from 5 to 9 years, 5.1 per cent as from 10 to 14 years, 24.2 per cent as from 15 to 49 years, and 35.4 per cent as 50 years or over. In Austria the number born blind was reported in connection with the statistics of the blind formerly presented in the annual report on health statistics issued by the Statistical Central Commission; in 1906, the latest year for which statistics of the blind were published, 2,077 out of a total of 13,970, or 14.9 per cent, were reported as born blind. In addition to the countries already mentioned, the number blind "from earliest youth" was reported in Germany at the census of 1900, and the number blind from "infancy" in Scotland at the census of 1911, the proportion of the total number reported represented by the class indicated being 25.6 per cent in the former instance and 5.5 per cent in the latter.

[1] The total number of blind persons enumerated was 2,107, but the returns as to age when vision was lost covered only 1,783. In computing the ratios it was assumed that the number of cases in which the sight of an eye was reported as lost at the specified age was to the actual number of cases in which the sight of an eye was lost at that age among persons included in the census as 1,783 was to 2,107. For example, while the number of eyes reported as having become blind at less than 5 years of age was 803, as shown in the table, the figure used in computing the ratio in the last column of the table was 949 (803 : 949 :: 1,783 : 2,107).

[2] Paly, op. cit., p. 23. The first conclusion is based upon the table showing the incidence of blindness for each eye separately, according to which the number of persons blind in both eyes who lost the sight of the right eye when under 1 year of age was 1.23 per 10,000 inhabitants and the number who lost that of the left eye 1.22 per 10,000.

[3] It is not entirely clear why the greatest risk of blindness should have been credited to this age period rather than to the period "80 years or over." It will be seen from Table 64 that this latter period shows a higher incidence than any other, and presumably the additional cases of blindness which would ultimately occur among the population at these ages would be much more numerous relatively than for the other age groups.

Table 65

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	BLIND POPULATION.							
	United States: 1910.[1]		Bavaria: 1901-3.		Ireland: 1911.		Wurttemberg: 1894.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	29,242	.....	3,384	.....	4,312	.....	1,637	.....
Age reported	28,671	100.0	3,179	100.0	4,083	100.0	1,637	100.0
Under 20 years	[2] 8,819	[2] 30.8	1,097	34.5	1,010	24.7	638	39.0
Under 5 years	4,697	16.4	785	24.7	373	9.1	465	28.4
Born blind	1,900	6.6	259	8.1	174	4.3	302	18.4
Under 1 year	1,422	5.0	332	10.4	([3])	([3])	80	4.9
1 to 4 years	1,375	4.8	194	6.1	([3])	([3])	83	5.1
5 to 9 years	1,513	5.3	132	4.2	189	4.6	79	4.8
10 to 14 years	1,220	4.3	78	2.5	248	6.1	49	3.0
15 to 19 years	1,147	4.0	102	3.2	200	4.9	45	2.7
20 to 59 years	[4] 11,674	[4] 40.7	1,057	33.2	1,517	37.2	565	34.5
20 to 24 years	1,253	4.4	[5] 189	[5] 5.9	200	4.9	38	2.3
25 to 34 years	2,485	8.7	[5] 239	[5] 7.5	342	8.4	113	6.9
35 to 44 years	2,859	10.0	[5] 284	[5] 8.9	373	9.1	137	8.4
45 to 54 years	3,264	11.4	[5] 345	[5] 10.9	385	9.4	171	10.4
55 to 59 years	1,620	5.7	([3])	([3])	217	5.3	106	6.5
60 years or over	[6] 8,178	[6] 28.5	1,025	32.2	1,556	38.1	434	26.5
60 to 69 years	3,710	12.9	490	15.4	738	18.1	205	12.5
70 to 79 years	2,979	10.4	447	14.1	637	15.6	181	11.1
80 years or over	1,361	4.7	88	2.8	181	4.4	48	2.9
Age not reported	571	.....	205	.....	229	.....	.....	.....

[1] Population returning special schedule only.
[2] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported and persons reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Not reported separately.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in early or middle adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Figures given are for age groups "20 to 29," "30 to 39," "40 to 49," and "50 to 59," respectively.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Comparison with previous censuses.—Table 66 shows for the censuses of 1910 and 1880 the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind population for whom the inquiry on this point was answered. The figures for 1900 are omitted by reason of their uncertain comparability with those for the other censuses, due to differences in the basis of tabulation as already described (see pp. 18, 19), and those for 1890 by reason of the fact that at that census the returns as to age when vision was lost were not tabulated in the same detail as at the other two censuses.

There was a substantial decrease between 1880 and 1910 in the proportion of blind who had lost their sight in childhood or youth, 36.2 per cent of those reporting at the earlier census stating that they became blind before the completion of their twentieth year, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 30.8 in 1910. The proportions who had lost their vision at 60 years of age or over and between 20 and 59 years of age, respectively, were, on the other hand, somewhat higher at the later census than at the earlier, the percentages losing it at 60 years or over being 28.5 and 26.4, respectively, and the percentages losing it between the ages of 20 and 59 years 40.7 and 37.4, respectively. To some extent these changes are due to a change in the age distribution of the general population, which contained a smaller proportion of children and a larger proportion of old people in 1910 than in 1880; at the same time it appears reasonably certain that there has been a definite decrease in the extent to which blindness occurs at the earlier ages (see p. 35).

It will be observed that the proportion reported as born blind shows a decrease in 1910 as compared with 1880, whereas the proportion reported as losing their sight after birth but when less than 1 year old shows an increase. It is probable that these apparently contrasting tendencies result in large measure from a more accurate segregation, particularly in cases of blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum, which in all probability were formerly often reported as cases of congenital blindness, whereas at the present time this is not so frequently the case. For purposes of comparison these two groups should be combined; when this is done it will be seen that the proportion losing sight before the completion of the first year shows a substantial decrease—from 15.3 per cent in 1880 to 11.6 per cent in 1910. Most of the decrease shown for the group comprising persons who were under 20 years of age when they lost their sight is in fact due to the decrease in the proportion who were under 1 year of age when they lost their sight, the decreases in the percentages reporting loss of sight as occurring when from 1 to 4 years of age and from 5 to 9 years of age being comparatively small, and the percentage reporting it as occurring between the ages of 10 and 19 showing practically no change.

Each of the groups into which persons losing their sight in adult life are divided shows an increase in its proportion of the total; the increase is, however, comparatively slight except for the two groups comprising persons losing their sight between 45 and 59. As a result of the various changes between 1880 and 1910

in the distribution of the blind population according to age when vision was lost, the median age when vision was lost increased about 5 years—from 35.7 years to 41 years.

Table 66 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES REPORTING AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	1910		1880	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	[1] 28,671	[1] 100.0	31,410	100.0
Under 20 years	[1] 8,819	[1] 30.8	11,383	36.2
Under 5 years	4,697	16.4	6,802	21.7
Born blind	1,900	6.6	4,031	12.8
Under 1 year	1,422	5.0	769	2.4
1 to 4 years	1,375	4.8	2,002	6.4
5 to 9 years	1,513	5.3	1,932	6.2
10 to 19 years	2,367	8.3	2,649	8.4
10 to 14 years	1,220	4.3	1,436	4.6
15 to 19 years	1,147	4.0	1,213	3.9
Age not definitely reported	[1] 242	[1] 0.8	.....	.....
20 to 59 years	11,674	40.7	11,747	37.4
20 to 24 years	1,253	4.4	1,365	4.3
25 to 34 years	2,485	8.7	2,652	8.4
35 to 44 years	2,859	10.0	3,032	9.7
45 to 54 years	3,264	11.4	3,269	10.4
55 to 59 years	1,620	5.7	1,429	4.5
Age not definitely reported	193	0.7	.....	.....
60 years or over	8,178	28.5	8,280	26.4
60 to 79 years	6,689	23.3	6,873	21.9
60 to 64 years	1,919	6.7	1,968	6.3
65 to 69 years	1,791	6.2	1,782	5.7
70 to 74 years	1,744	6.1	1,825	5.8
75 to 79 years	1,235	4.3	1,298	4.1
80 years or over	1,361	4.7	1,407	4.5
Age not definitely reported	128	0.4	.....	.....

[1] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the changes between 1880 and 1910 in the distribution of the blind population according to age when vision was lost were probably due in part to changes in the age distribution of the general population. A rough measure of the influence of this factor may be obtained by ascertaining the changes which would have taken place between 1880 and 1910 in the distribution of the blind population according to age when vision was lost if the incidence of blindness at the different ages, calculated according to the method employed by the Swiss Statistical Office (see p. 84), had been the same in 1910 as it was in 1880, and comparing these changes with those which actually took place. The basis for such a comparison is presented in Table 67.

This table makes it fairly evident that the decrease between 1880 and 1910 in the proportion of the blind reported as having lost their sight in childhood or youth can not be fully explained by changes in the age distribution of the general population, but was most probably due in part to an actual decrease in the incidence of blindness in early life and more particularly in the first five years of life; for if the incidence of blindness in each age period had been the same in 1910 as it was in 1880, the percentage of the blind in 1910 who lost their sight under the age of 5 would have been 19.1, whereas it was in fact 16.4, thus indicating that the influence of the decrease in the proportion of children in the general population must have been reenforced by other factors. Of particular interest are the differences in the percentages losing sight before the completion of the first year of life (including those born blind), the percentage for 1880 being 15.3, that for the hypothetical blind population in 1910, 13.4, and that for the actual blind population in 1910, 11.6. The increase in 1910 as compared with 1880 in the proportion who were from 20 to 59 when they lost their sight is somewhat greater for the actual than for the hypothetical blind population, this fact tending to indicate that there was either a slight increase in the incidence of blindness at these ages, or that the decrease was less than at other periods of life. This seems not improbable in view of the great industrial growth of the country during this period, as a result of which 28.3 per cent of the population gainfully employed in 1910 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, including mining, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 21.8 in 1880, a change that would naturally be attended by an increase in the number of cases of blindness from injury, and hence in the incidence of blindness during the years of economic activity.

Table 67 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	1910		1880 [1]
	As actually reported.[1]	If risk of blindness at the different ages had been the same as in 1880.	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	[2] 30.8	32.7	36.2
Under 5 years	16.4	19.1	21.7
Born blind	6.6	11.3	12.8
Under 1 year	5.0	2.1	2.4
1 to 4 years	4.8	5.6	6.4
5 to 9 years	5.3	5.6	6.2
10 to 19 years	8.3	8.0	8.4
10 to 14 years	4.3	4.3	4.6
15 to 19 years	4.0	3.7	3.9
20 to 59 years	[3] 40.7	38.6	37.4
20 to 24 years	4.4	4.3	4.3
25 to 34 years	8.7	8.6	8.4
35 to 44 years	10.0	10.0	9.7
45 to 54 years	11.4	10.9	10.4
55 to 59 years	5.7	4.8	4.5
60 years or over	[4] 28.5	28.7	26.4
60 to 79 years	23.3	23.9	21.9
60 to 64 years	6.7	6.6	6.3
65 to 69 years	6.2	6.3	5.7
70 to 74 years	6.1	6.4	5.8
75 to 79 years	4.3	4.6	4.1
80 years or over	4.7	4.8	4.5

[1] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.

[2] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported and persons reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.

[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in early or middle adult life but without statement as to the exact age.

[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Table 68 shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the male and female blind population reporting on this subject at the censuses of 1910 and 1890. Comparative statistics for 1880 are not available, and the comparability of

those for 1900 is so uncertain that it has seemed inadvisable to present them. Moreover, owing to the difference in the definition of blindness employed at the two censuses covered by the table, the figures given can not be taken as necessarily indicating the exact changes that took place in the interval between 1890 and 1910; they should, however, give a general indication of any pronounced differences between the two sexes as regards changes in the distribution of the blind according to age when vision was lost. The figures for 1890 do not include the blind Indians, Chinese, or Japanese, for whom apparently no returns were secured as to age when vision was lost; owing, however, to the comparatively small number of these races returning schedules in 1910, this omission does not materially affect the comparability of the figures.

Table 68 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES REPORTING AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Male.				Female.			
	1910		1890		1910		1890	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	16,838	100.0	24,716	100.0	11,833	100.0	19,905	100.0
Under 20 years	[1] 4,915	[1] 29.2	7,975	32.3	[1] 3,904	[1] 33.0	6,637	33.3
Under 5 years	2,529	15.0	4,407	17.8	2,168	18.3	3,781	19.0
Born blind	1,018	6.0	2,346	9.5	882	7.5	1,921	9.7
Under 1 year	770	4.6	712	2.9	652	5.5	669	3.4
1 to 4 years	741	4.4	1,349	5.5	634	5.4	1,191	6.0
5 to 9 years	849	5.0	1,376	5.6	664	5.6	1,206	6.1
10 to 19 years	1,397	8.3	2,192	8.9	970	8.2	1,650	8.3
20 years or over	11,923	70.8	16,741	67.7	7,929	67.0	13,268	66.7

[1] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported and persons reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.

The proportion of the female blind reported as having lost their sight respectively before and after the completion of their twentieth year shows only a slight change during the 20-year period, practically one-third of the total number reporting at each census having lost sight in childhood or youth. In the case of the male blind, however, there was a definite decrease in the proportion who had lost their sight in childhood or youth and a corresponding increase in the proportion who had lost it in adult life. In particular, the female blind show no change in the proportion reporting loss of vision as having occurred before the completion of the first year (including those born blind), the percentage being 13 at each census, while the male blind show a decrease in this respect from 12.4 to 10.6. Thus, while in 1890 the proportion reported as having lost their sight in adult life and in childhood or youth, respectively, was practically the same for each sex, in 1910 the proportion of the former was somewhat greater, and that of the latter somewhat less, for males than for females. Inasmuch as the causes affecting the incidence of blindness during the earlier years of life would affect each sex in practically the same degree, it is clear that the explanation of the statistical phenomenon under consideration must be sought in conditions affecting the incidence of blindness in adult life. In general, the figures in Table 68 would seem to indicate that in the case of the females any influence which may have been at work during the period covered to modify the incidence of blindness affected each of the two main periods of life to approximately the same extent, relatively speaking, but that in the case of the males influences must have been at work either to increase the incidence of blindness in adult life or to cause it to decrease less rapidly than that in childhood or youth. That this was the case seems probable by reason of the great industrial development of the United States during the period in question, which, as already pointed out, would tend to increase the incidence of blindness in adult life by increasing the number of cases of blindness from industrial accident or occupational disease, and furthermore would mainly affect the male population.

Statistics for divisions and states.—General Table 18 (p. 188) shows, for each geographic division and state, the distribution by age when vision was lost of the blind population in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned.

Relation to race and nativity.—In General Table 19 (p. 190) the distribution according to age when vision was lost is given for the blind population in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to race, nativity, and sex, by broad age groups. Table 69 shows the per cent distribution, by age when vision was lost, of the total and the male and female blind population in each race and nativity class for whom schedules were returned.

A larger proportion of the native whites lost their sight in childhood or youth and a smaller proportion in the early and middle years of adult life and in old age than was the case with any other of the classes shown in the table, somewhat more than one-third (36.4 per cent) having been less than 20 years of age when vision was lost, somewhat more than two-fifths (44 per cent) between 20 and 64 years of age,

and about one-fifth (19.6 per cent) 65 years of age or over. In particular, the proportion who lost sight during the first year of life, including those reported as blind from birth, (14.5 per cent, or about one-seventh) was much higher than for any other class, the corresponding percentage for the Negroes, who show the next highest proportion, being only 7, or less than one-half as great. Of the foreign-born whites, on the other hand, but slightly more than one-tenth (11.8 per cent) lost their sight in childhood or youth, while about one-third (32.2 per cent) lost it in old age, a proportion higher than that shown for any other class, and somewhat less than three-fifths (56 per cent) between the ages of 20 and 64, this latter figure also being the highest shown for any class. Of the Negroes, about one-fourth (24.8 per cent) lost their sight in childhood or youth, about one-fifth (20.1 per cent) in old age, and somewhat more than one-half (55.1 per cent) in the early or middle years of adult life; the percentage reporting that sight was lost in old age was only slightly higher than among the native whites, who, as already pointed out, show the lowest percentage in this respect, and the percentage reporting that sight was lost in early or middle adult life was very nearly the same as that for the foreign-born whites, who show the highest percentage in this group. In the case of the classes included under the heading of "All other," the proportion who lost sight in childhood or youth was practically the same as in the case of the Negroes; the proportion who lost it in old age, however, was somewhat greater and the proportion who lost it in early or middle adult life somewhat less.

Table 69 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	All classes.			White.						Negro.			All other.		
				Native.			Foreign born.								
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years[2]	30.8	29.2	33.0	36.4	34.7	38.7	11.8	10.8	13.4	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.2	23.0	26.5
Under 5 years	16.4	15.0	18.3	20.0	18.4	22.2	5.8	5.5	6.3	10.6	10.6	10.7	9.0	8.7	9.6
Born blind	6.6	6.0	7.5	8.2	7.5	9.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.1	4.8
Under 1 year	5.0	4.6	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.8	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.4
1 year	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.2
2 to 4 years	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.6	1.9	1.2
5 to 9 years	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.9	6.2	2.4
10 to 14 years	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.2	2.4	4.1	3.7	4.6	5.7	3.7	9.6
15 to 19 years	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.5	5.9	4.8	2.9	2.5	3.6
Age not definitely reported[2]	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.2
20 to 64 years	47.4	51.4	41.8	44.0	47.5	39.2	56.0	60.6	48.6	55.1	59.4	48.2	49.6	52.8	43.4
20 to 24 years	4.4	5.1	3.3	4.5	5.4	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.2	5.6	6.3	4.3	7.8	8.1	7.2
25 to 34 years	8.7	10.3	6.3	8.1	9.6	6.1	8.9	11.0	5.4	11.7	13.2	9.3	7.0	8.7	3.6
35 to 44 years	10.0	11.5	7.7	8.9	10.3	7.1	12.5	14.6	9.2	12.4	13.9	9.9	10.7	11.8	8.4
45 to 54 years	11.4	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.1	14.3	15.1	13.1	13.2	13.8	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.0
55 to 59 years	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.4	7.8	7.7	8.0	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.0
60 to 64 years	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.7	9.1	8.7	9.9	6.5	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.6	6.0
Age not definitely reported	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	.....
65 years or over	21.8	19.4	25.2	19.6	17.8	22.1	32.2	28.5	38.0	20.1	15.7	27.2	26.2	24.2	30.1
65 to 69 years	6.2	5.9	6.8	5.7	5.6	6.0	9.1	8.1	10.6	5.3	4.4	6.6	6.1	5.6	7.2
70 to 74 years	6.1	5.6	6.7	5.5	5.0	6.1	9.6	8.9	10.7	4.6	4.1	5.6	7.8	7.5	8.4
75 to 79 years	4.3	3.7	5.2	3.9	3.4	4.6	6.2	5.2	7.8	3.7	2.5	5.7	6.1	6.8	4.8
80 years or over	4.7	4.0	5.9	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.9	5.9	8.6	6.1	4.6	8.6	5.7	4.3	8.4
Age not definitely reported	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	.....	1.2

[1] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.
[2] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.

The differences between the respective race and nativity classes with regard to age when loss of vision occurred are of course to some extent due to differences in age distribution. In particular, the high percentage of the foreign-born white blind who lost their sight in adult life and especially in old age and the low percentage who lost it in childhood or youth merely reflect the circumstance that the members of this class were for the most part adults when they came to the United States, so that the blind of this nativity class in the United States will almost always be persons who lost their sight in adult life.

When the distribution for the two sexes is compared, it will be observed that for every race and nativity class the proportion who lost sight during early or middle adult life was much higher and the proportion who lost it in old age much lower for males than for females, while the percentage who lost it in childhood or youth was also somewhat lower for males than for females in every class except the Negroes, among whom it was practically the same for the two sexes. One reason for these differences lies in the fact that blindness from injury, which occurs mainly during the early or middle years of adult life, is largely confined to males; it is also true that venereal infection (other than ophthalmia neonatorum and congenital syphilis) occurs mainly in the same period of life and probably more frequently among males than among females. In the case of the foreign-born whites a marked difference in the age distribution of

the two sexes contributes to a considerable degree to the difference in distribution according to age at loss of sight, as the male population of this class comprises a larger proportion of the younger adults and a smaller proportion of old people than does the female.

The difference between the two sexes in respect to the proportion who lost sight respectively between 20 and 64 years of age and when 65 years of age or over is on the whole somewhat more marked among the Negroes than in any other class, about three-fifths of the males (59.4 per cent) having lost sight during early or middle adult life and less than one-sixth (15.7 per cent) in old age, as compared with corresponding proportions of less than one-half (48.2 per cent) and more than one-fourth (27.2 per cent) for the females. This seems somewhat surprising in view of the circumstance that the Negro population is concentrated mainly in regions where industries having a special hazard of blindness are not carried on to any very great extent, so that the difference between the two sexes would be expected to fall below, rather than exceed, the average, and in view of the further circumstance that there is no marked difference in the age distribution of the general population of the two sexes such as exists in the case of the foreign-born whites, the percentage of the Negro male population 65 or over (3.1) in fact exceeding that of the female (2.9). The high incidence of blindness at the latest ages among Negro females, of which mention has already been made (p. 54), appears to be in part responsible for this difference; the proportion who lost their sight at the age of 80 or over among the females of this race, for example, was 8.6, the same as for the females among the foreign-born whites, who constitute the oldest of the race and nativity classes, as compared with a corresponding percentage of only 4.6 for the Negro males. The difference in the proportion of males and females, respectively, who lost their sight between the ages of 75 and 79 is also striking in the case of Negroes, the percentage being 2.5 for males and 5.7 for females. The possibility already pointed out (p. 55) that the blind Negro males comprise a relatively large number who lost their sight in middle life by reason of venereal disease would also help to account for the difference. In this connection it may be noted that the difference in the proportion who lost sight between 20 and 64 years for the two sexes is nearly as great in the case of the Negroes as in that of the foreign-born whites, although the risk of blindness from injury is much greater in the case of the latter, and also that Negro males who lost their sight between the ages of 25 and 54, when venereal disease most commonly occurs, formed 40.9 per cent (or about two-fifths) of the total for males of this class, a higher percentage than is shown for this period of life by any of the other race and nativity classes, both of which facts tend very strongly to confirm the supposition just referred to.

The effect of the variations in the distribution of the different race and nativity classes and of the two sexes in regard to age when vision was lost is perhaps brought out more clearly by Table 70, which shows for each race and nativity class, by sex, the median age when vision was lost.

Table 70

RACE AND NATIVITY.	MEDIAN AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST OF BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes	41.0	39.5	44.3
White	40.9	39.5	43.8
Native	35.9	35.1	37.6
Foreign born	54.6	51.8	58.8
Colored	41.5	39.2	46.5
Negro	41.3	38.9	46.4
Other colored	45.3	43.7	48.5

[1] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.

The median age when vision was lost was lowest for the native whites (35.9 years) and highest for the foreign-born whites (54.6 years). For each class the median age is higher for females than for males; but in the case of the native whites and the classes included under the heading of "Other colored" the difference is comparatively small (2.5 and 4.8 years, respectively), while among the foreign-born whites it rises to 7 years, largely by reason of the greater age of the female population, and among the Negroes to 7.5 years.

It has already been pointed out that differences in the constitution of the general population as regards age are to some extent responsible for the differences between the respective race and nativity classes as regards age when loss of sight occurred. The effect of these differences, as well as of the changes in the incidence of blindness at the different ages, is to a certain degree eliminated in Table 71, which shows for three broad age groups, comprising, respectively, persons under 20 years of age, from 20 to 64 years of age, and 65 years of age or over, the distribution in respect to age when vision was lost of the total and the male and female blind population for all classes combined and for the native and foreign-born whites and the Negroes.

One interesting fact brought out by this table is the distinct difference among those under 20 years of age in the distribution of the sexes with regard to age when vision was lost, the proportion who lost it during the first two years of life (including those reported as born blind) being noticeably higher for females than for males, while for each of the other age groups the percentage is higher for males. As the causes producing blindness during infancy presumably operate equally for the two sexes, these figures would seem to bear out what has previously been said (p. 40) as to the probability that even in childhood and early youth the risk of blindness from accident is distinctly greater for males than for females. Among the blind 20 to 64 years of age the proportion who lost

sight in each age period under 20 is with comparatively few exceptions less, and the proportion who lost it between 20 and 64 greater, for males than for females. Among the blind over 65 years of age the proportion who lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 64 is again distinctly greater for males than for females. The probable reasons for this have already been discussed (see p. 89).

Table 71 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	All classes.			White.						Negro.		
				Native.			Foreign born.					
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE.												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	69.6	66.6	73.5	70.4	67.3	74.2	60.3	60.5	60.0	66.3	63.6	70.4
Born blind	29.5	28.2	31.0	30.1	29.3	31.3	25.9	31.6	15.0	25.7	20.5	33.7
Under 1 year	24.5	22.6	26.9	25.5	23.8	27.7	13.8	5.3	30.0	18.5	18.5	18.4
1 year	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.3	3.4	5.3	.....	6.8	7.9	5.1
2 to 4 years	10.8	11.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	9.9	17.2	18.4	15.0	15.3	16.6	13.3
5 to 9 years	15.6	17.0	13.7	15.3	16.8	13.4	27.6	23.7	35.0	14.9	16.6	12.2
10 to 14 years	7.9	8.5	7.1	7.8	8.4	7.0	5.2	7.9	.....	9.6	9.9	9.2
15 to 19 years	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.7	.....	.....	.....	4.8	4.0	6.1
Age not definitely reported[2]	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	3.7	6.9	7.9	5.0	4.4	6.0	2.0
20 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE.												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	39.4	35.2	46.3	44.9	40.8	51.1	20.6	16.8	29.0	29.8	28.3	32.9
Under 5 years	18.6	16.1	22.7	21.9	19.1	26.1	10.3	8.6	13.8	10.0	9.7	10.8
Born blind	7.2	6.2	8.9	8.6	7.3	10.5	2.5	2.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	4.2
Under 1 year	5.2	4.6	6.1	6.3	5.8	7.0	3.1	2.3	4.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
1 year	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0
2 to 4 years	4.7	3.9	5.9	5.3	4.5	6.6	3.4	3.1	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.7
5 to 9 years	6.9	6.1	8.3	8.0	7.1	9.2	3.5	3.1	4.6	4.9	4.3	6.0
10 to 14 years	6.3	5.6	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.7	2.9	1.8	5.4	5.7	4.7	7.8
15 to 19 years	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	3.3	2.8	4.3	8.7	9.0	8.1
Age not definitely reported	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
20 to 64 years	60.6	64.8	53.7	55.1	59.2	48.9	79.4	83.2	71.0	70.2	71.7	67.1
20 to 24 years	7.4	8.1	6.2	7.3	8.2	6.0	5.4	5.7	4.9	9.3	9.9	8.2
25 to 34 years	14.3	15.9	11.6	13.1	14.6	10.6	16.3	18.4	11.7	18.8	19.5	17.5
35 to 44 years	15.7	17.5	12.7	13.7	15.3	11.3	23.5	26.1	17.8	18.4	19.4	16.6
45 to 54 years	15.0	15.2	14.6	13.3	13.4	13.1	22.0	22.0	21.9	17.0	17.0	16.9
55 to 59 years	5.3	5.0	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.1	8.2	7.2	10.5	4.3	3.6	5.5
60 to 64 years	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Age not definitely reported	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
65 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER.												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Under 5 years	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Born blind	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
Under 1 year	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	.....
1 year	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	.....
2 to 4 years	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
5 to 9 years	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
10 to 14 years	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3
15 to 19 years	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Age not definitely reported	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	[3]	0.1	.....	0.2	0.1	0.3
20 to 64 years	41.3	44.0	38.0	41.6	44.0	38.8	39.9	41.7	37.6	42.6	49.1	34.7
20 to 24 years	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7
25 to 34 years	3.5	4.7	2.2	3.6	4.7	2.3	3.6	4.6	2.2	3.1	4.5	1.4
35 to 44 years	4.9	5.6	4.2	5.0	5.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.5	6.7	4.1
45 to 54 years	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.9	10.9	8.7
55 to 59 years	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.4	6.8	7.7	8.8	6.5
60 to 64 years	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.5	14.9	16.5	13.1
Age not definitely reported	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3
65 years or over	54.4	52.0	57.3	53.4	51.4	55.9	56.7	55.1	58.6	54.6	48.0	62.6
65 to 69 years	15.5	15.7	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.1	15.9	15.7	16.2	14.3	13.5	15.1
70 to 74 years	15.2	15.0	15.3	14.9	14.6	15.3	16.9	17.2	16.5	12.6	12.4	12.9
75 to 79 years	10.7	9.7	11.9	10.7	9.9	11.7	11.0	10.1	12.0	10.0	7.5	13.1
80 years or over	11.8	10.6	13.3	10.8	9.7	12.2	12.3	11.5	13.2	16.6	13.9	19.9
Age not definitely reported	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.5

[1] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.
[2] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It will be noted that for each of the three broad age groups shown in the table the percentage who lost sight before the completion of the first year of life is higher for the native whites than for any other class, the difference in most cases being considerable. Furthermore, for each of the two groups into which adults are divided the proportion who lost sight when under 20 is highest for this class; the difference is very large in the case of those under 65 but only slight in the case of those over 65.

In two out of the three race and nativity classes for which figures are presented in the table the proportion who lost sight after the completion of the twentieth year among the blind who were between 20 and 64 is, as was to be expected, much higher for the males than for the females; in the case of the Negroes, however, the difference is less striking. This latter exception is somewhat difficult of explanation, although the fact that the industrial hazard is comparatively small for members of this race, and the further fact that there is no important difference in age distribution to affect the figures, are probably to some extent responsible. Among the blind 65 or over, on the other hand, the contrast between the two sexes as regards the proportion who lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 64 is much more striking for the Negroes than for the other classes, practically one-half (49.1 per cent) of the Negro males having been between 20 and 64 when loss of sight occurred, as compared with only about one-third (34.7 per cent) of the Negro females.

Relation to age at enumeration.—General Table 20 (p. 194) shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind population in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age at enumeration. Table 72, based on this table, shows the per cent distribution according to age when vision was lost in combination with a somewhat broader grouping as to age at enumeration than is given in General Table 20.

Table 72 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.	Under 5 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 34 years of age.	35 to 44 years of age.	45 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 years of age or over.	Under 20 years of age.	20 to 64 years of age.	65 years of age or over.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	16.7	100.0	88.5	70.0	61.2	50.0	33.3	21.9	14.3	7.4	5.0	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.9	72.7	18.9	1.7
Born blind	6.8	47.9	37.8	29.0	25.1	20.9	13.1	8.7	5.0	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	30.8	7.3	0.8
Under 1 year	5.1	39.2	32.1	23.7	21.0	14.0	9.4	5.8	4.1	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	25.6	5.2	0.3
1 year	1.3	7.2	5.7	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	(2)	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.1
2 to 4 years	3.6	5.7	12.9	13.7	9.6	10.9	8.0	5.6	3.9	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	11.3	4.8	0.5
5 to 9 years	5.4	.....	11.5	21.5	17.7	16.9	11.7	7.7	5.8	3.8	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	16.3	7.0	0.9
10 to 14 years	4.3	.....	.....	8.5	14.1	12.9	11.9	8.0	4.4	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	8.3	6.4	0.8
15 to 19 years	4.1	.....	.....	.....	7.0	12.5	11.7	9.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.7	6.8	0.9
20 to 24 years	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.8	14.1	9.7	5.9	4.4	3.8	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	.....	7.5	1.5
25 to 34 years	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.4	24.3	15.1	10.9	8.5	5.9	5.1	3.2	1.0	.....	14.5	3.6
35 to 44 years	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.4	28.7	18.0	12.2	9.1	6.5	3.3	2.2	.....	15.9	5.0
45 to 54 years	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.6	36.8	25.8	18.0	12.3	7.4	2.7	.....	15.2	9.6
55 to 59 years	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.3	22.6	15.8	8.8	5.3	1.7	.....	5.4	7.5
60 to 64 years	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.8	24.4	19.1	10.9	4.9	.....	2.3	14.1
65 to 69 years	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.5	27.1	17.7	6.8	.....	.....	15.9
70 to 74 years	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.7	32.7	15.9	.....	.....	15.5
75 to 79 years	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.4	24.0	.....	.....	10.9
80 years or over	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.3	.....	.....	12.1

[1] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was definitely reported.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

With each successive age period the proportion of the total number of blind who lost their sight in early life diminishes for two obvious reasons. In the first place the total includes those who lost their sight during that age period, thus reducing the proportion who lost their sight before reaching the given period, and secondly with advancing age the number of survivors of those who lost their sight at an earlier age is naturally reduced by deaths. Notwithstanding this, however, in every age period below 35, the number of blind who were either born blind or lost their sight in infancy is larger than the number losing their sight during any later age period. Of the blind who were between 35 and 44 a larger number lost their sight between 25 and 34 than in any of the earlier age periods distinguished in the table, although even in this case, if the comparison were made by individual decades, the first decade of life would still make the largest contribution. For the later age groups in practically every instance the most numerous group is that comprising persons who lost their sight in the years immediately preceding. Thus in the age group "45 to 54 years" the number who lost their sight between the ages of 35 and 44 is greater than the number losing it in any other age period, while of those from 55 to 59 years of age somewhat more than one-third (36.8 per cent) lost it between the ages of 45 and 54, a proportion much greater than that shown for any other age period. The age group "60 to 64 years" constitutes an apparent exception to the tendency above referred to, in that the most numerous single group in respect to age when vision was lost is that comprising persons who lost it between the ages of 45 and 54. This apparent exception is, however, obviously explained by the fact that this age period covers ten years of life while the next period, "55 to 59 years," covers only five years.

The blind from 70 to 74 years of age comprised a larger number who lost their sight between the ages of 65 and 69 than of persons who lost it at any earlier age, and those from 75 to 79 a larger number who lost it between the ages of 70 and 74. Among those 80 or over, however, the most numerous group is that made up of persons losing their sight after the completion of their eightieth year. These facts of course bring out clearly, in another way, what has already been said in regard to the risk of blindness at the various ages, namely, that the risk of blindness during the first year of life is comparatively high, that during childhood and youth it is very low, and that beginning with adult life it increases with constantly accelerated rapidity.

Table 73 shows the per cent distribution, by age at enumeration, of the blind population in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age when vision was lost. The absolute figures from which this table is derived are presented in General Table 20 (p. 194).

Table 73 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION[1] OF BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1910 FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED LOSING VISION AT AGE OF—

AGE AT ENUMERATION.	Less than 20 years.							20 to 64 years.							65 years or over.				
	Total.[2]	Born blind.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Total.[3]	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Total.[4]	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	2.4	4.9	5.4	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 year	0.2	0.4	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 4 years	2.2	4.5	4.7	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	6.1	10.1	11.4	6.8	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 14 years	9.6	12.4	13.5	10.1	11.5	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 19 years	11.3	12.7	14.2	10.5	11.3	11.1	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 29 years	20.8	19.6	18.2	21.9	21.9	21.8	23.3	2.5	20.2	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 39 years	16.4	14.4	12.8	15.9	15.0	21.7	22.8	8.0	23.1	26.8	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 to 49 years	14.1	11.1	13.1	14.4	14.2	15.4	18.5	15.9	20.0	26.0	35.4	6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 to 59 years	10.1	7.3	6.8	10.9	12.1	12.0	13.4	23.1	15.4	19.3	30.0	41.4	14.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 to 69 years	6.1	4.6	2.9	4.7	6.4	8.0	11.8	31.2	15.5	14.7	18.9	34.0	60.2	51.8	6.8	23.6	.....	.....	.....
70 to 79 years	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	15.8	4.7	8.4	8.5	15.1	21.8	39.1	43.8	62.8	67.6	30.8	.....
80 years or over	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	3.5	1.0	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.8	9.0	49.4	13.6	32.4	69.2	100.0

[1] Based upon the population whose age at enumeration was reported.
[2] Includes all persons under 20 years of age at the date of enumeration for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported and persons reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in early or middle adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

This table brings out somewhat more clearly the fact that the relatively high age of the blind population as a whole is due chiefly to the circumstance that blindness is primarily a defect attendant upon old age. Of the total number of blind returning schedules, practically one-half (49 per cent) were 60 years old or over at the date of the enumeration; but of those reported as born blind, or, in other words, as having been blind all their lives, only 7.5 per cent, or about one-fourteenth, had reached that age, and of those reporting blindness as occurring during their first year of life, 4.6 per cent, or about 1 in 25. On the other hand, while persons under 20 formed only 8.8 per cent, or about one-twelfth, of the total blind population for whom schedules were received, they formed 40.1 per cent, or about two-fifths, of those reported as born blind, and 44.4 per cent, or somewhat more than two-fifths, of those who lost their sight during their first year of life. Since in the general population whose age was reported the percentages 60 years of age or over and under 20 years of age were, respectively, 6.8 and 42, it is plain that the reason for the difference between the age distribution of the blind and the total population, as shown in Table 14 (p. 32), consists merely in the large number becoming blind in the later years of life.

It will be observed as regards those reported as born blind that the number who were from 5 to 9 years of age at the date of the enumeration was much greater than the number under 5 years, and that they increase slowly in number with each succeeding 5-year age group up to the age of 20, instead of decreasing, as would normally be the case. A similar situation exists in the case of those who lost their sight while less than 1 year of age or between the ages of 1 and 4. The chief factor in the increase here noted is probably the circumstance already referred to that the enumeration of the blind in the earliest years of life is in all likelihood very deficient; in addition, there is the circumstance previously pointed out (p. 80) that the return of the special schedules of inquiry, upon which the present tabulation is based, was particularly deficient for the blind in the earliest ages, so that the latter do not have a representation commensurate even with their importance in the blind population as enumerated. It is not improbable, however, that the increases in question indicate to some extent a progressive decrease during recent years in the number losing sight in infancy or early childhood, which, as has already been seen, there is little reason to doubt has actually taken place; in this connection it should be noted that the age groups

in question comprise all but a small proportion of the cases of blindness from infancy occurring since the introduction of the Credé method of prophylaxis for ophthalmia neonatorum.

General Table 20 furnishes data by means of which the average period of time which had elapsed since the commencement of blindness may be determined approximately. According to the results of a computation based on this table, the blind returning schedules in 1910 had on the average been blind for about 16 years.[1] This of course represents merely the average time which had elapsed since the blind living at the time of the census and included in the returns had become blind; it does not indicate the average number of years that a blind person may expect to live after losing his sight, which would probably be somewhat less, notwithstanding the fact that the full term of life for the blind included in the statistics was not complete. This is because the proportion of the blind population losing their sight during any given period of time who are living at any given later date will obviously be larger for those who live a long time after the loss of their sight than for those who survive for only a short time; the blind population actually living at the date of the census, had, for example, been accumulating for over 80 years, and it is apparent that it would comprise only an infinitely small proportion of those losing their sight in old age during this period, who would live but a few years after they lost their sight, whereas it probably comprised a considerable proportion of those losing their sight in infancy or childhood, who would in most cases have a fairly long expectation of life. The fact that the 30,000 blind returning schedules at the census of 1910 had on the average been blind for 16 years makes plain, however, the gravity of this misfortune.

While a comparison of the age distribution of the total blind population and of the general population throws no light upon the question of the longevity of the blind by reason of the peculiar composition of the blind population as a whole as regards age, resulting from the fact that loss of sight occurs at all ages, some light is thrown on the question whether blindness occurring in the earliest years is accompanied by any change in the expectation of life by Table 74, which shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of those 20 years of age or over when the census was taken who lost their sight before the completion of their twentieth year, classified broadly according to age at enumeration.

It will be seen that the proportion losing sight in infancy and early childhood (under 5 years of age) grows less with each succeeding group on the basis of age at enumeration. There is, furthermore, a particularly marked decrease for those that lost sight before the completion of their first year of life (including those reported as born blind), who represented one-third (33.7 per cent) of those that lost sight before the completion of their twentieth year and were between 20 and 39 years of age at the date of the enumeration and only one-fourth (25.9 per cent) of those 60 or over when the census was taken. On the other hand, persons who lost sight between the ages of 15 and 19 formed only one-sixth (16.4 per cent) of those from 20 to 39 years of age, as compared with more than one-fifth (23.1 per cent) of those 60 or over. These changes seem too marked to be accounted for by any change in the age distribution of the population under 20, and, moreover, are difficult of explanation by the changes which have taken place in the incidence of blindness at the respective ages, so that the conclusion is almost forced that those losing their sight in infancy tend to die at a somewhat earlier age than those losing it later. This indeed seems more or less in accordance with what might have been expected, as those born blind or losing their sight in infancy from venereal infection from their parents are probably more likely to be otherwise defective physically than those born with normal vision or of healthy parents, while those whose growth went on under normal conditions in their earliest years might well possess more vitality than those who had spent practically all their lives in the more or less abnormal manner which has ordinarily been the lot of the blind child.

Table 74 BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTED AS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OF AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.[1]	Age at enumeration.		
		20 to 39 years.	40 to 59 years.	60 years or over.
	NUMBER.			
Total	6,242	3,280	2,124	825
Under 5 years	2,904	1,604	979	313
Born blind	1,141	644	349	142
Under 1 year	791	441	282	66
1 year	234	130	87	17
2 to 4 years	738	389	261	88
5 to 9 years	1,111	557	397	154
10 to 14 years	1,016	531	335	150
15 to 19 years	1,080	528	365	185
Age not definitely reported	131	60	48	23
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[2]			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	47.5	49.8	47.2	39.0
Born blind	18.7	20.0	16.8	17.7
Under 1 year	12.9	13.7	13.6	8.2
1 year	3.8	4.0	4.2	2.1
2 to 4 years	12.1	12.1	12.6	11.0
5 to 9 years	18.2	17.3	19.1	19.2
10 to 14 years	16.6	16.5	16.1	18.7
15 to 19 years	17.7	16.4	17.6	23.1

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was definitely reported.

[1] In making this computation it was assumed that the age at enumeration and at loss of sight, respectively, was the median year of the group within which the blind person was included, respectively, at the date of the census and when he lost his sight.

Relation to marital condition.—Reference has already been made to the important relation between the age when vision was lost and the marital condition of the blind population. Further light is shed on this relation by General Table 21 (p. 195), which shows the distribution, by marital condition, of the male and female blind population 15 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age when vision was lost. Table 75 shows a similar distribution on a percentage basis.

Table 75 PER CENT OF TOTAL BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.			
		Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	MALE.				
Total	32.3	67.7	48.5	18.3	1.0
Under 20 years [2]	76.0	24.0	20.2	3.6	0.2
Under 15 years [3]	78.3	21.7	18.5	3.1	0.1
15 to 19 years	65.4	34.6	27.8	5.9	0.8
20 years or over	17.4	82.6	58.3	23.1	1.2
20 to 24 years	51.9	48.1	38.7	7.7	1.7
25 to 44 years [4]	26.7	73.3	58.3	13.4	1.6
45 to 64 years [5]	11.1	88.9	64.2	23.6	1.1
65 years or over [6]	5.7	94.3	55.9	37.4	0.9
Age not reported	38.5	61.5	38.5	22.4	0.6
	FEMALE.				
Total	32.2	67.8	27.1	40.0	0.6
Under 20 years [2]	79.4	20.6	14.4	5.8	0.3
Under 15 years [3]	81.5	18.5	13.1	5.0	0.3
15 to 19 years	66.4	33.6	22.2	11.0	0.5
20 years or over	13.1	86.9	32.5	53.8	0.7
20 to 24 years	44.0	56.0	33.4	20.5	2.1
25 to 44 years [4]	20.9	79.1	46.0	31.7	1.4
45 to 64 years [5]	10.8	89.2	40.2	48.5	0.5
65 years or over [6]	6.8	93.2	17.2	75.6	0.4
Age not reported	36.2	63.8	21.3	41.3	1.2

[1] Based upon the population whose marital condition was reported, including the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Of the blind males 15 or over who lost their sight before the age of 20, three-fourths (76 per cent) were single, and of the blind females, about four-fifths (79.4 per cent); among the males who lost sight after the completion of their twentieth year, however, the proportion single was but slightly in excess of one-sixth (17.4 per cent), and among the females it was about one-eighth (13.1 per cent), the proportion decreasing regularly with each successive group. The high proportion for those who lost their sight before the age of 20 is of course to be explained in part by the fact that this class is somewhat younger than the others, so that normally it would show a higher percentage single. Even more important, however, is the circumstance that comparatively few of those who became blind under 20 were married at the time, and, as previously pointed out, the majority of those who have not married before they lose their sight continue single for the remainder of their lives. In this connection, it will be observed that both for males and for females the percentage who had married was considerably larger for those who lost their sight between the ages of 15 and 19 than for those who lost it before completing their fifteenth year, or, in other words, before reaching marriageable age. As a matter of fact, if the percentage married, widowed, or divorced in each age group of the blind population 15 years of age or over who lost sight before the completion of their twentieth year had been the same as that for the corresponding age group of the general population, the proportion married, widowed, or divorced for the group as a whole would have been 67.7 per cent, or more than two-thirds, as compared with an actual percentage of 22.5, or less than one-fourth, the differences in these two percentages bringing out still more clearly the serious impediment which blindness constitutes to marriage. The fact that the percentage married, widowed, or divorced among the females who became blind before reaching the age of 20 is lower than that for males bears out the conclusion previously drawn (p. 57) that blindness is somewhat less of a bar to marriage in the case of males than of females, since, all other things being equal, the percentage should have been somewhat higher for females, by reason of the fact that women ordinarily marry earlier than men.

Since the proportion who had already married when they became blind for those who lost their sight at any given age will presumably be about the same as the proportion who have married in the general population of that age, the difference between this latter percentage and the aggregate percentage married, widowed, or divorced among those who had lost their sight at the given age should represent approximately the percentage who married after they became blind. Thus practically all those who had married among persons who lost their sight before the age of 15 (approximately one-fifth of the total, both for males and for females) had done so after they became blind, as comparatively few marriages are contracted before that age. Similarly, since about 1 per cent of the males and about 12 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age in the general population are married, and as 34.6 per cent of the males and 33.6 per cent of the females who lost their sight at these ages had married at the time the census was taken, about one-third of the males and about one-fifth of the females who were from 15 to 19 years of age when they lost their sight probably had married since they became blind. These figures show that marriage among the blind is by no means rare, although, as previously pointed out, it is much less frequent than among those who can see.

The differences in the proportion of married and of widowed persons, respectively, among those losing sight at the various ages reflect mainly differences in the proportions of married and widowed in the corresponding age groups of the general population. Thus among the blind males the percentage married is highest in the case of those losing their sight in the age period "45 to 64 years," which is the period showing the highest percentage married for the general male population. Similarly, for the female blind the percentage married is highest among those losing their sight between the ages of 25 and 44, when the proportion married is highest for the general female population. The proportion of widowed persons, as would be expected, increases regularly with the age when sight was lost, being highest among those losing sight in old age (65 years or over). In each class the proportion of widows is much greater than the proportion of widowers, the statistics in this respect also reflecting conditions in the general population, which are explained partly by the circumstance that widowers are somewhat more likely to remarry than widows, and partly by the fact that men usually marry later in life than women, so that the marriage relation is broken more often by the death of the husband than by the death of the wife.

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.

Accuracy and significance of the returns.—One of the most interesting and important subjects which come up for consideration in any statistical study of the blind is that of the cause of blindness; unfortunately, however, this is a subject concerning which it is peculiarly difficult to secure complete and accurate data. It can readily be seen why this should be so. In many cases the blind person has received no medical treatment whatever, and has never had his eyes submitted to a medical examination, so that any answer which he may give to an inquiry as to the cause of blindness will frequently be merely a guess, entirely devoid of value for scientific purposes. In other cases treatment may have been received merely from a general practitioner, who will not improbably lack the highly specialized knowledge required for the accurate diagnosis of any but the most common and characteristic affections of the eye. Even where the blind person has been treated or examined by a specialist, an accurate return of the cause of blindness is by no means certain, as the specialist may not have told the patient the precise name or character of the disorder affecting his vision, or the patient, if told, particularly where he belonged to the more ignorant classes, may have forgotten it. Apart from all these circumstances is the fact that the eye is such a complex organism and the disorders affecting it sometimes so obscure in their origin that even the specialist is baffled at times in attempting to determine the cause of failing vision.

For the reasons just given, complete and accurate statistics as to cause of blindness are not to be expected so long as the information is obtained directly by correspondence with the blind person. The only means by which satisfactory returns on this subject can be obtained for the blind population as a whole is by securing the information through medical experts, a method of procedure which is manifestly impracticable under present conditions. The tabulations as to cause of blindness presented in this report, therefore, are to a considerable extent lacking in the value possessed by those relating to subjects such as age when vision was lost, for which presumably the returns are reasonably accurate. Their main interest lies in the manner in which they bring out the importance of certain of the more common and generally recognized causes of blindness and show the degree to which these causes operate at the various ages.

General summary of the statistics.—In tabulating the statistics as to cause of blindness in the report for 1900, the attempt was made to classify the various causes reported according to the part of the eye presumably affected, with a view to determining as far as possible the relative extent to which blindness was due to affections of the different parts of the eye, and also the extent to which it was due respectively to opacity and to affections of the nervous apparatus. After a careful study of the results obtained by this method and of the returns at the census of 1910, however, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt any such classification in the present report, partly by reason of the fact that certain important causes of blindness, of which syphilis is a conspicuous example, may affect more than one part of the eye, so that any attempt at classification according to the part of the eye affected would be of necessity more or less arbitrary, and partly because the statements as to the cause of blindness are to so large an extent obviously nothing but more or less wild conjectures on the part of the blind person that any attempt at such classification would have given a false appearance of precision where no precision was attainable. In view of these facts it was decided, instead, to group the returns as to cause broadly according to the nature of the return, separating the cases where the answer to the inquiry as to cause was reasonably definite and stated a cause generally recognized by good authority as actually occasioning blindness from those where the statement as to cause was indefinite or of doubtful accuracy; and also the cases where a specific affection of the eye was named as cause from those where the cause assigned was some general disease whose sequelae caused blindness.

General Table 23 (p. 204) gives detailed statistics of the cause of blindness as reported by the total and the male and female blind population, respectively, for whom special schedules were returned at the census of 1910. Table 76 gives in somewhat less detail the

distribution by reported cause of blindness for both sexes and for males and females separately, together with the number of males to each 100 females reporting blindness as due to each specified cause. In considering the figures as to cause of blindness in this and other tables it must of course be kept in mind that they show merely the number of blind persons living at the date of the census and returning the special schedule who attributed their blindness to the respective causes, and not the number losing sight from the different causes during any given year or other period of time. Consequently, they tend to some extent to exaggerate the importance as causes of blindness of affections such as ophthalmia neonatorum occurring mainly in the earliest years of life, in that persons reporting their blindness as due to these causes represent an accumulation of cases extending over the greater part of a century; whereas the cases due to causes such as cataract and glaucoma, which occur most frequently in later life, have in the main arisen during a comparatively brief period, and probably fall somewhat short of indicating the relative number of cases which will occur from these causes in any given period of time.

The unsatisfactory character of the returns as to cause of blindness is brought out clearly by the fact that in 10.5 per cent, or about one-tenth, of the cases for which schedules were returned, either no cause whatever was assigned or it was specifically stated that the cause was unknown, while in 35.5 per cent, or more than one-third, the statement as to cause was either so indefinite, so manifestly inaccurate, or so open to question as to render the return of comparatively little value for scientific purposes; these two classes of cases together represented 46 per cent, or nearly one-half, of the total. The number of cases in which blindness was specifically attributed to a definite disease of the eye, or in which ophthalmological conditions were described with sufficient clearness to indicate the affection occasioning blindness, represented only 28.4 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fourth, of the total, while in 9 per cent of the cases the cause was reported as a direct injury to the eye, so that altogether the cases in which the specific lesion resulting in blindness was stated with a reasonable degree of precision represented less than two-fifths (37.4 per cent) of the total. Moreover, of the 8,315 cases in which a specific disease of the eye was indicated as cause, 7,086, representing 85.2 per cent, or more than five-sixths, were accounted for by five causes—cataract, atrophy of the optic nerve, glaucoma, ophthalmia neonatorum, and trachoma—which, although undoubtedly among the leading causes of blindness, are also probably much more readily recognized and widely known than most. On the other hand, certain causes or classes of causes, such as the various disorders of the retina, iris, and choroid, which are of considerable importance as causes of blindness but concerning which comparatively little is known outside of the medical profession, are in all probability not represented in the returns to an extent at all commensurate with their actual prevalence.

Table 76 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Number.			Per cent distribution.			Males per 100 females.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
All causes	29,242	17,160	12,082	100.0	100.0	100.0	142.0
Disease	11,011	5,960	5,051	37.7	34.7	41.8	118.0
Specific affection of the eye	8,315	4,464	3,851	28.4	26.0	31.9	115.9
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	593	522	3.8	3.5	4.3	113.6
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	248	192	1.5	1.4	1.6	129.2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	295	290	2.0	1.7	2.4	101.7
All other	90	50	40	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1)
Diseases of the cornea	271	150	121	0.9	0.9	1.0	124.0
Corneal ulcer	224	123	101	0.8	0.7	0.8	121.8
All other	47	27	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)
Diseases of the iris	135	71	64	0.5	0.4	0.5	(1)
Glaucoma	989	403	586	3.4	2.3	4.9	68.8
Diseases of the retina	184	125	59	0.6	0.7	0.5	(1)
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	1,206	641	6.3	7.0	5.3	188.1
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	1,182	623	6.2	6.9	5.2	189.7
All other	42	24	18	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	1,648	1,626	11.2	9.6	13.5	101.4
Cataract	3,267	1,644	1,623	11.2	9.6	13.4	101.3
All other	7	4	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
All other diseases of the eye	144	84	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	(1)
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	184	172	1.2	1.1	1.4	107.0
Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	1,486	1,191	9.2	8.7	9.9	124.8
Typhoid fever	219	138	81	0.7	0.8	0.7	(1)
Smallpox	227	143	84	0.8	0.8	0.7	(1)
Measles	483	260	223	1.7	1.5	1.8	116.6
Scarlet fever	305	163	142	1.0	0.9	1.2	114.8
Influenza (grippe)	215	91	124	0.7	0.5	1.0	73.4
Meningitis	351	165	186	1.2	1.0	1.5	88.7
Other diseases of the head	368	208	160	1.3	1.2	1.3	130.0
Kidney disease and diabetes	139	78	61	0.5	0.5	0.5	(1)
All other, including combination of two or more diseases	370	240	130	1.3	1.4	1.1	184.6
Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other	19	10	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	3,310	632	13.5	19.3	5.2	523.7
Directly affecting the eye	2,629	2,246	383	9.0	13.1	3.2	586.4
From burns	161	126	35	0.6	0.7	0.3	(1)
From firearms	165	153	12	0.6	0.9	0.1	(1)
From cutting or piercing instruments	224	163	61	0.8	0.9	0.5	(1)
From explosives	721	712	9	2.5	4.1	0.1	(1)
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	308	42	1.2	1.8	0.3	(1)
From all other causes	890	672	218	3.0	3.9	1.8	308.3
From combination of causes	118	112	6	0.4	0.7	(2)	(1)
Not directly affecting the eye	333	256	77	1.1	1.5	0.6	(1)
From firearms	63	59	4	0.2	0.3	(2)	(1)
From falls	113	67	46	0.4	0.4	0.4	(1)
From all other causes	157	130	27	0.5	0.8	0.2	(1)
Part affected uncertain	978	806	172	3.3	4.7	1.4	468.6
From firearms	239	226	13	0.8	1.3	0.1	(1)
From falls	120	72	48	0.4	0.4	0.4	(1)
From all other causes	619	508	111	2.1	3.0	0.9	457.7
From combination of classes of causes	2	2	.....	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Other definitely reported causes	386	296	90	1.3	1.7	0.7	(1)
Poisoning	108	95	13	0.4	0.6	0.1	(1)
Foreign substances in the eye	210	165	45	0.7	1.0	0.4	(1)
All other	68	36	32	0.2	0.2	0.3	(1)
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	5,582	4,802	35.5	32.5	39.7	116.2
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	839	762	5.5	4.9	6.3	110.1
Catarrh and colds	343	162	181	1.2	0.9	1.5	89.5
Exposure to heat	441	295	146	1.5	1.7	1.2	202.1
Military service	564	564	.....	1.9	3.3	.....	.....
Neuralgia	755	273	482	2.6	1.6	4.0	56.6
Old age	666	275	391	2.3	1.6	3.2	70.3
Paralysis	197	115	82	0.7	0.7	0.7	(1)
Scrofula	234	107	127	0.8	0.6	1.1	84.3
Sore eyes	921	486	435	3.1	2.8	3.6	111.7
Strained eyes	231	124	107	0.8	0.7	0.9	115.9
All other	4,431	2,342	2,089	15.2	13.6	17.3	112.1
Combination of different classes of causes	444	305	139	1.5	1.8	1.2	219.4
Cause unknown	3,075	1,707	1,368	10.5	9.9	11.3	124.8

[1] Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The most important fact brought out by the table is the large number of cases in which blindness is caused by injuries in accidents or otherwise. Of the total number of blind persons who returned special schedules, 13.5 per cent, or more than one-eighth, reported their blindness as due primarily to this cause, these including all who lost one eye through injury and the other through sympathetic ophthalmia. As the conditions preventing an accurate return of the cause of blindness would presumably not apply to cases where the blindness was due to accidental causes, the figures just given in all probability afford a reasonably accurate indication of the relative number of cases in which blindness resulted from injury, although as the enumerated blind population not returning schedules was made up largely of persons among whom, by reason of sex, age, or race, the number of cases of accidental blindness was likely to be below the average, it is possible that the percentage given above may to some extent overstate the facts.

Next to accident, cataract is the most important single cause of blindness reported, being specifically assigned as the cause in 3,267, or 11.2 per cent (more than one-tenth), of the cases in which schedules were returned. The actual percentage was undoubtedly even greater, since a considerable number of the cases where blindness was attributed to old age, and also of the cases where other indefinite or obviously inaccurate statements as to cause were made, were in reality cases of blindness from cataract, and since, further, as previously pointed out, fewer schedules relatively were received from persons in the older ages, when cataract is most common, than from those in the earlier years of adult life. It is in fact not impossible that if accurate returns had been received in all cases, cataract would be found to outrank accident as a cause. Atrophy of the optic nerve ranked next in importance, being the cause assigned in 1,805 cases, representing 6.2 per cent of the total. For this cause likewise the reported figures fall far short of indicating the true importance, since, disregarding the cases where no cause was assigned or the statement as to cause was indefinite or inaccurate, in most of the cases reported as due to meningitis or other diseases of the head and a large proportion of those due to injuries not directly affecting the eye, the immediate cause of blindness was undoubtedly atrophy of the optic nerve. The data furnished were unfortunately too meager to permit any segregation in the statistics between primary (simple) and secondary (inflammatory) atrophy, although such a distinction would be of considerable value.

Glaucoma ranked fourth, being indicated as the cause in 989 cases, or 3.4 per cent of the total; in addition, it is probable that the majority of the cases reported as due to neuralgia were actually caused by glaucoma, of which severe neuralgic pain is usually one of the most characteristic symptoms. Even making allowance for these latter cases, however, the figures undoubtedly fall far short of indicating the actual importance of glaucoma as a cause of blindness. The importance of ophthalmia neonatorum (under which head are tabulated not merely all cases where this term was specifically used, but also those where sight was lost during the first four or five weeks of life and the cause assigned was sore eyes or some similar disorder) is indicated by the fact that this was returned in 585 cases. The only other specific affection of the eye that was reported in as many as 1 per cent of the schedules received was trachoma (granulated eyelids), which was the cause returned in 440 schedules, or 1.5 per cent of the total. The number seems somewhat small, in view of the widespread publicity which this disease of the eyes has received from the investigations of the United States Public Health Service, and there is very little doubt that trachoma was actually much more important as a cause of blindness than might be inferred from the table. It is probable that a considerable proportion of the cases of blindness reported as due to sore eyes were actually cases of trachoma, for which the term "sore eyes" is used as a synonym in some sections of the country.

The importance of the five causes of blindness last mentioned appears from the fact that they were reported for 24.2 per cent, or about one-fourth, of the total number of cases, so that in view of the large proportion of cases where there was either an unsatisfactory statement or no statement whatever as to cause, the actual percentage must have been considerably higher; in combination with the cases in which blindness was attributed to accident, they account for 37.7 per cent, or about three-eighths, of the total. The fact that blindness from four of these affections of the eye (cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia neonatorum, and trachoma) can, in the great majority of instances, be easily averted either by the employment of proper measures of prophylaxis or by prompt recourse to medical or surgical relief brings out clearly the great advance that can be made in the reduction of blindness in the United States by a properly directed campaign against preventable blindness. The only specific affections of the eye returned as cause in as many as 100 cases, aside from those already mentioned, were corneal ulcer and diseases of the iris, reported respectively in 224 and 135 cases.

In a considerable number of instances the general disease giving rise to the eye lesion causing blindness was stated as the cause instead of the specific affection of the eye. Of such diseases, measles was the one most frequently reported, being assigned as cause in 483 cases, representing 1.7 per cent of the total. There is reason, however, for believing that the return of this cause sometimes represented merely a conjecture, without any substantial basis, on the part of the person making out the schedule, although measles undoubtedly may be attended by eye complications end-

ing in blindness. In most of the cases where measles had occasioned blindness the immediate cause was probably corneal ulcer. The importance of meningitis as a cause of blindness is indicated by the circumstance that it was reported in 351 cases, in most of which, as already stated, the direct cause was presumably atrophy of the optic nerve. Scarlet fever was reported in 305 cases. The relatively small number of cases in which smallpox was reported as the cause of blindness, representing less than 1 per cent of the total, is of particular interest, as indicating the advance that has been made in the direction of eliminating one important cause of blindness, which it has been estimated formerly occasioned one-third of all the cases of blindness. The statistics as to this cause are probably more accurate than those for most causes, since most persons becoming blind as a consequence of smallpox would probably return this as the cause instead of the immediate eye lesion (usually corneal ulcer) and since, furthermore, the relation between the disease and the loss of vision would be so readily recognized that there would be little likelihood of an indefinite or inaccurate return. The causes included under the designation "Other diseases of the head," which were reported as responsible for 368 cases, comprise mainly "brain fever," which contributed by far the greater number of cases tabulated under this heading, hydrocephalus, and brain tumors; it is probable, however, that in most of the cases attributed to brain fever the cause was in reality meningitis.

The cases in which typhoid fever and influenza were assigned as cause, like those where the loss of sight was attributed to measles, probably comprise a certain proportion of cases where the statement represents a conjecture on the part of the blind person unsupported by any concrete basis of medical opinion, although blindness undoubtedly does sometimes result from the diseases mentioned.

One fact which brings out clearly the unsatisfactory nature of the returns as to cause of blindness is the insignificant number of cases in which blindness was reported as due to venereal infection, particularly syphilis (excluding those due to ophthalmia neonatorum). Acquired syphilis is one of the leading causes of blindness in the early and middle years of adult life, and a certain proportion of cases at these ages are caused by gonococcus conjunctivitis, from gonorrheal infection, while hereditary syphilis is one of the chief etiological factors in causing blindness in infancy and early childhood. Notwithstanding these facts, however, it will be seen by reference to General Table 22 that in only 63 cases was syphilis returned as cause, while in 83 cases the cause was stated as locomotor ataxia, which results ordinarily from syphilitic infection and which is frequently accompanied by atrophy of the optic nerve, making a total of 146 cases more or less directly traceable to this disease, in addition to which 22 cases were credited to gonococcus conjunctivitis. A certain proportion of the cases reported as due to atrophy of the optic nerve undoubtedly resulted from syphilis, and it is probable that a large proportion, perhaps most, of the cases where the cause was stated as spinal trouble were cases of locomotor ataxia. Syphilis, however, operates to produce blindness also through affections of the cornea, iris, retina, and choroid; but excluding the cases in which blindness was specifically indicated as due to corneal ulcer, detachment of the retina, retinitis pigmentosa, and retinitis hemorrhagica, the total number of cases in which blindness was attributed to a disease of one of these parts of the eye was only 219, some of these unquestionably being due to causes other that syphilis. It was of course hardly to be expected that any considerable number of the cases of blindness resulting from venereal infection would be so reported, since in very many such cases the blind person would either be unaware of the real cause or would be reluctant to acknowledge it. As a matter of fact in the majority of the cases where syphilis or gonorrhea was specifically indicated as the cause of blindness, the blind person was the inmate of an insane asylum, almshouse, or other institution, and the schedule was made out by some official having no particular interest in concealing the actual cause. On the whole, the number of cases in which blindness was attributed to venereal infection was perhaps fully as great as there was any reason to expect; nevertheless, the comparatively small number of such cases brings out clearly the inadequacy of the present method of securing information so far as the cause of blindness is concerned.

Another cause of some interest concerning which it will always be more or less difficult to obtain accurate figures, by reason of the difficulty of tracing the immediate cause of blindness back to its ultimate source, is poisoning. A total of 108 cases were reported as due to this cause; of these, 12 were ascribed to alcoholic poisoning (other than by wood alcohol), 20 to nicotine poisoning, 24 to poisoning from wood alcohol, 19 to chronic lead poisoning, 9 to other occupational poisoning, and 24 to poisoning of a miscellaneous character. Doubtless these statements as to cause were not always based on responsible medical opinion; in particular it is especially questionable whether nicotine poisoning was actually responsible for blindness in any of the cases where this was assigned as cause.

The cases tabulated under the heading of "Military service" do not include any cases where blindness was definitely and without apparent inaccuracy attributed to wounds received in action or to some specific disease capable of causing blindness and contracted during military service, all of which are tabulated under the appropriate specific headings. Most of the cases credited to this cause are cases reported as due to hardships of life in the army or some similarly indefinite cause, which obviously represented mainly a guess on the part

of the person making the return, while a few are instances where blindness was attributed to wounds but sight was lost so long after the war as to make it extremely doubtful whether the wound was actually the cause of blindness. Similarly, under the heading of "Congenital" are included only those cases of congenital blindness where no specific defect or disease capable of causing blindness was returned, all cases where the existence of such defects or diseases was indicated being grouped under the more definite heading.

Considerable interest attaches to the statistics showing the different kinds of injuries causing blindness. Injuries may produce blindness in two ways—either through direct damage to the eye which destroys the visual apparatus or is followed by infection resulting in such destruction, or indirectly through intracranial lesions which operate to destroy sight through injury to the optic nerve, either by direct severance or laceration or by causing inflammation resulting in atrophy. On account of the difference in the character of these two classes of accidents, they have as far as possible been distinguished in the returns; in many instances, however, the schedule failed to indicate the precise nature of the injury. In order to bring out more clearly the relative importance of the different classes of accidents, Table 77 is presented, which shows in detail the number and per cent distribution of the reported cases of blindness from injury, classified according to the nature of the injury.

Table 77

NATURE OF ACCIDENT.	BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES REPORTING BLINDNESS AS DUE TO ACCIDENT OR OTHER INJURY[1]: 1910.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	3,942	100.0
Directly affecting the eye	2,629	66.7
From burns	161	4.1
From firearms	165	4.2
From cutting or piercing instruments	224	5.7
From explosives	721	18.3
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	8.9
From all other causes	890	22.6
From combination of causes	118	3.0
Not directly affecting the eye	333	8.4
From firearms	63	1.6
From falls	113	2.9
From all other causes	157	4.0
Part affected uncertain	978	24.8
From firearms	239	6.1
From falls	120	3.0
From all other causes	619	15.7
From combination of classes of causes	2	0.1

[1] Including sympathetic ophthalmia.

In two-thirds (2,629) of the 3,942 cases in which blindness was reported as due to accident, direct injury to the eye was specifically stated, while in a considerable number of the cases where the schedule failed to indicate whether the injury was direct or indirect, it was probably the former. The most important single class of injuries was that comprising injuries from explosives, which includes injuries from explosions in mines and quarries, blasting in construction work, and work of similar nature, and also wounds from bursting shells in military service; injuries of this character accounted for a total of 721 cases of blindness for which schedules were returned, representing 18.3 per cent of the total number of cases in which blindness was reported as due to injury and 27.4 per cent of those in which it was attributed to direct injury to the eye. Injuries to the eye from flying objects (other than in explosions) were second in importance among the direct injuries, accounting for 350 cases, or 8.9 per cent of the total number due to injuries and 13.3 per cent of those due to injuries to the eye. The total number of cases in which blindness was due to traumatism by firearms (467, including both direct and indirect injuries) was, however, somewhat greater than the number in which it resulted from injuries to the eye from flying objects, representing 11.8 per cent of the total for all classes of injury. Traumatism by fall ranks next in importance when no distinction is made as to the part affected; but among the different forms of direct injury, traumatism from cutting or piercing instruments ranks next to injuries from flying objects.

Differences between the sexes.—Some differences appear between the sexes as regards the relative importance of the different causes of blindness. Among the male blind, as shown in Table 76, injury was by far the most important cause, accounting for 3,310 cases, representing 19.3 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, of the total number. Cataract ranked second in importance, being reported as cause in 1,644 cases, or about one-tenth (9.6 per cent) of the total; the actual number was doubtless much larger. Atrophy of the optic nerve, which was reported in 1,182 cases, or 6.9 per cent of the total, was the only other cause for which as many as 1,000 cases were reported; glaucoma, the next in importance among the definite causes, was returned in only 403 cases, or 2.3 per cent of the total. The four causes just mentioned were reported for 38.1 per cent, or nearly two-fifths, of the male blind, and if accurate returns had been received in all cases, the proportion would have been considerably greater. For the female blind cataract was the cause most frequently returned, being reported for 1,623 cases, or more than one-eighth (13.4 per cent) of the total. So far as the returns go, injury ranked second in importance; it is probable, however, that if accurate and definite returns had been received in all cases, atrophy of the optic nerve and glaucoma would both be found to be more important than accident or other injury as causes of blindness for females, since the difference in the number of cases reported as due to the three causes just mentioned was comparatively small and, as already indicated, the number of cases in which accident or injury was returned as cause in all probability comes much nearer to being a

complete statement than is the case with the three diseases mentioned.

The two sexes also show some difference in the relative importance of the different classes of injuries. Among the male blind, injuries from explosives led, being responsible for slightly more than one-fifth of the total number of cases in which blindness was ascribed to injury, while traumatism by firearms ranked second, and injuries from flying objects third (the latter ranking second among direct injuries to the eye). Among the female blind, however, traumatism by fall led as a cause of accidental blindness, with traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments second (this latter ranking first among direct injuries), and injuries from flying objects third. These differences between the sexes as to the cause of injury in cases of accidental blindness of course reflect the fact that a serious hazard of blindness from which females are almost totally exempt exists for males in connection with employment in mines and quarries and military service, and also in connection with the use of firearms.

While the figures in the last column of Table 76, which shows the number of males to each 100 females reporting blindness as due to the respective causes, should be used with a certain degree of caution by reason of the possibility that they may have been determined to some extent by accidental conditions, some interesting and significant facts are nevertheless brought out. As would be expected, blindness from accident or other injury was reported more frequently by males than by females, the number of males to each 100 females attributing blindness to this cause being 523.7; in other words, more than five times as many males as females lost their sight in this way. Atrophy of the optic nerve was also reported much more frequently by males than by females, the ratio being 189.7 to 100, or nearly two to one; it is probable that the fact that this disease frequently results from syphilis may explain this considerable excess of males. Trachoma is another important cause of blindness reported more frequently by males, the ratio of males to females among those returning this cause being 129.2 to 100, while there was also an excess of males among those attributing their blindness to "sore eyes," which to a large extent means trachoma. It is doubtful, however, if this indicates that males actually become blind from trachoma to a markedly greater extent than females, inasmuch as the excess of males in the population returning the special schedule may account largely for this difference. Glaucoma, on the other hand, was given much more frequently as a cause of blindness by females than by males, only 68.8 males reporting it to each 100 females, and neuralgia, which in the great majority of cases is probably synonymous with glaucoma, was also reported much more often by females; these figures bear out medical experience, which tends to show that glaucoma occurs more frequently among women than among men. The number of cases in which blindness was due to ophthalmia neonatorum was practically the same for the two sexes, a fact which seems at first sight somewhat surprising, in view of the marked excess of males among the blind population returning schedules, as well as the general preponderance of male births; it is probable, however, that the greater mortality among male infants may have offset to a considerable extent the factors just mentioned. The cases of cataract reported were also almost equally divided, the number being slightly greater for males; but in view of the excess of males in the blind population returning schedules this approximately equal division suggests that females may possibly suffer from cataract to a greater extent than males, although the greater longevity of females may in some degree explain the sex ratio for this cause, as cataract is preeminently an affection of old age. The sex ratios among those reporting a general disease as cause of blindness possess no very great significance, the majority showing an excess of males, probably to a large extent on account of the excess of males in the blind population returning schedules; among those reporting blindness as due to meningitis, however, there was an excess of females, although the precise degree of significance to be attached to this fact is difficult to determine.

Comparison with 1890.—At each census since that of 1880 an inquiry as to the cause of blindness has been carried on the special schedule employed in gathering information relating to the blind population. The tabulation for 1880 was, however, lost in the confusion attending the removal of the census office to a new location, and was consequently never published; and the statistics for 1900, by reason of the inclusion in the tabulation for that census of a considerable number of persons suffering merely from defective vision and not blind in the strict sense of the term, are so lacking in comparability that it is deemed inadvisable to present them in connection with the results obtained in 1910. The statistics for 1890 are also of somewhat uncertain comparability with those for 1910 on account of the difference in the criterion of blindness at the two censuses (see p. 18); and owing to the fact that the classification employed at this census was very brief, comparisons can be made for only a few causes. As a matter of interest, however, Table 78 is presented, which shows for the two censuses the number and percentage of the blind population returning schedules who reported their blindness as due to each of certain specific causes. The figures for 1890 are exclusive of Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, for whom no return as to cause of blindness appears to have been made.

The relative number of cases in which blindness was due to accident or other injury shows a slight decrease for the 20-year period, from 14.5 per cent to 13.5 per cent. Brain disease also shows an apparent decrease

in relative importance as a cause of blindness, being returned in only 2.5 per cent of the cases in 1910 as compared with 4.7 per cent in 1890; but this decrease may, in part at least, indicate a change in the manner of reporting, some cases which would formerly have been reported as due to brain disease now in all probability being attributed to atrophy of the optic nerve, the eye lesion usually following brain disease. Cataract shows an apparent increase in relative importance as a cause of blindness, being reported by 11.2 per cent of the blind returning schedules in 1910, as compared with 9.7 per cent of those enumerated in 1890; it seems probable that this may in part at least represent an actual increase, as the proportion of old people, among whom cataract is the leading cause of blindness, in the blind population has increased. The very considerable increase in the percentage of the total number of cases attributed to glaucoma (from 0.4 per cent of the total in 1890 to 3.4 per cent in 1910), probably represents mainly an increase in the accuracy of the returns, resulting from increasing knowledge concerning this important cause of blindness; but it is not unlikely that there has also been an actual increase in the relative importance of this cause, since glaucoma, like cataract, occurs mainly at the later ages, so that an increase in the proportion of old people in the blind population would probably mean an increase in the proportion whose blindness resulted from glaucoma. The three remaining causes shown in the table contributed practically the same proportion of the total at both censuses.

Table 78 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTED IN RETURNS AS TO CAUSE.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	1910		1890	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes	29,242	100.0	50,411	100.0
Accident or other injury	3,942	13.5	7,292	14.5
Brain disease[1]	719	2.5	2,366	4.7
Cataract	3,267	11.2	4,875	9.7
Glaucoma	989	3.4	209	0.4
Measles	483	1.7	889	1.8
Scarlet fever	305	1.0	556	1.1
Smallpox	227	0.8	448	0.9
All other	19,310	66.0	33,776	67.0

[1] Comprises for 1910 all persons reporting blindness as due to meningitis or "other diseases of the head."

Comparison with foreign countries.—Table 79 shows for the United States and for those foreign countries which present statistics as to cause of blindness the number and percentage of cases reported as due to certain important causes, so far as separate figures are available.

Table 79 BLIND POPULATION REPRESENTED IN RETURNS AS TO CAUSE.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	United States: 1910.		Austria: 1906.				Bavaria: 1901–1903.		Ireland: 1911.		Switzerland: 1895–96.[2]		Wurttemberg: 1894.	
			Outside institutions for the blind.		In institutions for the blind.[1]									
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All causes	29,242	100.0	12,967	100.0	1,016	100.0	3,384	100.0	4,312	100.0	3,566	100.0	1,115	100.0
Accident or other injury	3,942	13.5	1,237	9.5	56	5.5	434	12.8	994	23.1	452	12.7	123	11.0
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	6.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	203	6.0	(3)	(3)	471	13.2	161	14.4
Cataract	3,267	11.2	(3)	(3)	51	5.0	[4] 1,011	[4] 29.9	576	13.4	890	25.0	176	15.8
Glaucoma	989	3.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	92	2.7	(3)	(3)	289	8.1	88	7.9
Measles	483	1.7	(3)	(3)	18	1.8	39	1.2	61	1.4	13	0.4	5	0.4
Meningitis	351	1.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	161	4.8	(3)	(3)	39	1.1	(3)	(3)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	2.0	739	5.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	264	7.4	105	9.4
Scarlet fever	305	1.0	(3)	(3)	29	2.9	91	2.7	29	0.7	14	0.4	25	2.2
Smallpox	227	0.8	797	6.1	44	4.3	24	0.7	71	1.6	43	1.2	4	0.4
Trachoma	440	1.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	14	0.3	6	0.2	.....	.....

[1] Total includes 13 persons from one institution who died or left during the year; with this exception, the figures for Austria relate to the end of the year.
[2] Figures represent number of eyes made blind by the specified cause.
[3] Not shown separately.
[4] Comprises persons losing sight from senile cataract only.

Of the countries shown in Table 79, Switzerland and Wurttemberg probably have the most accurate statistics as to cause of blindness, since the investigations on this subject in these countries were under the supervision of expert ophthalmologists and the returns as to cause of blindness were made by physicians. A comparison of the returns for these countries with those for the United States should therefore afford some indication of the inadequacy of the statistics for the latter country. In this connection it will be observed that the proportion of cases where blindness was reported as due to atrophy of the optic nerve, cataract, glaucoma, and ophthalmia neonatorum, respectively, in Switzerland was more than twice as great as the corresponding proportion for the United States, and that a similar statement holds true for Wurttemberg except as regards cataract, for which, however, the percentage is distinctly greater than for the United States. It is probable that if accurate and definite returns had been received in all instances for the United States, the percentages for the respective causes would in the majority of instances have corresponded somewhat more closely with those shown for Switzerland and Wurttemberg than is at present the case.

Comparison for geographic divisions.—General Table 22 (p. 196) presents for each division and state detailed statistics in respect to the causes of blindness reported by the blind population returning the special schedules. Table 80 shows the number and per cent distribution by cause of blindness of the blind in each division who returned schedules, a more condensed cause classification being employed than in General Table 22.

Table 80

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	United States.	New England division.	Middle Atlantic division.	East North Central division.	West North Central division.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.	Mountain division.	Pacific division.
	NUMBER.									
All causes	29,242	2,280	5,204	7,037	3,556	3,661	3,156	2,462	826	1,060
Definitely reported causes	15,339	1,402	3,132	3,990	1,888	1,536	1,332	1,028	420	611
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	6	28	134	102	21	59	56	16	18
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	67	100	156	58	72	62	42	14	14
Glaucoma	989	132	254	221	106	95	72	50	24	35
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	181	390	545	228	135	99	94	31	102
Cataract	3,267	298	650	925	396	331	289	227	57	94
Smallpox	227	11	37	45	21	12	21	29	46	5
Measles	483	30	66	139	69	44	67	50	8	10
Scarlet fever	305	29	108	79	31	14	21	8	9	6
Meningitis	351	37	76	70	47	37	35	32	5	12
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	314	861	892	466	444	359	264	144	198
From burns	161	6	31	36	18	23	23	13	4	7
From firearms	467	24	53	96	48	88	82	54	6	16
From cutting or piercing instruments	228	11	21	49	35	45	30	30	4	3
From explosives	721	65	178	150	78	68	47	26	56	53
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	29	61	91	53	36	29	22	11	18
From falls	252	38	82	49	25	20	13	7	7	11
All other	1,763	141	435	421	209	164	135	112	56	90
Foreign substances in the eye	210	16	21	55	26	31	28	12	10	11
All other	2,735	281	541	729	338	300	220	164	56	106
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	598	1,489	2,302	1,269	1,533	1,413	1,164	301	315
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	105	263	329	166	297	204	145	55	37
Neuralgia	755	15	31	123	83	125	169	178	9	22
Sore eyes	921	38	99	189	128	106	143	173	20	25
All other	7,107	440	1,096	1,661	892	1,005	897	668	217	231
Combination of different classes of causes	444	31	79	110	57	45	36	51	16	19
Cause unknown	3,075	249	504	635	342	547	375	219	89	115
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.									
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Definitely reported causes	52.5	61.5	60.2	56.7	53.1	42.0	42.2	41.8	50.8	57.6
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.9	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.3
Glaucoma	3.4	5.8	4.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.9	3.3
Atrophy of the optic nerve	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	6.4	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	9.6
Cataract	11.2	13.1	12.5	13.1	11.1	9.0	9.2	9.2	6.9	8.9
Smallpox	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	5.6	0.5
Measles	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.9
Scarlet fever	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6
Meningitis	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	13.5	13.8	16.5	12.7	13.1	12.1	11.4	10.7	17.4	18.7
From burns	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
From firearms	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.5
From cutting or piercing instruments	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.3
From explosives	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	6.8	5.0
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.7
From falls	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0
All other	6.0	6.2	8.4	6.0	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.5	6.8	8.5
Foreign substances in the eye	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.0
All other	9.4	12.3	10.4	10.4	9.5	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.8	10.0
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	35.5	26.2	28.6	32.7	35.7	41.9	44.8	47.3	36.4	29.7
Congenital (cause not stated)	5.5	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	8.1	6.5	5.9	6.7	3.5
Neuralgia	2.6	0.7	0.6	1.7	2.3	3.4	5.4	7.2	1.1	2.1
Sore eyes	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.9	4.5	7.0	2.4	2.4
All other	24.3	19.3	21.1	23.6	25.1	27.5	28.4	27.1	26.3	21.8
Combination of different classes of causes	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
Cause unknown	10.5	10.9	9.7	9.0	9.6	14.9	11.9	8.9	10.8	10.8

In considering this table it must be kept in mind that the variations in the percentages for the specific causes are, to a considerable extent, determined by variations in the percentage of cases in which the cause was unknown or not reported, or in which the statement as to cause was indefinite or probably inaccurate. In the three southern divisions, for example, nearly three-fifths of the total number returning schedules either made no statement whatever regarding the cause of blindness or else made an indefinite or inaccurate statement, the percentage being 56.8 for the South Atlantic, 56.7 for the East South Central,

and 56.2 for the West South Central. In the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, on the other hand, the proportion was less than two-fifths, the percentage for the former division being 37.1 and that for the latter 38.3. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the table brings out certain interesting differences between the divisions in respect to the relative importance of certain causes, although undue stress should not be laid on the figures.

In every division except the East North Central a larger proportion of the total number of cases of blindness for which schedules were returned were due to accidents than to any other specific cause named. The proportion was highest (18.7 per cent, or nearly one-fifth) in the Pacific division, and was also exceptionally high in the Mountain and Middle Atlantic divisions, all of these divisions being important in the mining industry. In this connection it will be noted that the number of cases in which blindness resulted from injury from explosives, under which heading most of the cases of blindness from mining accidents are included, was greatest relatively in the Mountain division, the Pacific division ranking second and the Middle Atlantic third; these three divisions, in fact, contributed practically two-fifths (39.8 per cent) of the cases in which blindness was reported as due to this cause, although they contained less than one-fourth (24.2 per cent) of the blind who returned the special schedule. It is interesting to observe that the proportion of cases in which blindness was caused by traumatism by firearms was distinctly higher in the South than elsewhere, the percentage attributed to this cause being 2.4 for the South Atlantic division, 2.6 for the East South Central, and 2.2 for the West South Central, while the highest percentage shown for any other division was 1.5 for the Pacific. The proportion of cases of blindness from all kinds of accidents was, however, lower in the three southern divisions than in any of the others, the smallest percentage for this class of causes being that for the West South Central (10.7).

Cataract was reported more frequently than any other single cause in the East North Central division, and was exceeded only by accidents and other injuries in each of the remaining divisions except the Pacific. The highest percentages for cataract were those for the East North Central and the New England divisions (13.1 in each case). In the latter division the number of cases reported as due to cataract falls but slightly short of the number attributed to injury, and would very probably have exceeded the latter if accurate returns had been received in all cases; and this may also be the case in some of the other divisions. The high proportions for cataract in the New England and East North Central divisions are probably accounted for mainly by the circumstance that these two divisions have a higher proportion of old people in their general population and hence in their blind population than any of the others. The lowest percentages shown for cataract are for the Mountain and Pacific divisions, partly on account of the high proportion of cases due to accidental causes in these divisions. The small proportion of old people in the general population of the Mountain division is an additional factor there, while in the Pacific division the exceptionally high proportion of cases in which blindness was attributed to atrophy of the optic nerve helps to reduce the percentage for cataract.

Atrophy of the optic nerve, which ranked third among the specific causes of blindness for the United States as a whole, also ranked third in each division except the Pacific, where it ranked second, being reported as cause in nearly one-tenth (9.6 per cent) of the cases, and the Mountain division, where it ranked fourth, with only 3.8 per cent of the total. The high percentage for the Pacific division is probably to be accounted for in part at least by the considerable excess of males in the population of this division, in view of the fact that atrophy of the optic nerve, as previously pointed out, occurs much more frequently among males than among females. The relatively low rank of this cause in the Mountain division appears to be due in part at least to the importance of smallpox as a cause in this division. In general, however, caution should be used in making comparisons in regard to the relative importance of this disease, as it seems probable that the accuracy with which it was returned may vary considerably in the different divisions.

The percentage of cases in which glaucoma was assigned as the cause of blindness was highest (5.8) in New England, largely by reason of the high proportion of old people in the population of this division, since glaucoma, like cataract, is preeminently a disease of later life. Other factors which probably contribute to this result are the greater accuracy of the returns for this division and the excess of females in the population of the division, as glaucoma occurs somewhat more frequently in women than in men. The low percentages for this cause in the three southern divisions are doubtless due mainly to the large number of cases in which there was a failure to make a specific or accurate statement relative to the cause of blindness; it will be observed that the proportion of cases in which blindness was attributed to neuralgia, which to a considerable extent indicates glaucoma, was high in these divisions. The relatively low percentage for the Mountain division, however, is probably accounted for in part by the low proportion of old people in the general population, and in part by the considerable excess of males; the percentage of cases ascribed to neuralgia was also very low in this division.

The proportion of cases in which blindness was attributed to ophthalmia neonatorum was higher in New England and lower in the Pacific division than in any other division. The high proportion for the

former division may be due in part to the high percentage of urban population in this division, venereal disease, one form of which is the most frequent cause of ophthalmia neonatorum, being probably more common in cities. The low percentage for the Pacific division probably results in part from the circumstance that this division is to a considerable extent of recent settlement and contains a high proportion of migrants from other countries and states, so that the proportion who had lost sight before completing their first year would normally be below the average, since blind persons rarely migrate from their own country or state. Another circumstance which probably contributed to the low percentage is the fact that a relatively large proportion of the natives of the division were born since 1884, when the Credé method of prophylaxis was discovered.

Trachoma was reported as a cause of blindness with greater frequency, relatively, in the West North Central division than in any other, the high proportion for this division apparently being due in large measure to conditions in Missouri and Kansas. Inasmuch as the proportion of cases charged to "sore eyes" in this division was also above the average, and inasmuch as the proportion in 1900 reported as due to granulated eyelids was high for this division, it seems reasonably safe to conclude that trachoma was actually more important as a cause of blindness in this division than in some of the others. It is probable, however, that if accurate returns had been received in all cases, even larger percentages would have been shown for certain of the other divisions, such as the West South Central, in which the percentage of cases attributed to trachoma was larger than in any other division except the West North Central and the percentage attributed to "sore eyes" larger than in any other, and the East South Central, in which trachoma is known to be endemic over considerable areas, and which shows a percentage above the average for trachoma and the highest percentage of any division except the West South Central for "sore eyes." The Mountain division would unquestionably show a much higher percentage as due to this cause if complete returns had been received, since comparatively few schedules were received from Indians, among whom trachoma is endemic to a considerable extent in this division. Trachoma apparently is least frequent in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, although in the Middle Atlantic, at least, the proportion would probably have been somewhat higher had complete returns been received, as the proportion of schedules returned was much smaller for the foreign-born whites, among whom trachoma is probably to be found most frequently in this division, than it was for the native whites.

The only other cause of blindness shown in Table 80 for which the figures possess any particular significance is smallpox. This disease is most important as a cause of blindness in the Mountain division, where it occurs to a considerable extent among the Mexicans and Indians who form a large proportion of the population of the division, and where it was assigned as the cause of blindness more frequently than any definite disease of the eye except cataract, being reported on 5.6 per cent of the schedules. Its relative importance was also somewhat above the average in the West South Central division, where it contributed 1.2 per cent of the total number of cases for which schedules were returned, probably as the result of the relatively large number of Mexicans and Indians in the division. In no other division, however, was smallpox assigned as cause in as many as 1 per cent of the cases. Of the total number of cases in which smallpox was returned as cause, one-third (33 per cent) were reported from the two divisions just mentioned, although these divisions contained less than one-eighth (11.2 per cent) of the blind population for whom schedules were received.

Some interest attaches to the high percentage shown for scarlet fever in the Middle Atlantic division, where this cause was returned more frequently than causes such as trachoma and ophthalmia neonatorum, which are recognized as among the leading causes of blindness. Of the total number of schedules returned from the Middle Atlantic division, 2.1 per cent gave scarlet fever as the cause of blindness, the corresponding proportion for the United States as a whole being only 1 per cent. In fact, more than one-third (35.4 per cent) of the cases in which blindness was attributed to scarlet fever were reported from the Middle Atlantic division, a proportion practically twice as great as the corresponding figure for all causes combined (17.8 per cent). It is, however, difficult to assign any definite reason for the unusual prominence of this cause in this division.

Comparison by race and nativity.—General Table 23 (p. 204) shows the distribution, by reported cause of blindness, of the blind population in 1910 returning special schedules, classified according to race, nativity, and sex. Table 81 shows a similar distribution of the population in each race and nativity class without distinction of sex, a more condensed classification being employed than in General Table 23.

The percentage of schedules on which the cause of blindness was either not stated at all or was stated indefinitely or with manifest inaccuracy varied greatly for the different classes, ranging from 43.6 per cent and 43.4 per cent, or somewhat more than two-fifths, for the native and foreign-born whites, respectively, to 61.8 per cent, or more than three-fifths, for the Negroes, and 67.5 per cent, or more than two-thirds, for the classes included under the heading of "All other." On account of this wide difference between the figures for the two white classes on the one hand and those for the two colored classes on the other, the figures representing the percentages of the total for the former classes ascribed to the various causes are in general not very closely comparable with those for the latter classes. The figures do, however, bring out fairly well the comparative importance of the principal causes for the different classes.

Table 81 BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	All classes.	White.			Negro.	All other.
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.		
	NUMBER.					
All causes	29,242	25,381	20,474	4,907	3,612	249
Definitely reported causes	15,339	13,922	11,226	2,696	1,340	77
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	416	389	27	8	16
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	559	529	30	22	4
Glaucoma	989	956	745	211	33	.....
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	1,684	1,351	333	119	2
Cataract	3,267	2,900	2,208	692	353	14
Smallpox	227	196	154	42	22	9
Measles	483	434	401	33	48	1
Scarlet fever	305	298	264	34	7	.....
Meningitis	351	312	295	17	39	.....
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	3,466	2,642	824	463	13
From burns	161	128	96	32	32	1
From firearms	467	335	299	36	131	1
From cutting or piercing instruments[1]	228	215	205	10	11	2
From explosives	721	667	471	196	53	1
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	304	205	99	44	2
From falls[2]	252	236	167	69	16	.....
All other	1,763	1,581	1,199	382	176	6
Foreign substances in the eye	210	150	103	47	54	6
All other	2,735	2,551	2,145	406	172	12
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	8,603	7,106	1,497	1,657	124
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	1,438	1,376	62	155	8
Neuralgia	755	650	608	42	99	6
Sore eyes	921	771	683	88	127	23
All other	7,107	5,744	4,439	1,305	1,276	87
Combination of different classes of causes	444	400	319	81	40	4
Cause unknown	3,075	2,456	1,823	633	575	44
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.					
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Definitely reported causes	52.5	54.9	54.8	54.9	37.1	30.9
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	6.4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.6	0.6	1.6
Glaucoma	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.3	0.9	.....
Atrophy of the optic nerve	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.8	3.3	0.8
Cataract	11.2	11.4	10.8	14.1	9.8	5.6
Smallpox	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.6
Measles	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.4
Scarlet fever	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	.....
Meningitis	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	.....
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	13.5	13.7	12.9	16.8	12.8	5.2
From burns	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4
From firearms	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	3.6	0.4
From cutting or piercing instruments[1]	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.8
From explosives	2.5	2.6	2.3	4.0	1.5	0.4
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.8
From falls[2]	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.4	.....
All other	6.0	6.2	5.9	7.8	4.9	2.4
Foreign substances in the eye	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.4
All other	9.4	10.1	10.5	8.3	4.8	4.8
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	35.5	33.9	34.7	30.5	45.9	49.8
Congenital (cause not stated)	5.5	5.7	6.7	1.3	4.3	3.2
Neuralgia	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.9	2.7	2.4
Sore eyes	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.8	3.5	9.2
All other	24.3	22.6	21.7	26.6	35.3	34.9
Combination of different classes of causes	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.6
Cause unknown	10.5	9.7	8.9	12.9	15.9	17.7

[1] Includes cases where the injury did not directly affect the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 23.

[2] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 23.

Among the two white classes and the Negroes, accident or other external injury was more frequently reported than any other specific cause, cataract ranking second in each case, and atrophy of the optic nerve third, although, as previously stated, accurate returns in all cases would probably increase the proportion for the two causes last named and might possibly change the order. Glaucoma ranked fourth for both the white classes, and also for the Negroes when consideration is confined to specific diseases of the eye; among the Negroes, however, measles and meningitis were both reported more frequently than glaucoma, although it will be noted that the proportion of cases attributed to neuralgia, which in most instances probably indicates glaucoma, was high for this class. Ophthalmia neonatorum and trachoma followed glaucoma among the native whites; the numbers for the other diseases are so small in the case of the foreign-born whites and the Negroes as to make comparisons unsafe.

The classes included under the heading of "All other," comprising chiefly Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, differ considerably from the whites and Negroes with respect to the leading causes of blindness. Trachoma, which, as has already been stated, is endemic to a considerable degree among the Indians on the reservations of the West, was reported more frequently than any other specific cause, outranking even accident and cataract, which are the causes most frequently reported for the other races. Of the total number of blind persons classified under the heading of "All other" who returned schedules, 6.4 per cent specifically indicated trachoma as the cause of blindness, while 9.2 per cent gave the cause as "sore eyes," these two causes thus accounting for 15.7 per cent, or nearly one-sixth, of the total. Cataract ranked second and accident or other injury third; in view of the fact that the Indians, who comprise the great bulk of the "All other" class, are engaged mainly in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, a comparatively small number of cases of blindness from external injury was to be expected from this class. Next to the three causes just mentioned, smallpox was reported more frequently than any other cause, being credited with 3.6 per cent of the total number of cases among persons of this class who returned schedules, although in none of the other race and nativity classes did it contribute as much as 1 per cent. The only other definite cause reported in as many as 1 per cent of the cases was ophthalmia neonatorum.

The cases of blindness attributed to external injury and to cataract were much more numerous relatively for the foreign-born whites than for any of the other classes. The high percentage for the former is due in part to the circumstance that the majority of the foreign-born whites are already adults when they come to the United States, so that all the causes operating mainly in adult life, among which is external

injury, will be more important relatively for this class, and in part to the fact that foreign-born whites make up a large proportion of the wage earners in industries, such as mining, which have a special hazard of blindness. The high proportion for cataract is due mainly to the high proportion of old people in this class of the population, which also explains the relatively high percentage for glaucoma. The percentages of the total number of cases attributed to ophthalmia neonatorum and trachoma were, however, much lower for the foreign-born whites than for the native whites or the classes included under the heading of "All other." In the case of ophthalmia neonatorum this of course reflects the circumstance that blind persons do not ordinarily migrate from the country in which they live, most of the foreign-born whites reported as blind from this cause probably having been brought over by relatives. The low percentage for trachoma, which is accompanied by a relatively low percentage for "sore eyes," at first sight seems somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that the widespread prevalence of trachoma in certain foreign countries resulted in such a large number of cases among immigrants in the later years of the decade 1890–1900 that the United States Public Health Service classified it as a dangerous contagious disease, thereby barring from admission anyone afflicted with it. It is probable, however, that the cases of blindness from this cause are mainly confined to the later immigrants, and that the attention of the Public Health Service was directed to it before the actual number of cases of blindness resulting from it had become sufficiently numerous to represent any considerable proportion of the total for the foreign-born whites, especially as trachoma does not necessarily occasion actual blindness.

The proportions of the Negro blind returning the special schedules who gave ophthalmia neonatorum and trachoma as the cause of blindness were noticeably small. In the former instance this is what would normally be expected in view of the relatively small proportion of the Negro blind who lost their sight when under 1 year of age, although the specially unsatisfactory character of the returns as to cause for the Negroes makes it uncertain as to whether this cause is actually less prevalent among the Negroes than among the whites. The low percentage for trachoma for this class, which is accompanied by a percentage for "sore eyes" but slightly above the average, tends to support the conclusion of the United States Public Health Service that trachoma occurs less frequently among the Negroes than among the whites.

The various race and nativity classes differ more or less with regard to the character of the external injuries most frequently occasioning blindness. For both the white classes injuries from explosives were most numerous; nearly one-fourth of the total number of cases of accidental blindness reported among the foreign-born whites were occasioned in this way, this of course resulting from the fact that a large proportion of mine workers are foreign-born whites. Foreign-born whites, moreover, contributed more than one-fourth (27.2 per cent) of the total number whose blindness was caused by the use of explosives, as compared with one-sixth (16.8 per cent) of the total population returning schedules. Among the Negroes injuries from firearms were most frequently reported; in fact, more than one-fourth (28 per cent) of those whose blindness was due to this cause were Negroes, although only one-eighth (12.4 per cent) of the total number returning the special schedule belonged to this race. Injuries from firearms ranked second in importance among the native whites, while among the foreign-born whites injuries from flying objects ranked second, this class comprising more than one-fourth (28.3 per cent) of the total number reporting their blindness as due to this cause. Injuries from explosives, which, as has already been seen, ranked first among both native and foreign-born whites, ranked second among the Negroes.

Comparison by age when vision was lost.—General Table 24 (p. 208) shows the distribution, according to reported cause of blindness, of the total and the male and female blind population, classified according to age when vision was lost. Table 82 shows the distribution for both sexes combined, together with the per cent distribution according to age when vision was lost of those reporting each cause.

Table 82

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.[1]	Born blind.	Losing vision at age of—									
			Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years or over.[2]
	NUMBER.											
All causes	29,242	1,900	1,422	1,375	1,513	1,220	1,147	3,738	2,859	3,264	3,539	6,259
Definitely reported causes	15,339	265	885	887	1,021	754	692	2,145	1,624	1,756	1,893	3,038
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	.....	11	15	35	32	26	82	54	74	40	56
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	32	540	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer	224	2	33	21	15	18	13	41	14	23	21	19
Glaucoma	989	.....	.....	6	6	8	13	48	88	195	308	305
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	24	24	39	68	50	67	242	338	332	282	295
Cataract	3,267	111	43	41	46	49	42	195	149	334	555	1,607
Smallpox	227	.....	18	56	43	21	15	33	10	10	5	6
Measles	483	1	23	100	72	44	32	81	31	33	25	17
Scarlet fever	305	.....	19	100	90	29	22	24	5	4	2	2
Meningitis	351	.....	29	111	90	40	34	24	11	3	4	.....
Other diseases of the head	368	5	52	84	58	38	24	34	22	17	16	8
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	4	19	195	390	323	313	986	578	412	318	339
From burns	161	.....	6	18	7	8	10	37	26	20	12	15
From firearms	467	.....	.....	9	21	56	82	183	58	29	13	11
From cutting or piercing instruments[3]	228	.....	.....	46	91	34	16	18	8	5	4	2
From explosives	721	.....	.....	5	25	50	50	320	142	75	33	14
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	.....	.....	9	23	16	19	64	54	56	51	53
From falls[4]	252	.....	4	30	40	19	8	24	29	27	21	43
All other	1,763	4	9	78	183	140	128	340	261	200	184	201
Foreign substances in the eye	210	.....	.....	7	8	9	6	38	32	38	34	34
All other	2,143	86	74	106	98	93	85	316	292	281	283	350
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	1,618	412	386	380	363	343	1,205	913	1,131	1,144	2,251
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	1,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	755	1	6	5	10	10	20	133	91	150	166	151
Sore eyes	921	1	117	82	83	98	68	177	77	73	53	60
All other	7,107	15	289	299	287	255	255	895	745	908	925	2,040
Combination of different classes of causes	444	.....	1	9	15	14	25	68	46	63	82	105
Cause unknown	3,075	17	124	93	97	89	87	320	276	314	420	865
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.											
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Definitely reported causes	52.5	13.9	62.2	64.5	67.5	61.8	60.3	57.4	56.8	53.8	53.5	48.5
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.5	.....	0.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.1	0.9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2.0	1.7	38.0	0.4	0.1	.....	.....	[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer	0.8	0.1	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
Glaucoma	3.4	.....	.....	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	3.1	6.0	8.7	4.9
Atrophy of the optic nerve	6.2	1.3	1.7	2.8	4.5	4.1	5.8	6.5	11.8	10.2	8.0	4.7
Cataract	11.2	5.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.7	5.2	5.2	10.2	15.7	25.7
Smallpox	0.8	.....	1.3	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Measles	1.7	0.1	1.6	7.3	4.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.3
Scarlet fever	1.0	.....	1.3	7.3	5.9	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	[5]
Meningitis	1.2	.....	2.0	8.1	5.9	3.3	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	.....
Other diseases of the head	1.3	0.3	3.7	6.1	3.8	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	13.5	0.2	1.3	14.2	25.8	26.5	27.3	26.4	20.2	12.6	9.0	5.4
From burns	0.6	.....	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
From firearms	1.6	.....	.....	0.7	1.4	4.6	7.1	4.9	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.2
From cutting or piercing instruments[3]	0.8	.....	.....	3.3	6.0	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	[5]
From explosives	2.5	.....	.....	0.4	1.7	4.1	4.4	8.6	5.0	2.3	0.9	0.2
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	1.2	.....	.....	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
From falls[4]	0.9	.....	0.3	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
All other	6.0	0.2	0.6	5.7	12.1	11.5	11.2	9.1	9.1	6.1	5.2	3.2
Foreign substances in the eye	0.7	.....	.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5
All other	7.3	4.5	5.2	7.7	6.5	7.6	7.4	8.5	10.2	8.6	8.0	5.6
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	35.5	85.2	29.0	28.1	25.1	29.8	29.9	32.2	31.9	34.7	32.3	36.0
Congenital (cause not stated)	5.5	84.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.7	2.4
Sore eyes	3.1	0.1	8.2	6.0	5.5	8.0	5.9	4.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.0
All other	24.3	0.8	20.3	21.7	19.0	20.9	22.2	23.9	26.1	27.8	26.1	32.6
Combination of different classes of causes	1.5	.....	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.7
Cause unknown	10.5	0.9	8.7	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	9.7	9.6	11.9	13.8

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported or not definitely reported; these are not assigned to any of the individual age groups, except that persons who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age are included in the group "65 years or over."
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes cases where the injury did not directly affect the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.
[4] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.
[5] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 82—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.[1]	Born blind.	Losing vision at age of—									
			Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years or over.[2]
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.[3]											
All causes	100.0	6.7	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.3	4.1	13.2	10.1	11.6	12.5	22.2
Definitely reported causes	100.0	1.8	5.9	5.9	6.8	5.0	4.6	14.3	10.9	11.7	12.7	20.3
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	100.0	.....	2.6	3.5	8.2	7.5	6.1	19.3	12.7	17.4	9.4	13.2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	100.0	5.5	92.9	1.0	0.3	.....	.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer	100.0	0.9	15.0	9.5	6.8	8.2	5.9	18.6	6.4	10.5	9.5	8.6
Glaucoma	100.0	.....	.....	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	4.9	9.0	20.0	31.5	31.2
Atrophy of the optic nerve	100.0	1.4	1.4	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.8	13.7	19.2	18.9	16.0	16.8
Cataract	100.0	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	6.1	4.7	10.5	17.5	50.7
Smallpox	100.0	.....	8.3	25.8	19.8	9.7	6.9	15.2	4.6	4.6	2.3	2.8
Measles	100.0	0.2	5.0	21.8	15.7	9.6	7.0	17.6	6.8	7.2	5.4	3.7
Scarlet fever	100.0	.....	6.4	33.7	30.3	9.8	7.4	8.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.7
Meningitis	100.0	.....	8.4	32.1	26.0	11.6	9.8	6.9	3.2	0.9	1.2	.....
Other diseases of the head	100.0	1.4	14.5	23.5	16.2	10.6	6.7	9.5	6.1	4.7	4.5	2.2
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	100.0	0.1	0.5	5.0	10.1	8.3	8.1	25.4	14.9	10.6	8.2	8.7
From burns	100.0	.....	3.8	11.3	4.4	5.0	6.3	23.3	16.4	12.6	7.5	9.4
From firearms	100.0	.....	.....	1.9	4.5	12.1	17.7	39.6	12.6	6.3	2.8	2.4
From cutting or piercing instruments[4]	100.0	.....	.....	20.5	40.6	15.2	7.1	8.0	3.6	2.2	1.8	0.9
From explosives	100.0	.....	.....	0.7	3.5	7.0	7.0	44.8	19.9	10.5	4.6	2.0
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	100.0	.....	.....	2.6	6.7	4.6	5.5	18.6	15.7	16.2	14.8	15.4
From falls[5]	100.0	.....	1.6	12.2	16.3	7.8	3.3	9.8	11.8	11.0	8.6	17.6
All other	100.0	0.2	0.5	4.5	10.6	8.1	7.4	19.7	15.1	11.6	10.6	11.6
Foreign substances in the eye	100.0	.....	.....	3.4	3.9	4.4	2.9	18.4	15.5	18.4	16.5	16.5
All other	100.0	4.2	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.1	15.3	14.1	13.6	13.7	17.0
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	100.0	15.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	11.9	9.0	11.1	11.3	22.2
Congenital (cause not stated)	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	100.0	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.7	17.9	12.2	20.2	22.3	20.3
Sore eyes	100.0	0.1	13.2	9.2	9.3	11.0	7.6	19.9	8.7	8.2	6.0	6.7
All other	100.0	0.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.7	12.9	10.8	13.1	13.4	29.5
Combination of different classes of causes	100.0	.....	0.2	2.1	3.5	3.3	5.8	15.9	10.7	14.7	19.2	24.5
Cause unknown	100.0	0.6	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	11.8	10.2	11.6	15.5	32.0

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported or not definitely reported; these are not assigned to any of the individual age groups, except that persons who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age are included in the group "65 years or over."
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was definitely reported, with the addition of those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes cases where the injury did not directly affect the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.
[5] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.

The varying degree of accuracy in the returns for the different causes makes it necessary to exercise more or less caution in using the table. The main value of the table is in showing in a general way the comparative importance of some of the more prominent causes at the different ages. If, however, accurate returns had been received in all cases certain causes which in the table appear of little importance or do not appear at all would outrank some of the causes which at present seem to lead. As an example of this may be cited the entire absence from the table of hydrophthalmus (megalophthalmus, buphthalmus), which is one of the leading causes of congenital blindness and also occurs frequently as a cause in childhood. The table does, however, bring out certain facts of value, although by reason of the limitations above referred to it can not be regarded as conclusive evidence of the relative importance of the respective causes at the different periods of life.

The several age periods into which the first 20 years of life are grouped differ more or less in regard to the leading causes of blindness. The returns as to cause are particularly unsatisfactory in the case of the congenitally blind, less than one-seventh (13.9 per cent) of the total being represented by a reasonably definite and accurate return. Congenital cataract was the chief cause reported, accounting for more than two-fifths (41.9 per cent) of the total number of cases for which definite statements as to cause were made. Malformations (included in Table 82 under "All other" under "Definitely reported causes") ranked second, contributing about one-fifth (20.4 per cent) of the cases of congenital blindness for which a definite cause was stated. The only other causes reported to any important extent were ophthalmia neonatorum and atrophy of the optic nerve; most of the cases in which the former was reported as cause were, however, in all probability wrongly reported as cases of congenital blindness.

As might be expected, ophthalmia neonatorum was the leading cause of blindness during the first year of life, being the cause indicated by nearly two-fifths (38 per cent) of the total number who lost sight at this age and slightly more than three-fifths (61 per cent) of those among them who made reasonably accurate statements as to cause. Of the individual causes reported, cataract ranked next in importance, followed by corneal ulcer, which in a large proportion, possibly

the majority, of cases indicates ophthalmia neonatorum. The diseases included under "Other diseases of the head," comprising mainly hydrocephalus and "brain fever," were, however, reported more frequently than either of the two causes just mentioned; as previously stated, the eye lesion resulting from these diseases is usually atrophy of the optic nerve.

Among those who lost their sight when from 1 to 4 years of age, blindness resulted more frequently from accident than from any other specific cause shown in the table, cases due to this cause representing 14.2 per cent of the total; injuries from cutting or piercing instruments, which cover the numerous cases where children put out their eyes while playing with scissors and similar implements, constituted the most important class, followed by falls and burns. Of the specific diseases of the eye, cataract and atrophy of the optic nerve were most often reported, but meningitis, scarlet fever, measles, "Other diseases of the head," and smallpox were all assigned as cause in a much larger number of cases than either of the affections just mentioned. Meningitis, in particular, was especially important as a cause of blindness at these ages, being given as cause by 8.1 per cent, or about one-twelfth, of the total number reporting their sight as lost between the ages of 1 and 4. It seems somewhat uncertain whether scarlet fever and measles actually caused blindness to the extent which the table would seem to indicate, although there is of course no question but that blindness may result from them.

During the second five years of life accident continues to be the leading cause of blindness, being reported by one-fourth (25.8 per cent) of those who lost their sight at this age. Wounds from cutting or piercing instruments were again the class most frequently reported, followed by falls and injuries from the use of explosives, the latter class covering in this instance the cases of blindness from explosions of toy cannon and firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Next to accident, meningitis, scarlet fever, and measles were the leading causes returned; "Other diseases of the head" and smallpox were also fairly important. Of the specific diseases of the eye, atrophy of the optic nerve and cataract were the only causes reported to any important extent.

For persons who lost their sight in the age period "10 to 14 years" accidents were likewise responsible for about one-fourth (26.5 per cent) of the total number of cases, injuries from firearms ranking first, injuries from explosives second, and wounds from cutting or piercing instruments third. Outside of accidents, atrophy of the optic nerve and cataract were the causes most frequently reported; in the majority of instances where the latter cause was returned it was probably traumatic in origin. Measles, meningitis, and "Other diseases of the head" were also returned in a considerable number of cases.

Between the ages of 15 and 19 accident continued to be the leading cause of blindness, contributing 27.3 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fourth, of the total number of cases in which loss of sight was reported as having occurred at these ages. Wounds from firearms were again the most frequently reported form of injury, followed by injuries by explosives and injuries from flying objects. Atrophy of the optic nerve and cataract ranked next in importance among the causes definitely returned; meningitis and measles were also reported in a relatively large number of cases.

Of the cases of blindness occurring in the earliest of the age periods into which the years of adult life are divided in the table—"20 to 34 years"—about one-fourth (26.4 per cent) resulted from accident, the more usual form being injuries occasioned by explosives, which caused 8.6 per cent of the total number reported for this age period. Wounds from firearms were next in importance, followed by injuries from flying objects. Atrophy of the optic nerve, cataract, and trachoma were the affections of the eye most frequently reported. For persons who lost sight in the age period "35 to 44 years" external injury was still the leading cause, although the proportion which it contributed of the total had dropped to one-fifth; in this case also injuries from explosives and from firearms were the forms most frequently reported, with injuries from flying objects third. Atrophy of the optic nerve ranked second in importance among the causes for this age period as reported, being returned for nearly one-eighth (11.8 per cent) of the total; the high proportions shown for this cause, for this and the succeeding age period, probably result in part from the fact that it is during the fourth and fifth decades of life that syphilis most generally occurs. Next in order were cataract and glaucoma, the latter, which is credited with 3.1 per cent of the total number of cases occurring at these ages, making its appearance as an important cause for the first time.

In the following age period, "45 to 54 years," external injury, while still returned far more frequently than any other cause, shows a considerable decrease in relative importance as a cause of blindness, contributing only one-eighth (12.6 per cent) of all cases of blindness reported as occurring during this age period; injuries from explosives and from flying objects were the only classes reported to any considerable extent. If accurate returns had been received in all cases, it is not improbable that cataract and atrophy of the optic nerve would both have outranked external injury. The two affections of the eye mentioned are each credited with about one-tenth (10.2 per cent) of the total number of cases occurring at this period of life, although accurate returns would probably have placed the last-named affection somewhat in the lead; it will be observed that cataract shows a great increase in relative importance with this period of life. In the next period,

"55 to 64 years," cataract ranked first, 15.7 per cent, or nearly one-sixth, of those who lost their sight at these ages attributing their blindness to this cause. Accident was reported more frequently than any other cause except cataract, but contributed less than 10 per cent of the total, and would probably be outranked by glaucoma and atrophy of the optic nerve if the cause had been accurately stated in all cases. Glaucoma is particularly important at these ages, being specifically indicated as cause in 8.7 per cent of the cases in which vision was lost between 55 and 64, while the proportion attributed to neuralgia was also high.

Among those who lost their sight in old age (65 years or over) by far the larger proportion lost it through cataract, which was specifically returned as cause by one-fourth (25.7 per cent) of the total number reporting that they became blind in this age period, and more than one-half (52.9 per cent) of those among them who made a clear and definite statement as to the cause. External injury was next in frequency, but contributed only 5.4 per cent of the total, and if complete and accurate statements had been made in all cases would probably be found less important than either glaucoma or atrophy of the optic nerve.

On the basis of the facts just brought out, the condition as to the chief causes of blindness at the different periods of life may be summarized broadly, although it must be kept in mind that this is only a partial presentation. As already pointed out, the causes most frequently reported as resulting in congenital blindness are cataract and malformations, while during the first year of life ophthalmia neonatorum is responsible for the great majority of cases. For the remaining years of childhood and youth the causes most often returned are accident, exanthematic diseases such as smallpox and scarlet fever, meningitis, and the disorders included under "Other diseases of the head." Cataract and atrophy of the optic nerve were also reported to a considerable extent, although it is probable that in the majority of the cases where the latter affection was reported as causing loss of sight during childhood it was the result of the diseases of the head just referred to. During the earlier years of adult life accident continues to be the leading cause reported, with atrophy of the optic nerve and cataract following, the former reaching its maximum importance in middle life. Beginning with middle and late middle life accidental injuries and atrophy of the optic nerve decrease in importance, while cataract increases rapidly, and glaucoma, which caused comparatively few cases of blindness in earlier life, makes its appearance as a leading cause. In old age cataract is responsible for the great majority of cases of blindness, while external injury, glaucoma, and atrophy of the optic nerve still outrank most, if not all, of the other causes.

From the preceding statements regarding the leading causes of blindness as reported at the different ages certain generalizations may also be made as to the age at which the several leading causes shown in the table are most important relatively as causes of blindness. Injury from external causes, which is most important among the causes as reported, is relatively unimportant during the first year of life, but appears as one of the principal causes in the age period "1 to 4 years," and from then on increases gradually in relative importance until the age period "20 to 34 years," after which it decreases. More than one-fourth of the cases of blindness reported as occurring between the ages of 5 and 35 were the result of accidental causes. During the earlier years of life the form of injury most frequently causing blindness is traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, while during the second decade injuries from firearms are most important; beginning with the age of 20, however, injuries from explosives are the form occurring most frequently, retaining the lead until the fifty-fifth year. Cataract is of considerable importance as a cause of congenital blindness, and is of some importance at all ages. The proportion of the total number of cases resulting from this cause is, however, low during childhood and youth and is only slightly higher for the periods comprising the years of adult life up to the age of 45, after which it increases rapidly until extreme old age, when the majority of those losing their sight probably lose it by reason of cataract. Atrophy of the optic nerve also is of particular importance as a cause of congenital blindness and causes loss of sight to a considerable extent at all ages, showing in general a slow but comparatively steady increase until it makes its maximum contribution relatively in the age period "35 to 44 years," after which the proportion decreases slowly. Glaucoma is of comparatively little importance as a cause of blindness prior to the age of 35; beginning with this age, however, its proportion of the total increases regularly up through the age period "55 to 64 years," after which it decreases. The importance of ophthalmia neonatorum is of course practically confined to the first year of life. Trachoma differs from the other causes in that its relative importance does not seem to have any very direct relation to age; according to the returns, however, it figured most extensively, relatively, as a cause of blindness between the ages of 5 and 34. The general diseases shown in Table 82 are of importance as causes of blindness only in childhood.

The last section of Table 82 gives the percentage of the total number of cases credited to the respective causes in which loss of sight was reported as occurring at the different ages. Table 83, which shows the proportion of the cases credited to the more important causes in which sight was lost when less than 20 years of age, between 20 and 64 years of age, and 65 years of age or over, respectively, summarizes the most important facts brought out by Table 82. In connection

with this table, as well as with Table 82, however, what has already been said (p. 83) regarding the limitations of the statistics as to age when vision was lost should be borne in mind.

Table 83

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	PER CENT[1] OF PERSONS REPORTING BLINDNESS AS DUE TO SPECIFIED CAUSE IN 1910 WHO LOST THEIR VISION AT AGE OF—		
	Less than 20 years.	20 to 64 years.	65 years or over.
All causes	30.6	47.5	21.9
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	28.9	58.2	12.9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	99.8	0.2	.....
Glaucoma	3.4	65.5	31.1
Atrophy of the optic nerve	15.6	67.8	16.6
Cataract	10.6	39.3	50.1
Smallpox	70.4	26.9	2.7
Measles	59.7	36.8	3.6
Scarlet fever	87.7	11.7	0.7
Meningitis	87.9	12.1	.....
Other diseases of the head	73.4	24.5	2.2
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	32.2	59.1	8.7
From firearms	36.2	61.4	2.4
From cutting or piercing instruments[2]	82.8	16.3	0.9
From explosives	18.1	79.9	2.0
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	19.3	65.5	15.2
From falls[3]	41.8	41.0	17.3

[1] Percentages are based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.
[2] Includes cases where the injury did not directly affect the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.
[3] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.

Of the persons reporting cataract as the cause of blindness, nine-tenths lost their sight in adult life, three-fourths after their forty-fifth year (see Table 82), and one-half in old age. Two-thirds of those reporting their blindness as due to atrophy of the optic nerve lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 64, and one-half between the ages of 20 and 54. Most of those who lost their sight from glaucoma became blind in adult life; from Table 82 it will be seen that nearly five-sixths lost their sight after they had reached the age of 45, one-half between the ages of 45 and 64, and one-third in old age. As would be expected, in practically all of the cases where blindness was due to ophthalmia neonatorum vision was lost during the first year of life, although in a few instances the loss of sight was reported as occurring later, in one instance between the ages of 25 and 34; most of the latter instances were cases where sight was seriously impaired by the disease in infancy, but the person reporting had for a time retained a small amount of useful vision.

In the majority of cases where blindness was attributed to some general disease sight was lost in childhood, the proportion being particularly high for those whose blindness was attributed to scarlet fever and meningitis. The relatively high proportion of those attributing their blindness to measles, however, who lost their sight in adult life (40.3 per cent, or two-fifths) tends to throw suspicion upon the accuracy of the returns for this cause, as measles is primarily a disease of childhood. Moreover, the figures are decidedly at variance with those for Switzerland and Wurttemberg, the only countries which have published reasonably accurate statistics relative to the ages at which blindness occurred from the different causes; in practically all the cases attributed to measles in the census reports of these countries blindness occurred before the age of 20. As a matter of fact, the return of measles as a cause of blindness probably indicates, in a large proportion of cases, an entire absence of knowledge on the part of the person returning the schedule as to the actual cause of his blindness, measles being stated because it was the only serious bodily disease from which he had suffered.

Although more than one-fifth of the total blind population returning schedules lost their sight in old age, less than one-tenth of those whose blindness was due to external injury lost it during this period of life. Some important differences will be noted in the relative importance of the different classes of accidents as causes of blindness at the different ages. Five-sixths of the cases where blindness resulted from injury from a cutting or piercing instrument occurred during the first two decades of life, three-fourths between the ages of 1 and 14 (see Table 82), and a larger number of those whose blindness was occasioned by falls lost their sight during childhood or youth than during either of the two periods into which adult life is divided in the table. On the other hand, four-fifths of the cases caused by explosives occurred between the ages of 20 and 64 (three-fourths between the ages of 20 and 54), and three-fifths of those caused by firearms (one-half of the total between the ages of 20 and 44). Injuries from flying objects and from falls are the only classes causing blindness to any significant extent in old age.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the returns as to cause of blindness for the United States, some interest attaches to the following table, which contains figures for Switzerland and Wurttemberg, the only countries that have taken censuses of the blind under medical supervision for which the results are available. The table shows the three leading causes of blindness at the different ages as returned at the census of 1895–96 for the former country and the census of 1894 for the latter, the number losing sight from each specified cause at the given age being given in comparison with the total number losing sight at that age.

Table 84

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total number losing vision at specified age.	LEADING CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AT SPECIFIED AGE.					
		Cause ranking first.		Cause ranking second.		Cause ranking third.	
		Name.	Number losing vision from specified cause.	Name.	Number losing vision from specified cause.	Name.	Number losing vision from specified cause.
		SWITZERLAND: 1895–96.[1]					
Total	3,566	Cataract	890	Atrophy of the optic nerve	471	Injury	452
Under 5 years [2]	803	Ophthalmia neonatorum	264	Atrophy of the optic nerve	98	Cataract	93
5 to 9 years	142	Injury	35	Atrophy of the optic nerve	23	Uveitis	19
10 to 14 years	63	Injury	15	Atrophy of the optic nerve	8		
				Smallpox	8		
15 to 19 years	181	Injury	38	Atrophy of the optic nerve	30	Cataract	25
20 to 24 years	156	Injury	43	Atrophy of the optic nerve	19	Cataract	16
25 to 29 years	137	Injury	39	Atrophy of the optic nerve	25	Cataract	13
30 to 34 years	148	Injury	39	Atrophy of the optic nerve	16		
				Cataract	16		
35 to 39 years	143	Atrophy of the optic nerve	31	Injury	26	Cataract	21
40 to 44 years	174	Atrophy of the optic nerve	39	Cataract	29	Glaucoma	27
45 to 49 years	168	Atrophy of the optic nerve	32	Injury	31	Glaucoma	28
50 to 54 years	212	Cataract	60	Atrophy of the optic nerve	49	Glaucoma	32
55 to 59 years	238	Cataract	65	Glaucoma	46	Atrophy of the optic nerve	30
60 to 64 years	223	Cataract	74	Glaucoma	39	Injury	22
65 to 69 years	215	Cataract	116	Glaucoma	20		
				Injury	20		
70 to 74 years	216	Cataract	135	Glaucoma	26	Injury	22
75 to 79 years	143	Cataract	99	Glaucoma	17	Injury	8
80 years or over	53	Cataract	45	Glaucoma	2		
				Atrophy of the optic nerve	2		
				Keratitis	2		
		WURTTEMBERG: 1894.					
Total	1,115	Cataract	176	Atrophy of the optic nerve	161	Injury	123
Under 5 years	347	Ophthalmia neonatorum	99	Atrophy of the optic nerve	53	Cataract	43
5 to 9 years	62	Atrophy of the optic nerve	16	Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	14	Buphthalmus	9
10 to 14 years	32	Injury	14	Atrophy of the optic nerve	4		
				Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	4		
15 to 19 years	35	Atrophy of the optic nerve	8	Injury	5		
				Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	5		
20 to 24 years	28	Injury	7	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	5	Atrophy of the optic nerve	4
25 to 29 years	49	Injury	13	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	8	Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	6
30 to 34 years	36	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	11	Injury	7	Atrophy of the optic nerve	6
35 to 39 years	43	Atrophy of the optic nerve	9	Injury	8	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	7
40 to 44 years	57	Atrophy of the optic nerve	10			Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	8
		Glaucoma	10			Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	8
45 to 49 years	58	Atrophy of the optic nerve	12			Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	10
		Glaucoma	12				
50 to 54 years	52	Glaucoma	13	Atrophy of the optic nerve	10	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	7
						Injury	7
55 to 59 years	81	Cataract	13			Glaucoma	12
		Injury	13				
60 to 64 years	54	Cataract	11	Glaucoma	9	Iritis and irido-choroiditis (idiopathic).	8
65 to 69 years	72	Cataract	23	Glaucoma	12	Injury	10
70 to 74 years	54	Cataract	29	Atrophy of the optic nerve	7	Keratitis and kerato-iritis (idiopathic).	5
75 to 79 years	42	Cataract	29	Atrophy of the optic nerve	4	Glaucoma	3
80 years or over	13	Cataract	10	Choroiditis	2	Injury	1

[1] Figures for Switzerland represent the number of eyes which became blind. The total includes 151 cases where the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[2] The returns for Switzerland include in this group all cases of blindness from causes existing at birth.

In both countries the three chief causes of blindness were cataract, atrophy of the optic nerve, and external injury, ranking in the order named, these causes accounting for 50.8 per cent, or one-half, of the total in Switzerland, and 41.3 per cent, or two-fifths, in Wurttemberg. The defectiveness of the statistics for the United States is brought out clearly by the appearance in the table of such causes as buphthalmus (megalophthalmus, hydrophthalmus), which ranked third as a cause of blindness in the age group "5 to 9 years" in Wurttemberg, idiopathic keratitis and kerato-iritis, which are among the three leading causes in six of the age groups shown for Wurttemberg, and idiopathic iritis and irido-choroiditis, which are among the three leading causes in eight of the age groups for Wurttemberg. Of these, idiopathic keratitis and kerato-iritis probably cover in some measure the same class of cases as those in the United States in which blindness was attributed to corneal ulcer; this, while one of the few specific affections of the eye which was reported to any extent in the United States, appears among the three leading causes only in the case of those losing sight when under 1 year of age, where it probably covers in the main a different class of cases from those included in

the figures for idiopathic keratitis for Wurttemberg. Iritis and irido-choroiditis correspond essentially to the classification "Diseases of the iris" in the returns for the United States, the total for which is only 135, while buphthalmus was reported in too few instances to warrant separate presentation, being included in the tables relating to cause under the heading "All other diseases of the eye," for which the total is only 17. It is practically certain that the small number of instances in which these affections were stated as cause of blindness in the United States does not mean that they are actually unimportant as causes of blindness in this country, but is due rather to the unsatisfactory and inaccurate nature of the returns as to cause.

Because of the interest attaching to statistics in regard to the age at which vision was lost from the chief causes of blindness, Table 85 is presented, which shows, for the United States and such foreign countries as have published similar statistics, the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind who reported cataract and glaucoma, respectively, as the cause of blindness.

Table 85

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	BLIND POPULATION REPORTING BLINDNESS AS DUE TO—													
	Cataract.								Glaucoma.					
	United States: 1910.		Ireland: 1911.		Switzerland: 1895-96.[1]		Wurttemberg: 1894.		United States: 1910.		Switzerland: 1895-96.[1]		Wurttemberg: 1894.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	3,267	100.0	576	100.0	890	100.0	176	100.0	989	100.0	289	100.0	88	100.0
Under 20 years	[3] 340	10.6	55	9.6	130	15.4	48	27.3	33	3.4	12	4.3	5	5.7
Under 5 years	195	6.1	10	1.8	93	11.0	48	27.3	6	0.6	3	1.1	1	1.1
5 to 9 years	46	1.4	6	1.1	8	0.9	.....	.....	6	0.6	2	0.7	1	1.1
10 to 14 years	49	1.5	22	3.9	4	0.5	.....	.....	8	0.8	.....	.....	1	1.1
15 to 19 years	42	1.3	17	3.0	25	3.0	.....	.....	13	1.3	7	2.5	2	2.3
20 to 64 years	[4] 1,262	39.3	246	43.1	321	37.9	37	21.0	[4] 643	65.5	204	72.6	64	72.7
20 to 24 years	62	1.9	31	5.4	16	1.9	.....	.....	11	1.1	10	3.6	1	1.1
25 to 34 years	133	4.1	28	4.9	29	3.4	5	2.8	37	3.8	4	1.4	5	5.7
35 to 44 years	149	4.6	39	6.8	50	5.9	8	4.5	88	9.0	45	16.0	12	13.6
45 to 54 years	334	10.4	48	8.4	87	10.3	.....	.....	195	19.9	60	21.4	25	28.4
55 to 59 years	211	6.6	33	5.8	65	7.7	13	7.4	155	15.8	46	16.4	12	13.6
60 to 64 years	344	10.7	67	11.7	74	8.7	11	6.3	153	15.6	39	13.9	9	10.2
65 years or over	[5] 1,607	50.1	270	47.3	395	46.7	91	51.7	[5] 305	31.1	65	23.1	19	21.6
65 to 69 years	359	11.2	97	17.0	116	13.7	23	13.1	151	15.4	20	7.1	12	13.6
70 to 74 years	486	15.1	92	16.1	135	16.0	29	16.5	90	9.2	26	9.3	4	4.5
75 to 79 years	356	11.1	48	8.4	99	11.7	29	16.5	39	4.0	17	6.0	3	3.4
80 years or over	372	11.6	33	5.8	45	5.3	10	5.7	22	2.2	2	0.7	.....	.....
Age not reported	58	.....	5	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....

[1] Figures represent number of eyes made blind by the specified cause; percentages are based upon the number for which the age when vision was lost was reported.
[2] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in early or middle adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Table 86 shows the per cent distribution by reported cause of blindness of the male and female blind population in 1910 returning special schedules, classified according to age when vision was lost.

One of the interesting facts brought out by this table is that even in childhood, except during the first year of life, blindness results from accident much more frequently among males than among females, this cause being reported by 19.8 per cent, or one-fifth, of the males who lost sight when under the age of 20 as compared with only 7.5 per cent, or about one-fourteenth, of the females. Even among those who lost sight between the ages of 1 and 4 the percentage was distinctly higher for males than for females, 16.7 as compared with 11.2. Among females accident was nevertheless the leading cause of blindness for those who lost sight between the ages of 1 and 14, accounting for one-sixth (17.3 per cent) of the cases occurring between the ages of 5 and 9 and one-tenth (10.8 per cent) of those occurring between the ages of 10 and 14. After the age of 10, however, its importance decreases for females, and in adult life it is outranked by causes such as cataract, glaucoma, and atrophy of the optic nerve.

Among males, injuries from external causes were responsible for more than one-third of the cases of blindness occurring between the ages of 10 and 34 and for practically one-third of those occurring between the ages of 5 and 9. Beginning with the age period "35 to 44 years," however, the importance of this cause steadily decreases, although even for the later ages cataract was the only cause more frequently returned. Wounds from firearms were more frequently reported than any other form of injury by males who lost sight under the age of 20, wounds from cutting or piercing instruments ranking second. In early and middle adult life injuries occasioned by explosives ranked first, with wounds from firearms second, while in old age injuries from flying objects and from falls were the most common forms.

Table 86 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.	Born blind.	Losing vision at age of—									
			Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years or over.[1]
MALE.												
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Definitely reported causes	55.7	15.6	61.3	66.5	72.2	68.2	67.4	62.9	62.0	57.4	53.2	49.2
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.4	.....	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.3	0.9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1.7	1.9	35.2	0.3	.....	.....	.....	[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer	0.7	0.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
Glaucoma	2.3	.....	.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.4	3.7	6.2	3.6
Atrophy of the optic nerve	6.9	1.8	1.9	3.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	6.4	13.3	11.7	8.8	5.3
Cataract	9.6	6.5	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.9	8.0	13.3	24.4
Smallpox	0.8	.....	1.2	4.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Measles	1.5	0.1	1.8	6.9	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2
Scarlet fever	0.9	.....	1.6	7.7	5.1	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	[2]
Meningitis	1.0	.....	2.3	6.3	5.7	2.0	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	.....
Other diseases of the head	1.2	0.3	4.4	6.3	3.9	2.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	19.3	0.3	1.2	16.7	32.4	38.8	38.7	35.0	26.8	18.0	13.1	7.7
From burns	0.7	.....	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4
From firearms	2.6	.....	.....	0.8	1.9	7.5	10.6	6.7	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.3
From cutting or piercing instruments[3]	1.0	.....	.....	3.6	8.1	4.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	.....
From explosives	4.1	.....	.....	0.7	2.6	7.2	6.9	12.3	7.3	3.7	1.6	0.4
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	1.8	.....	.....	0.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.3
From falls [4]	0.8	.....	0.3	2.8	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
All other	8.2	0.3	0.5	6.2	15.3	15.7	15.4	11.3	11.3	8.5	7.6	4.6
Foreign substances in the eye	1.0	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9
All other	7.3	4.7	5.3	8.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	9.3	6.9	5.6
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	32.5	83.5	29.7	25.1	21.6	24.0	25.6	27.8	27.3	31.4	32.0	34.7
Congenital (cause not stated)	4.9	82.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	1.6	.....	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.7	1.3
Sore eyes	2.8	0.1	8.1	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.7
All other	23.2	1.0	21.6	19.6	16.1	18.0	19.6	21.1	22.8	26.7	27.9	32.7
Combination of different classes of causes	1.8	.....	.....	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.2
Cause unknown	9.9	0.9	9.0	7.7	5.5	6.1	4.8	7.5	9.1	8.7	12.1	13.9
FEMALE.												
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Definitely reported causes	47.8	12.0	63.3	62.1	61.4	53.6	48.7	44.8	45.8	48.2	53.9	47.8
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.6	.....	0.3	0.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2.4	1.5	41.3	0.6	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corneal ulcer	0.8	0.1	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1
Glaucoma	4.9	.....	.....	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.3	4.5	9.5	12.0	6.3
Atrophy of the optic nerve	5.2	0.7	1.4	2.5	4.7	4.5	8.8	6.6	8.7	7.7	6.9	4.1
Cataract	13.4	5.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	4.7	4.2	7.6	8.1	13.7	18.8	27.1
Smallpox	0.7	.....	1.4	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Measles	1.8	.....	1.4	7.7	5.3	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.3
Scarlet fever	1.2	.....	1.1	6.8	7.1	2.8	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	.....	[2]
Meningitis	1.5	.....	1.7	10.1	6.3	4.8	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	.....
Other diseases of the head	1.3	0.2	2.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	5.2	0.1	1.5	11.2	17.3	10.8	8.5	6.5	6.2	4.3	3.6	2.9
From burns	0.3	.....	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
From firearms	0.2	.....	.....	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	.....	.....
From cutting or piercing instruments[3]	0.5	.....	.....	3.0	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	.....	0.1
From explosives	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	.....
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	0.3	.....	.....	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
From falls [4]	0.9	.....	0.3	1.4	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
All other	2.9	0.1	0.8	5.0	8.0	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.5	2.4	2.1	1.6
Foreign substances in the eye	0.4	.....	.....	1.1	0.6	1.1	.....	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2
All other	7.3	4.3	5.1	7.3	6.2	8.4	8.1	9.5	10.7	7.6	9.4	5.6
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	39.7	87.1	28.1	31.5	29.7	37.1	37.0	42.4	41.9	39.7	32.8	37.3
Congenital (cause not stated)	6.3	86.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia	4.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.3	6.8	5.7	7.5	7.3	3.6
Sore eyes	3.6	.....	8.4	6.6	6.3	11.7	8.1	5.2	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.2
All other	25.8	0.6	18.9	24.3	22.6	24.6	26.6	30.4	33.0	29.5	23.9	32.4
Combination of different classes of causes	1.2	.....	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1
Cause unknown	11.3	0.9	8.4	5.7	7.5	8.8	12.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.6	13.7

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Includes cases where the injury did not directly affect the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.
[4] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 24.

The two sexes naturally show certain definite differences as regards the causes most frequently returned for the different ages. In each of the groups into which persons who lost their sight before the age of 15 are divided the cause most frequently reported was the same both for males and for females, cataract ranking first in each case for those born blind, ophthalmia neonatorum for those reporting sight as lost during the first year, and accident for the remaining groups. Accident also ranked first as a cause for males who lost sight between the ages of 15 and 19; for females, however, atrophy of the optic nerve was the cause most frequently reported for these ages. Both for males and for females malformations ranked second among the causes as returned for those reported as born blind. For males reported as having lost sight during their first year "Other diseases of the head" ranked second among the definitely reported causes, while for females corneal ulcer, cataract, and "Other diseases of the head" shared second place. In the case of those who had lost their sight between the ages of 1 and 4, however, scarlet fever ranked second for males and meningitis for females, the latter cause being reported for 10.1 per cent of the females who had lost their sight at these ages, a proportion only slightly smaller than that for accident. Meningitis appears, in fact, to be of considerable importance as a cause of blindness for females in childhood, being returned as cause by those who lost sight before the age of 20 more frequently even than cataract. Meningitis ranked second for males who had lost their sight between the ages of 5 and 9, and atrophy of the optic nerve for those who had lost sight in the age periods "10 to 14 years" and "15 to 19 years;" for females the causes ranking second for the respective periods were scarlet fever, measles and meningitis (jointly), and accident.

External injury, cataract, and atrophy of the optic nerve were the specific causes most frequently reported by males who lost sight in adult life, while in the case of females cataract, glaucoma, and atrophy of the optic nerve led. It will be observed that for every age period of adult life shown in the table atrophy of the optic nerve was reported more frequently than glaucoma by males, while for every group into which females who lost sight after the age of 45 are divided the latter cause was the more frequently reported. Atrophy of the optic nerve appears to be especially important as a cause of blindness for males between the ages of 35 and 54, being specifically returned as cause by more than 10 per cent of those who lost sight at these ages. Glaucoma similarly is responsible for a specially high proportion of the cases of blindness occurring among females from 55 to 64 years of age, 12 per cent, or about one-eighth, of those who lost sight in this age period specifying this as the cause of their blindness. For both males and females cataract was returned much more frequently than any other cause by those who lost sight in old age, the proportion being about one-fourth in each case. Accident and atrophy of the optic nerve were the causes next in importance for males, and glaucoma and atrophy of the optic nerve for females.

In connection with the subject of the incidence of the different causes of blindness at the different ages the report on the census of the blind in Switzerland in 1895–96 presents two tables which seem of sufficient interest to be reproduced here. Table 87, following, shows the incidence of blindness from senile cataract (that is, noncongenital cataract not occasioned by traumatism, organic disease, or other diseases of the eyeball) at the different ages, calculated upon the basis of the cases definitely attributed to this cause, according to the method previously described (p. 84), except that no increase was made to cover cases not included in the returns as to age when vision was lost. In connection with these tables what has already been said (p. 84) in regard to the effect which the basing of the computation upon the age at which sight was lost in either eye, rather than in the second eye only, has upon the relative risk of blindness as shown for the different ages should be borne in mind.

Table 87[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Number of eyes made blind by senile cataract at specified age.	Twice the number of inhabitants of the same or greater age.	Number losing sight at specified age from senile cataract per 10,000 inhabitants of the same or greater age.
15 to 19 years	3	3,955,350	0.0076
20 to 29 years	5	3,413,570	0.015
30 to 39 years	24	2,475,610	0.097
40 to 49 years	37	1,746,742	0.212
50 to 59 years	105	1,079,896	0.972
60 to 69 years	176	549,136	3.205
70 to 79 years	228	177,086	12.875
80 years or over	45	29,744	15.129

[1] Figures are from Paly: *Die Blinden in der Schweiz*, p. 53 (in *Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik, XXXVI. Jahrgang, II. Band*, Berne, 1900).

Table 88 presents similar statistics in regard to the incidence of glaucoma.

Table 88[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Number of eyes made blind by glaucoma at specified age.	Twice the number of inhabitants of the same or greater age.	Number losing sight at specified age from glaucoma per 10,000 inhabitants of the same or greater age.
Under 10 years	5	5,835,508	0.00856
10 to 19 years	7	4,569,444	0.0153
20 to 29 years	13	3,413,570	0.0380
30 to 39 years	19	2,475,610	0.0767
40 to 49 years	55	1,746,742	0.3149
50 to 59 years	78	1,079,896	0.7223
60 to 69 years	59	549,136	1.0744
70 to 79 years	43	177,086	2.4282
80 years or over	2	29,744	0.6724

[1] Figures are from Paly: *Die Blinden in der Schweiz*, p. 64 (in *Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik, XXXVI. Jahrgang, II. Band*, Berne, 1900).

HEREDITY AND BLINDNESS.

The question of the extent to which blindness occurs among different members of the same family is one that has received more or less attention, particularly in recent years, when special investigations are being made as to the transmissibility of physical and mental defects from one generation to another. In order to

throw light on this question the special schedules employed at each of the last three enumerations of the blind have requested information regarding blindness among relatives. The inquiries on this subject inserted on the schedule for 1910 asked whether either parent of the blind person was also blind, and also whether any of his brothers or sisters or children, if he had any, were blind, and if so, their number. As statistics tend to show that defects are especially likely to occur among the children of parents who are related to each other, an inquiry was also included asking whether or not the parents of the blind person were first cousins. The data obtained by means of these several inquiries are summarized in General Table 25 (p. 220), in which the blind population returning the schedules is classified in detail according to the answers made to the respective questions.

In considering the statistics presented in General Table 25, and also in other tables dealing with the subject of blindness among relatives, it must be kept in mind that they possess certain distinct limitations. In particular, it must be remembered that they indicate merely the number of blind individuals reporting themselves as having blind parents, brothers or sisters, or children, and not the number of families having more than one blind member; in other words, the figures probably give an exaggerated impression of the actual number of instances in which blindness occurs in two or more individuals in the same family, by reason of the fact that where such a situation exists a schedule may have been received from each of the blind members. This situation may perhaps be made clearer by a specific illustration. Assume that in a given family, in which both the parents are blind, there are three children, all blind. If schedules were received from each of these three children these would be tabulated as showing three cases in which a blind person had both blind parents and blind brothers or sisters, although they related to but a single family. If in addition schedules were received from both parents, they would figure in the statistics as two cases where a blind person had blind children. The same family would thus figure in the statistics five times, so that it is apparent that in studying the figures relative to this general subject considerable allowance must be made for possible duplications of this kind. Of course, in many instances where more than one member of the same family was blind, there may have been no exaggeration in the statistics, since only one member may have figured in the returns, as the others may have been dead or may have neglected to return the special schedule.

On the other hand, in one respect the data obtained from the special schedule fail to indicate the actual extent to which blindness occurs in different members of the same family. This results from the fact that certain of the causes of blindness which tend to recur in a single family usually do not produce this defect until relatively late in life, cataract and glaucoma being specially important among such causes. Therefore hereditary blindness may exist without having affected any of the brothers or sisters or children of the blind person simply because they have not yet reached the age when loss of sight usually occurs from the disease to which the family has a hereditary predisposition; at a later census the inquiry as to whether any of the brothers or sisters or children were blind might receive an affirmative answer. The statistics here presented, therefore, show the number of blind persons who reported that one or more of their brothers or sisters or children or parents, either living or dead, had lost their sight before the time when the inquiry was answered; they do not show the number of persons who were affected with hereditary blindness and may ultimately have blind brothers or sisters or children. In spite of their limitations, however, the data in regard to blindness among relatives obtained in connection with the census of the blind are of considerable value, in that they constitute practically the sole means of determining even the approximate extent to which blindness occurs more than once among members of the same family. Moreover, taken in connection with the data as to age when vision was lost and cause of blindness, they shed valuable light upon the precise conditions under which such recurrence manifests itself.

The total number of blind persons returning special schedules who reported themselves as having blind parents, brothers or sisters, or children was 3,221, representing 11 per cent, or nearly one-eighth, of the total. Of these, 1,073, or nearly one-third, had blind parents, the remainder reporting either blind brothers or sisters or blind children. Of those having blind parents, 281, or about one-fourth, also had blind brothers or sisters, and 26 had blind children, 10 having both. Of the 2,148 reporting blind brothers or sisters or blind children but no blind parents, by far the greater number (1,979) reported blind brothers or sisters only, the number reporting blind children only being 134 and the number reporting both blind brothers or sisters and blind children being 35. The total number reporting blind brothers or sisters was 2,295, or more than two-thirds of the total number reporting blind relatives, and the total number reporting blind children was 195.

If the number of blind persons having blind parents, brothers or sisters, or children was the same relatively among the blind who failed to return the special schedule as among those returning it, the total number would be approximately 6,300. This of course, as already pointed out, represents merely the number of individuals reporting, and probably exceeds the number of families in which blindness has occurred in two or more successive generations in the direct line or among two or more members of the same genera-

tion. On the same basis, the total number having blind parents would be approximately 2,100 and the total number having blind children approximately 400; of these two figures, the former, although probably somewhat exaggerated, affords the better index of the number of families in which blindness has made its appearance in successive generations. The total number having both blind parents and blind children would be approximately 50, a figure which undoubtedly falls considerably short of indicating the number of families in which blindness has occurred in three consecutive generations and emphasizes what has previously been said as to the limitations of the statistics in this respect. The total number having blind brothers or sisters would be about 4,500, although, as already pointed out, this figure contains a considerable amount of duplication.

From the figures just given it is apparent that heredity is on the whole a minor factor in bringing about blindness. This was indeed to be expected, in view of the extent to which blindness results from causes such as accident, ophthalmia neonatorum, and trachoma, where the loss of sight is due to injury or infection from without. But while blindness is due to hereditary influences in a minority of cases, the relationship between heredity and loss of sight is by no means negligible. The fact that deaf-mutism is to a considerable extent a hereditary defect is probably much more generally recognized than the circumstance that blindness may result from hereditary influences, and yet only 2.2 per cent of the deaf-mutes from whom the Bureau of the Census received satisfactory schedules at the census of 1910 reported themselves as having deaf parents, whereas 3.7 per cent of the blind returning schedules reported blind parents. This more general recognition of hereditary influence in the case of deaf-mutism than in that of blindness is probably due mainly to the fact already referred to that in a considerable proportion of the cases of hereditary blindness vision is not lost until late in life, when the blind relatives of the previous generation are dead, whereas hereditary deafness is very largely congenital.

Of the 1,073 persons reporting blind parents, 478, or 44.5 per cent, reported their father alone as blind; 564, or 52.6 per cent, their mother alone; and 31, or 2.9 per cent, both parents. The somewhat larger number of cases in which the mother was blind is probably in part accounted for by the circumstance that glaucoma, one of the causes of blindness which appears in successive generations, attacks women more frequently than men, and also by the fact that women survive more frequently than men to the ages when cataract, another cause which is hereditary, ordinarily occurs.

In any consideration of the extent to which physical defects are the result of hereditary influence, more or less attention is given at the present time to the question as to how far the persons suffering from the defects in question are the children of consanguineous marriages, since investigation has shown that there is a strong tendency for any defect to which there may be a family predisposition to appear in the offspring of such marriages, even if the parents themselves are free. In order to obtain information as to the extent to which the blind are the offspring of consanguineous marriages the special schedule contained, as already noted, an inquiry as to whether or not the parents of the blind person were first cousins. Of the 29,242 persons who returned satisfactory schedules, 709, or 2.4 per cent, were the children of first cousins. This may be regarded as a relatively high proportion, as it is hardly probable that in every hundred married couples even two are first cousins. It is, however, smaller than the corresponding percentage for the deaf and dumb population returning special schedules (4.6); in fact the absolute number of deaf-mutes reporting that their parents were first cousins exceeded the number of blind so reporting by 174, although the total number returning schedules was 10,000 less. This indicates that the subject of consanguineous marriages is of distinctly less importance for a study of blindness than for a study of deaf-mutism.

The statistics as to the number of blind persons reporting blind parents, brothers or sisters, and children bring out most clearly the reason why the question of consanguinity in the parents is regarded as possessing so much interest. As already stated, the total number of blind persons reporting blind relatives was 3,221, representing 11 per cent, or one-ninth, of the total number returning schedules. Of those whose parents were first cousins, however, 266, representing 37.5 per cent, or considerably more than one-third, reported blind relatives; in other words, persons with blind parents, brothers or sisters, or children were more than three times as numerous relatively among those whose parents were first cousins as among those whose parents were not thus related. To make the comparison in another way, while persons whose parents were first cousins formed only 2.4 per cent of the total blind returning schedules, they formed 8.3 per cent of those reporting blind relatives. The facts concerning the blind persons whose parents were first cousins and who reported blind relatives are summarized in Table 89, which also shows for comparison the statistics for all blind persons reporting such relatives.

Most of the blind persons whose parents were first cousins and who also reported blind relatives reported blind brothers or sisters, only 15, or slightly more than one-twentieth, having blind parents and only one of them blind children without having blind brothers or sisters. This was perhaps to have been expected, since the importance of consanguineous marriages in any study of heredity lies in the fact, already mentioned, that any latent tendency toward a physical or mental defect is especially likely to make itself apparent in the

offspring when both of the parents possess this tendency, so that the children of such marriages will frequently be defective where both parents are normal.

Table 89 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING BLIND RELATIVES: 1910.

STATUS AS TO BLIND RELATIVES REPORTED.	Total.		With parents first cousins.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.
Total reporting blind relatives	3,221	100.0	266	100.0	8.3
Reporting one or both parents blind	1,073	33.3	28	10.5	2.6
Reporting no other blind relatives	776	24.1	15	5.6	1.9
Reporting other blind relatives	297	9.2	13	4.9	4.4
Reporting both blind children and blind brothers or sisters	10	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Reporting blind children only	16	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Reporting blind brothers or sisters only	271	8.4	13	4.9	4.8
Not reporting a blind parent	2,148	66.7	238	89.5	11.1
Reporting both blind children and blind brothers or sisters	35	1.1	3	1.1	(1)
Reporting blind children only	134	4.2	1	0.4	0.7
Reporting blind brothers or sisters only	1,979	61.4	234	88.0	11.8

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

General Table 26 (p. 228) classifies the total and the male and female blind population in each race and nativity class according to their status as to relationship and vision of parents. Table 90 shows the distribution, by race and nativity, of the total number reporting as to the vision of their parents, classified according to the status of their parents as to vision, and also gives the percentage reporting one or both parents as blind among the total number in each race and nativity class who reported as to the vision of their parents.

Table 90 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING AS TO VISION OF PARENTS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Reporting one or both parents as blind.			Reporting neither parent as blind.
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.	
All classes	28,653	1,073	100.0	3.7	27,580
White	24,908	900	83.9	3.6	24,008
Native	20,151	765	71.3	3.8	19,386
Foreign born	4,757	135	12.6	2.8	4,622
Colored	3,745	173	16.1	4.6	3,572
Negro	3,508	151	14.1	4.3	3,357
Other colored	237	22	2.1	9.3	215

The proportion which persons whose parents were also blind formed of the total number was much higher (9.3 per cent) for the "Other colored" than for any other race and nativity class, and was lowest (2.8 per cent) for the foreign-born whites. It was somewhat above the average in the case of the Negroes.

Table 91 gives the distribution by race and nativity of the blind who reported as to the relationship of their parents, with the percentage which those whose parents were first cousins represented of the total shown for each race and nativity class.

Table 91 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING AS TO RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS: 1910.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Total.	Parents first cousins.			Parents not first cousins.
		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent of total.	
All classes	28,052	709	100.0	2.5	27,343
White	24,521	681	96.1	2.8	23,840
Native	19,889	631	89.0	3.2	19,258
Foreign born	4,632	50	7.1	1.1	4,582
Colored	3,531	28	3.9	0.8	3,503
Negro	3,317	19	2.7	0.6	3,298
Other colored	214	9	1.3	4.2	205

The proportion of blind persons whose parents were first cousins was also higher for the "Other colored" (4.2 per cent) than for any other class; the proportion was likewise high (3.2 per cent) for the native whites. The proportion was low, on the other hand, for the foreign-born whites and the Negroes, being 1.1 per cent for the former and 0.6 per cent for the latter. These variations are somewhat difficult to explain; it is not improbable, however, that the low percentage for the foreign-born whites is due in part to the fact that in this class there is a high proportion of Roman Catholics, among whom the marriage of first cousins is prohibited, while the circumstance that the proportion failing to report whether or not their parents were first cousins was higher among the Negroes than in any of the other classes suggests the possibility that other Negroes may have replied in the negative through ignorance of the facts.

General Table 28 (p. 232) shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind population for whom special schedules were received, classified according to relationship of parents and status of parents as to vision. Table 92 shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind population for whom special schedules were received, classified according to whether or not their parents were blind.

Of the 31 persons who stated that both their parents were blind, 6, or about one-fifth, reported themselves as born blind, as compared with a corresponding proportion of 6.5 per cent, or about one-sixteenth, for all blind persons reporting. The smallness of the numbers involved, however, makes it unsafe to lay any stress on the high proportion of congenitally blind among the offspring of two blind parents.

Table 92 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
	NUMBER.						
Total	29,242	31	1,042	478	564	27,580	589
Born blind	1,900	6	50	30	20	1,797	47
Not born blind[1]	27,342	25	992	448	544	25,783	542
Losing vision at—							
Less than 20 years of age	6,859	6	83	47	36	6,721	49
Less than 1 year	1,422	.....	5	3	2	1,410	7
1 year	358	.....	2	1	1	354	2
2 to 4 years	1,017	2	19	12	7	989	7
5 to 9 years	1,513	.....	17	6	11	1,487	9
10 to 14 years	1,220	3	22	14	8	1,188	7
15 to 19 years	1,147	1	18	11	7	1,118	10
Age not definitely reported	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	7
Infancy	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	3
Childhood or youth	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4
20 years of age or over	19,852	17	902	397	505	18,647	286
20 to 24 years	1,253	.....	18	14	4	1,227	8
25 to 44 years[2]	5,418	2	166	81	85	5,196	54
45 to 64 years[3]	6,922	7	322	128	194	6,508	85
65 years or over[4]	6,259	8	396	174	222	5,716	139
Age not reported	631	2	7	4	3	415	207
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.						
Total	100.0	(5)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Born blind	6.5	(5)	4.8	6.3	3.5	6.5	8.0
Not born blind[1]	93.5	(5)	95.2	93.7	96.5	93.5	92.0
Losing vision at—							
Less than 20 years of age	23.5	(5)	8.0	9.8	6.4	24.4	8.3
Less than 1 year	4.9	(5)	0.5	0.6	0.4	5.1	1.2
1 year	1.2	(5)	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3
2 to 4 years	3.5	(5)	1.8	2.5	1.2	3.6	1.2
5 to 9 years	5.2	(5)	1.6	1.3	2.0	5.4	1.5
10 to 14 years	4.2	(5)	2.1	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.2
15 to 19 years	3.9	(5)	1.7	2.3	1.2	4.1	1.7
Age not definitely reported	0.6	(5)	.....	.....	.....	0.6	1.2
Infancy	0.3	(5)	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.5
Childhood or youth	0.4	(5)	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.7
20 years of age or over	67.9	(5)	86.6	83.1	89.5	67.6	48.6
20 to 24 years	4.3	(5)	1.7	2.9	0.7	4.4	1.4
25 to 44 years[2]	18.5	(5)	15.9	16.9	15.1	18.8	9.2
45 to 64 years[3]	23.7	(5)	30.9	26.8	34.4	23.6	14.4
65 years or over[4]	21.4	(5)	38.0	36.4	39.4	20.7	23.6
Age not reported	2.2	(5)	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	35.1

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The distribution according to age when vision was lost of those reporting but one blind parent differs in a pronounced degree from the corresponding distribution of those reporting neither parent as blind. The proportion of the former who were reported as born blind was only 4.8 per cent, as compared with 6.5 per cent in the case of those born of parents with normal vision. The proportion who were not congenitally blind but lost their sight before the age of 20 was, moreover, strikingly low in the case of those having one blind parent, being only 8 per cent, as compared with a corresponding proportion of 24.4 per cent, or about one-fourth, in the case of those having no blind parents. On the other hand, seven-eighths (86.6 per cent) of those having a single blind parent lost their sight in adult life, as compared with a little more than two-thirds (67.6 per cent) of those neither of whose parents were blind. The difference is most pronounced for the later ages, considerably more than two-thirds (68.9 per cent) of those with one blind parent only having lost their sight after the age of 45 and nearly two-fifths (38 per cent) after the age of 65, as compared with corresponding proportions of 44.3 per cent, or somewhat more than two-fifths, and 20.7 per cent, or one-fifth, among those reporting neither parent as blind. The pronounced differences in the distribution of the two classes referred to are of course accounted for by the circumstance already mentioned that in a very considerable proportion of the cases where blindness makes its appearance in successive generations of the same family the loss of sight is due immediately to cataract, glaucoma, or retinitis pigmentosa, all of which cause blindness mainly in middle life or old age.

It will be observed that among those with a single blind parent the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the children of blind fathers differed somewhat from the corresponding distribution of the children of blind mothers, the former comprising a somewhat larger proportion born blind or losing their sight in early life and a somewhat smaller proportion of persons losing it in late middle life or old age than the latter. The difference is most pronounced in the case of those that lost their sight between the ages of 45 and 64, who represented 26.8 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fourth, of those having blind fathers, and 34.4 per cent, or more than one-third, of those having blind mothers. It is possible that these variations, which at first sight seem somewhat surprising, may in part be accounted for by the fact that glaucoma, which is one of the leading causes of blindness that recur in succeeding generations, and which occurs chiefly in later life, attacks women more frequently than men, although a definite explanation of the difference requires more information than is at present available.

Table 93 shows for the blind population in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned the distribution according to age when vision was lost of those whose parents were first cousins in comparison with that for those whose parents were not first cousins.

The most striking fact brought out by this table is the high proportion of congenitally blind among the children of first cousins, more than one-fifth (21.7 per cent) of those whose parents were first cousins reporting themselves as born blind, as compared with a corresponding percentage of only 6.1 for those stating that their parents were not first cousins. The proportion who lost their sight after birth but before the completion of their twentieth year was also somewhat greater

for the former class than for the latter. The proportion who lost their sight in late middle life and old age was, however, much below the average in the case of those whose parents were first cousins, only 27.8 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fourth, being reported as having lost sight after the age of 45 and 11.7 per cent, or one-tenth, after the age of 65, as compared with 45.6 per cent, or somewhat less than one-half, and 21.5 per cent, or one-fifth, of those whose parents were not first cousins. These differences are of course explained by the circumstance that the special risk involved in consanguineous marriages arises from the fact that any latent tendency toward a hereditary defect is much more likely to become evident in the offspring of a marriage when both parents possess this latent tendency than when only one possesses it. As such defects to a considerable extent either are congenital or manifest themselves early in life, it was to be expected that the blind children of first cousins would comprise a relatively high proportion of persons who were congenitally blind or lost their sight in infancy or childhood.

Table 93 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.		Parents first cousins.		Parents not first cousins.		Not reporting as to relationship of parents.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total	29,242	100.0	709	100.0	27,343	100.0	1,190	100.0
Born blind	1,900	6.5	154	21.7	1,662	6.1	84	7.1
Not born blind [1]	27,342	93.5	555	78.3	25,681	93.9	1,106	92.9
Losing vision at—								
Less than 20 years of age	6,859	23.5	181	25.5	6,519	23.8	159	13.4
Less than 1 year	1,422	4.9	27	3.8	1,375	5.0	20	1.7
1 year	358	1.2	13	1.8	342	1.3	3	0.3
2 to 4 years	1,017	3.5	24	3.4	966	3.5	27	2.3
5 to 9 years	1,513	5.2	50	7.1	1,427	5.2	36	3.0
10 to 14 years	1,220	4.2	34	4.8	1,159	4.2	27	2.3
15 to 19 years	1,147	3.9	27	3.8	1,090	4.0	30	2.5
Age not definitely reported	182	0.6	6	0.8	160	0.6	16	1.3
Infancy	78	0.3	.....	.....	72	0.3	6	0.5
Childhood or youth	104	0.4	6	0.8	88	0.3	10	0.8
20 years of age or over	19,852	67.9	362	51.1	18,799	68.8	691	58.1
20 to 24 years	1,253	4.3	31	4.4	1,199	4.4	23	1.9
25 to 44 years [2]	5,418	18.5	134	18.9	5,125	18.7	159	13.4
45 to 64 years [3]	6,922	23.7	114	16.1	6,585	24.1	223	18.7
65 years or over [4]	6,259	21.4	83	11.7	5,890	21.5	286	24.0
Age not reported	631	2.2	12	1.7	363	1.3	256	21.5

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

General Table 27 (p. 230) shows the distribution according to cause of blindness of the blind population returning special schedules in 1910, classified according to relationship of parents and status of parents as to vision. In Table 94, on the following page, a distribution according to cause is given for those reporting blind parents in comparison with those whose parents could see.

This table brings out clearly the importance of cataract as a hereditary eye affection, one-fifth (20.5 per cent) of the total number of blind persons who reported that one of their parents was also blind giving cataract as the cause of their blindness, as compared with a corresponding proportion of 10.8 per cent, or one-tenth, for those neither of whose parents was blind. The proportion reporting glaucoma as the cause was also high for those having one blind parent, being 5.3 per cent, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 3.4 for those stating that neither of their parents was blind, and the proportion reporting neuralgia, which in the majority of cases probably means glaucoma, was likewise high for those having a blind mother. It is further worthy of note that the percentage of cases in which retinitis pigmentosa was indicated as the cause of blindness was higher for those with a blind parent than for those without, although in this case the smallness of the numbers involved renders the figures of somewhat uncertain significance; and the percentage for atrophy of the optic nerve, one form of which is hereditary, was slightly higher for those reporting a blind parent than for those with parents of normal vision. On the other hand, only 9.3 per cent, or less than one-tenth, of those having one blind parent attributed their blindness to a definite cause other than a specific affection of the eye, this group including all those whose blindness was due to external injury or to general diseases such as smallpox or meningitis, whereas one-fourth (24.8 per cent) of those having no blind parents stated that their blindness resulted from this class of causes. This of course was to be expected, since the appearance of blindness in the second generation usually results from some hereditary affection, and cases where parent and child are both blind and the blindness of the latter is due to some entirely adventitious cause such as external injury or contagious disease must be regarded as mere coincidences.

Table 94 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Number.							Per cent distribution.[1]				
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.	Total.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.				Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.	
All causes	29,242	31	1,042	478	564	27,580	589	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	8,315	6	397	176	221	7,807	105	28.4	38.1	36.8	39.2	28.3
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	1	15	5	10	1,088	11	3.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	3.9
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	1	13	4	9	422	4	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	.....	1	1	.....	579	5	2.0	0.1	0.2	.....	2.1
All other	90	.....	1	.....	1	87	2	0.3	0.1	.....	0.2	0.3
Diseases of the cornea	271	.....	1	.....	1	269	1	0.9	0.1	.....	0.2	1.0
Diseases of the iris	135	1	5	2	3	128	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Glaucoma	989	1	55	21	34	927	6	3.4	5.3	4.4	6.0	3.4
Diseases of the retina	184	.....	16	10	6	168	.....	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.6
Retinitis pigmentosa	27	.....	3	2	1	24	.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Detachment of the retina	93	.....	11	7	4	82	.....	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.3
All other	64	.....	2	1	1	62	.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	.....	70	34	36	1,762	15	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.4	6.4
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	.....	69	33	36	1,722	14	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.2
All other	42	.....	1	1	.....	40	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	.....	0.1
Cataract	3,267	2	214	97	117	2,986	65	11.2	20.5	20.3	20.7	10.8
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	.....	2	1	1	40	.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Progressive myopia	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	0.1
All other diseases of the eye	85	.....	3	1	2	79	3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	1	16	5	11	336	3	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.2
Other definitely reported causes	7,024	3	97	53	44	6,839	85	24.0	9.3	11.1	7.8	24.8
Syphilis	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	11	0.2	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	368	.....	3	2	1	359	6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3
Locomotor ataxia	83	.....	1	.....	1	80	2	0.3	0.1	.....	0.2	0.3
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	.....	59	31	28	3,835	48	13.5	5.7	6.5	5.0	13.9
Malformations	62	.....	1	1	.....	60	1	0.2	0.1	0.2	.....	0.2
All other	2,506	3	33	19	14	2,453	17	8.6	3.2	4.0	2.5	8.9
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	17	394	180	214	9,827	146	35.5	37.8	37.7	37.9	35.6
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	5	37	20	17	1,519	40	5.5	3.6	4.2	3.0	5.5
Neuralgia	755	.....	31	8	23	722	2	2.6	3.0	1.7	4.1	2.6
Old age	666	1	33	13	20	594	38	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.5	2.2
Scrofula	234	.....	6	1	5	226	2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8
Sore eyes	921	3	21	14	7	888	9	3.1	2.0	2.9	1.2	3.2
All other	6,207	8	266	124	142	5,878	55	21.2	25.5	25.9	25.2	21.3
Combination of different classes of causes	444	.....	11	6	5	430	3	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6
Cause unknown	3,075	5	143	63	80	2,677	250	10.5	13.7	13.2	14.2	9.7

[1] Per cent distribution of those who reported both parents as blind not shown, as base is less than 100.

The distinctly higher proportion shown for detachment of the retina in the case of those reporting a blind parent as compared with those whose parents both possessed normal vision is of interest, as this cause of blindness has not been generally understood to be occasioned by hereditary influences. While the unsatisfactory nature of the returns as to cause of blindness makes it unsafe to attach too great weight to these figures, it may be pointed out that one form of detachment of the retina is especially likely to occur in cases of high myopia, the transmissibility of which is well recognized.

Table 95 shows the distribution, both numerically and on a percentage basis, according to cause of blindness of the blind persons who reported that their parents were first cousins in comparison with those whose parents were not first cousins.

The only very pronounced differences which the distribution by cause of blindness for the blind whose parents were first cousins shows, as compared with that for the blind whose parents were not thus related, appear in the case of those whose blindness was reported as congenital without a statement of the cause and those who assigned accident as the cause, the former comprising a much larger proportion and the latter a much smaller proportion of those whose parents were first cousins than of those whose parents were not. This difference was of course to be expected, as blindness in children of first cousins ordinarily results from hereditary causes. It is of interest to observe that the percentages indicating retinitis pigmentosa, amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes, and malformations as cause are all distinctly higher for the offspring of first cousins than for the children of parents not thus related, although the unsatisfactory character of the returns makes it uncertain as to how far the statistics for these causes represent actual conditions.

The proportion assigning cataract as the cause of blindness is slightly higher for the blind whose parents were first cousins than for those whose parents were not, while the proportion assigning trachoma, ophthalmia neonatorum, glaucoma, and atrophy of the optic nerve, respectively, is smaller for the former class, the difference being especially noticeable for the three causes first named.

Table 95

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Number.				Per cent distribution.		
	Total.	Parents first cousins.	Parents not first cousins.	Not reporting as to relationship of parents.	Total.	Parents first cousins.	Parents not first cousins.
All causes	29,242	709	27,343	1,190	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	8,315	171	7,899	245	28.4	24.1	28.9
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	12	1,067	36	3.8	1.7	3.9
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	3	425	12	1.5	0.4	1.6
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	7	563	15	2.0	1.0	2.1
All other	90	2	79	9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Diseases of the cornea	271	5	262	4	0.9	0.7	1.0
Diseases of the iris	135	3	128	4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Glaucoma	989	13	963	13	3.4	1.8	3.5
Diseases of the retina	184	3	179	2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Retinitis pigmentosa	27	2	25	.....	0.1	0.3	0.1
Detachment of the retina	93	1	91	1	0.3	0.1	0.3
All other	64	.....	63	1	0.2	.....	0.2
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	39	1,780	28	6.3	5.5	6.5
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	36	1,742	27	6.2	5.1	6.4
All other	42	3	38	1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Cataract	3,267	81	3,040	146	11.2	11.4	11.1
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	3	38	1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Progressive myopia	24	1	22	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other diseases of the eye	85	2	80	3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	9	340	7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other definitely reported causes	7,024	97	6,743	184	24.0	13.7	24.7
Syphilis	63	1	50	12	0.2	0.1	0.2
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	368	7	352	9	1.3	1.0	1.3
Locomotor ataxia	83	.....	80	3	0.3	.....	0.3
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	33	3,803	106	13.5	4.7	13.9
Malformations	62	5	54	3	0.2	0.7	0.2
All other	2,506	51	2,404	51	8.6	7.2	8.8
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	340	9,689	355	35.5	48.0	35.4
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	139	1,394	68	5.5	19.6	5.1
Neuralgia	755	14	732	9	2.6	2.0	2.7
Old age	666	3	604	59	2.3	0.4	2.2
Scrofula	234	8	225	1	0.8	1.1	0.8
Sore eyes	921	22	880	19	3.1	3.1	3.2
All other	6,207	154	5,854	199	21.2	21.7	21.4
Combination of different classes of causes	444	11	425	8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Cause unknown	3,075	90	2,587	398	10.5	12.7	9.5

Table 96, on the following page, shows the total blind population reporting certain of the more important causes in comparison with the number reporting the specified cause and stating respectively that one or both of their parents were blind and that their parents were first cousins, together with the percentage which each of the latter classes formed of the total reporting the specified cause and answering the respective inquiries.

The proportion having a blind parent was considerably higher among those reporting the cause of blindness as cataract and glaucoma, respectively, than among those reporting any of the other numerically important causes shown in the table, and the proportion was also somewhat higher among those reporting neuralgia. The proportion whose parents were first cousins was especially high in the case of those reporting their blindness as due to congenital causes without definitely indicating their character. Of the 27 persons who indicated retinitis pigmentosa as the cause of blindness, 3 reported blind parents and 2 were the children of first cousins, and of the 59 persons giving malformations as the cause of blindness who reported as to the relationship of their parents, 5 were the children of first cousins.

Of the 29,242 blind persons returning special schedules, 27,210 reported themselves as having brothers or sisters. Of these, 27,036 answered the inquiry as to whether any of their brothers or sisters were blind, 2,295, or 8.5 per cent, giving an affirmative answer. As already stated, the actual number of families represented was somewhat smaller.

Table 96 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.	Reporting as to vision of parents.			Reporting as to relationship of parents.		
		Total.	Reporting one or both parents as blind.		Total.	Reporting parents as first cousins.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
All causes	29,242	28,653	1,073	3.7	28,052	709	2.5
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	436	14	3.2	428	3	0.7
Glaucoma	989	983	56	5.7	976	13	1.3
Retinitis pigmentosa	27	27	3	(1)	27	2	(1)
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	1,791	69	3.9	1,778	36	2.0
Other diseases of the optic nerve	42	41	1	(1)	41	3	(1)
Cataract	3,267	3,202	216	6.7	3,121	81	2.6
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	42	2	(1)	41	3	(1)
Malformations	62	61	1	(1)	59	5	(1)
Congenital cause (nature not stated)	1,601	1,561	42	2.7	1,533	139	9.1
Neuralgia	755	753	31	4.1	746	14	1.9
Sore eyes	921	912	24	2.6	902	22	2.4
All other	19,291	18,844	614	3.3	18,400	388	2.1

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

General Table 29 (p. 233) shows the distribution according to cause of blindness of the blind population returning special schedules, classified according to whether or not they reported brothers or sisters and whether or not these brothers or sisters were blind. Table 97 shows the distribution by cause for those reporting blind brothers or sisters in comparison with the distribution for those none of whose brothers or sisters were blind.

Of the persons reporting that one or more of their brothers or sisters were blind, 20.1 per cent, or about one-fifth, stated that their own blindness was due to congenital causes the nature of which was not indicated, as compared with a corresponding percentage of only 4.1 for those who reported none of their brothers or sisters as blind. The proportion of cases in which the cause assigned was cataract was also somewhat larger for the former class than for the latter, 14.8 per cent, as compared with 10.8 per cent, and the percentage in which the cause was given as glaucoma was slightly larger (3.7, as compared with 3.4). The proportion reporting atrophy of the optic nerve as cause was the same in each case (6.4 per cent). Only 3.8 per cent of those having blind brothers or sisters lost their sight through accident, as compared with 14.6 per cent of those who stated that none of their brothers or sisters were blind. It is not improbable that the actual differences for causes such as cataract and glaucoma would eventually prove to be somewhat greater, as in some cases where none of the brothers or sisters were reported as blind, they had not reached the age when blindness from these causes usually occurs.

Table 97 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING BROTHERS OR SISTERS: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Number.				Per cent distribution.		
	Total.	Reporting blind brothers or sisters.	Reporting no blind brothers or sisters.	Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters.	Total.	Reporting blind brothers or sisters.	Reporting no blind brothers or sisters.
All causes	27,210	2,295	24,741	174	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	7,761	711	7,007	43	28.5	31.0	28.3
Diseases of the conjunctiva	990	51	934	5	3.6	2.2	3.8
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	415	30	383	2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	500	16	481	3	1.8	0.7	1.9
All other	75	5	70	.....	0.3	0.2	0.3
Diseases of the cornea	259	8	251	.....	1.0	0.3	1.0
Diseases of the iris	123	5	118	.....	0.5	0.2	0.5
Glaucoma	937	86	847	4	3.4	3.7	3.4
Diseases of the retina	177	21	155	1	0.7	0.9	0.6
Retinitis pigmentosa	26	9	17	.....	0.1	0.4	0.1
Detachment of the retina	90	10	80	.....	0.3	0.4	0.3
All other	61	2	58	1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,767	149	1,612	6	6.5	6.5	6.5
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,726	147	1,574	5	6.3	6.4	6.4
All other	41	2	38	1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cataract	3,037	340	2,674	23	11.2	14.8	10.8
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	39	15	23	1	0.1	0.7	0.1
Progressive myopia	20	4	16	.....	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other diseases of the eye	75	5	69	1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	337	27	308	2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other definitely reported causes	6,610	244	6,337	29	24.3	10.6	25.6
Syphilis	49	2	44	3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	337	19	315	3	1.2	0.8	1.3
Locomotor ataxia	79	.....	79	.....	0.3	.....	0.3
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,716	88	3,615	13	13.7	3.8	14.6
Malformations	55	12	43	.....	0.2	0.5	0.2
All other	2,374	123	2,241	10	8.7	5.4	9.1
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	9,736	1,059	8,620	57	35.8	46.1	34.8
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,477	461	1,003	13	5.4	20.1	4.1
Neuralgia	723	52	669	2	2.7	2.3	2.7
Old age	595	45	538	12	2.2	2.0	2.2
Scrofula	225	26	198	1	0.8	1.1	0.8
Sore eyes	878	55	820	3	3.2	2.4	3.3
All other	5,838	420	5,392	26	21.5	18.3	21.8
Combination of different classes of causes	432	23	409	.....	1.6	1.0	1.7
Cause unknown	2,671	258	2,368	45	9.8	11.2	9.6

It will be seen from Table 97 that the percentages for certain of the less frequently reported causes are somewhat higher for those reporting blind brothers or sisters than for those who reported that none were blind, although by reason of the smallness of the figures involved the difference is of uncertain significance. The greater frequency with which certain causes were reported by those having also blind brothers or sisters is brought out somewhat more clearly by Table 98, which shows for persons attributing their blindness to certain specified causes the percentage which those reporting blind brothers or sisters represented of the total number stating that they had brothers or sisters and reporting as to their vision.

Table 98 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING BROTHERS OR SISTERS: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.	Reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters.		
		Total.	Reporting blind brothers or sisters.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
All causes	27,210	27,036	2,295	8.5
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	415	413	30	7.3
Glaucoma	937	933	86	9.2
Retinitis pigmentosa	26	26	9	(1)
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,726	1,721	147	8.5
Other diseases of the optic nerve	41	40	2	(1)
Cataract	3,037	3,014	340	11.3
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	39	38	15	(1)
Malformations	55	55	12	(1)
Congenital cause (nature not stated)	1,477	1,464	461	31.5
Neuralgia	723	721	52	7.2
Sore eyes	878	875	55	6.3
All other	17,856	17,736	1,086	6.1

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Among the blind returning special schedules who stated that they had brothers or sisters and reported as to their vision and who attributed their blindness to congenital causes the nature of which was not indicated, 31.5 per cent, or nearly one-third, had blind brothers or sisters, as compared with 8.5 per cent for the total from all causes. The percentage reporting blind brothers or sisters was also high (11.3) for those assigning cataract as the cause of their blindness, and the percentage for glaucoma was also slightly above the average (9.2). The higher percentage for cataract as compared with glaucoma is accounted for in part by the fact that cataract may be congenital. As already pointed out, the percentages for both these causes would probably be higher were it not for the circumstance that they occur mainly in middle life or old age, so that the brothers or sisters of the persons reporting might not in 1910 have reached the age when loss of sight from the hereditary affection usually occurs. It seems possible, however, that an affection such as cataract, which appears to be more or less diathetic in character, might appear in the same family with greater frequency than an affection like glaucoma, which is more of a mechanical nature and whose recurrence results rather from the fact that members of families in which it is hereditary usually have eyeballs below the normal in size, persons with small eyeballs being especially susceptible to glaucoma.

For certain affections of the eye which were reported in comparatively few instances the proportion of cases in which the persons returning them had blind brothers or sisters was even higher than for the causes already referred to. Thus out of 39 persons who had brothers or sisters and indicated as the cause of blindness amaurosis or other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes, 15, or about two-fifths, had blind brothers or sisters, while out of 26 whose blindness was caused by retinitis pigmentosa, 9, or about one-third, and out of 55 reporting malformation as the cause 12, or more than one-fifth, had blind brothers or sisters.

Table 99 shows the distribution, by race, nativity, and sex, of the blind population reporting children, separate figures being presented for those who had blind children and those who had not, and also gives the percentage which persons reporting blind children and reporting none of their children as blind, respectively, formed of the total number in each class who reported as to the vision of their children.

Table 99 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	Total.	Reporting blind children.		Reporting no blind children.		Not reporting as to vision of children.
		Number.	Per cent of total.[1]	Number.	Per cent of total.[1]	
All classes	16,524	195	1.2	16,252	98.8	77
Male	9,629	93	1.0	9,493	99.0	43
Female	6,895	102	1.5	6,759	98.5	34
White	13,997	147	1.1	13,786	98.9	64
Male	8,165	68	0.8	8,061	99.2	36
Female	5,832	79	1.4	5,725	98.6	28
Native	10,643	128	1.2	10,472	98.8	43
Male	6,155	60	1.0	6,070	99.0	25
Female	4,488	68	1.5	4,402	98.5	18
Foreign born	3,354	19	0.6	3,314	99.4	21
Male	2,010	8	0.4	1,991	99.6	11
Female	1,344	11	0.8	1,323	99.2	10
Colored	2,527	48	1.9	2,466	98.1	13
Male	1,464	25	1.7	1,432	98.3	7
Female	1,063	23	2.2	1,034	97.8	6
Negro	2,351	45	1.9	2,294	98.1	12
Male	1,360	24	1.8	1,330	98.2	6
Female	991	21	2.1	964	97.9	6
Other colored	176	3	1.7	172	98.3	1
Male	104	1	1.0	102	99.0	1
Female	72	2	2.8	70	97.2	.....

[1] Based upon the population reporting as to vision of children.

Of the blind who returned the special schedules, 16,524 reported that they had children. Of these, 16,447 reported as to the vision of their children, 195, or 1.2 per cent, stating that they had blind children. As previously pointed out, the statistics by no means indicate the relative frequency with which blindness occurs among the children of blind persons, by reason of the fact that the leading causes of hereditary blindness usually do not cause loss of sight until comparatively late in life, so that in the majority of cases where a blind person reported children the children were not at the time of enumeration old enough for the hereditary cause to have made its appearance.

In this connection it may be noted that of the 8,886 blind persons 15 years of age or over who were reported as single and returned special schedules, 385 stated that they had children (see General Table 25, p. 220). For a considerable number of these the return of the population enumerator as to their marital condition was doubtless correct; in some instances, however, the return was probably inaccurate, the enumerator either using the term "single" in the sense of "not

married," and accordingly reporting widowed and divorced persons as single, or else obtaining his information at second hand from persons who did not know the exact facts. The enumerator's return as to marital condition was, it is true, entered on the special schedule along with certain other data which the person receiving the schedule was requested to verify, but through negligence or for other reasons erroneous returns were in a large number of cases never corrected.

The percentage reporting blind children was somewhat lower for males than for females. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the proportion losing sight from external injury, whose children of course would ordinarily have normal vision, is much higher, and consequently the proportion losing sight from hereditary causes correspondingly lower, for males than for females. Among the different race and nativity classes the Negroes show the highest percentage (1.9), followed by the "Other colored," with 1.7. The foreign-born whites show the lowest percentage (0.6), while the percentage for the native whites was 1.2. The low percentage for the foreign-born whites may possibly be due to the fact that the hereditary causes of blindness mainly operative among members of this nativity class were probably causes such as cataract and glaucoma, which appear late in life, so that their children had not at the date of the census reached the age when blindness usually occurs from the hereditary cause, since the foreign-born whites comprise comparatively few congenitally blind, the class most likely to have children born blind or losing sight early in life. The high percentage for the Negroes is somewhat difficult to explain, although it may be due in part to the relatively high proportion of extremely old people (80 years of age or over) in this class, and also to the fact that the Negroes marry somewhat earlier than the whites, so that their children were presumably more likely to have reached the age when the hereditary tendency to blindness operates.

Table 100 shows the distribution according to age at enumeration of the blind population reporting children, classified according to the status of the children as to vision.

Table 100 — BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	Total.	Reporting blind children.	Reporting no blind children.	Not reporting as to vision of children.
Total	16,524	195	16,252	77
Under 20 years	3	.....	3	.....
20 to 24 years	66	.....	66	.....
25 to 29 years	177	6	169	2
30 to 34 years	285	3	280	2
35 to 39 years	503	6	495	2
40 to 44 years	670	8	660	2
45 to 49 years	978	16	959	3
50 to 54 years	1,146	18	1,123	5
55 to 59 years	1,342	13	1,327	2
60 to 64 years	1,744	13	1,725	6
65 years or over	9,574	112	9,409	53
Age not reported	36	.....	36	.....

Table 101 shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the blind population reporting children, classified according to whether or not they had any blind children.

Table 101 — BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.		Reporting blind children.		Reporting no blind children.		Not reporting as to vision of children.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	16,524	100.0	195	100.0	16,252	100.0	77
Born blind	135	0.8	17	8.7	118	0.7	.....
Not born blind [1]	16,389	99.2	178	91.3	16,134	99.3	77
Losing vision at—							
Less than 20 years of age	1,088	6.6	21	10.8	1,064	6.5	3
Less than 1 year	109	0.7	2	1.0	107	0.7	.....
1 year	47	0.3	.....	.....	47	0.3	.....
2 to 4 years	125	0.8	7	3.6	118	0.7	.....
5 to 9 years	244	1.5	4	2.1	239	1.5	1
10 to 14 years	239	1.4	1	0.5	236	1.5	2
15 to 19 years	302	1.8	7	3.6	295	1.8	.....
Age not definitely reported	22	0.1	.....	.....	22	0.1	.....
Infancy	6	(2)	.....	.....	6	(2)	.....
Childhood or youth	16	0.1	.....	.....	16	0.1	.....
20 years of age or over	15,041	91.0	152	77.9	14,828	91.2	61
20 to 24 years	534	3.2	6	3.1	526	3.2	2
25 to 44 years [3]	3,592	21.7	47	24.1	3,527	21.7	18
45 to 64 years [4]	5,525	33.4	54	27.7	5,457	33.6	14
65 years or over [5]	5,390	32.6	45	23.1	5,318	32.7	27
Age not reported	260	1.6	5	2.6	242	1.5	13

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Of those who reported blind children, 8.7 per cent reported themselves as born blind, as compared with only 0.7 per cent of those who reported that none of their children were blind. The proportion who although not born blind lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth was also higher for the former class, the percentages being 10.8 and 6.5, respectively. By far the greater proportion of those reporting blind children, however, lost their sight in adult life, and more than one-half (50.8 per cent) in middle life or old age (45 or over), although the proportion was much smaller than for those whose children were not blind, two-thirds (66.3 per cent) of whom lost their sight after the age of 45.

General Table 30 (p. 234) shows the distribution according to cause of blindness of the blind population reporting children, classified according to whether or not they had blind children. Table 102 shows the per cent distribution on the same basis of the blind population reporting children.

Cataract was the cause of blindness most frequently reported by those having blind children, although the proportion which persons reporting this cause represented of the total was only slightly greater than in the case of those none of whose children were blind (14.9 per cent, as compared with 14.4 per cent). Those at-

tributing their blindness to congenital causes without indicating their nature formed a much larger proportion of the total among those having blind children than among those none of whose children were blind, the percentages being 8.2 and 0.6, respectively. The percentages reporting trachoma and sore eyes were also higher for the former class (3.1 and 4.1, as compared with 1.6 and 2.8, respectively), probably indicating the transmission of contagion from one member of the family to another. The percentage reporting glaucoma, however, was lower among those having blind children (3.6, as compared with 4.7 for those stating that none of their children were blind), although the percentage attributing their blindness to neuralgia was somewhat higher for the former class than for the latter (5.1, as compared with 3.7). The low proportion for glaucoma and the circumstance that the percentage for cataract is practically the same for those having blind children as for those having none are of course largely due to the fact that comparatively few of the blind persons reporting had any children who had arrived at the ages when there is any very definite risk of blindness from glaucoma or senile cataract. Only 11 of those reporting blind children, or 5.6 per cent of the total, reported that their blindness was due to accident, as compared with 12.6 per cent of those who stated that none of their children were blind, while only 3 of those having blind children reported their own blindness as due solely to a definite disease other than an affection of the eye.

Table 102 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Number.				Per cent distribution.		
	Total.	Reporting blind children.	Reporting no blind children.	Not reporting as to vision of children.	Total.	Reporting blind children.	Reporting no blind children.
All causes	16,524	195	16,252	77	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	5,290	53	5,216	21	32.0	27.2	32.1
Diseases of the conjunctiva	341	7	332	2	2.1	3.6	2.0
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	268	6	261	1	1.6	3.1	1.6
Ophthalmia neonatorum	35	.....	35	.....	0.2	.....	0.2
All other	38	1	36	1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Diseases of the cornea	116	1	115	.....	0.7	0.5	0.7
Diseases of the iris	84	.....	83	1	0.5	.....	0.5
Glaucoma	780	7	771	2	4.7	3.6	4.7
Diseases of the retina	110	4	106	.....	0.7	2.1	0.7
Retinitis pigmentosa	13	1	12	.....	0.1	0.5	0.1
Detachment of the retina	52	2	50	.....	0.3	1.0	0.3
All other	45	1	44	.....	0.3	0.5	0.3
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,159	5	1,150	4	7.0	2.6	7.1
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,134	5	1,125	4	6.9	2.6	6.9
All other	25	.....	25	.....	0.2	.....	0.2
Cataract	2,386	29	2,346	11	14.4	14.9	14.4
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	8	.....	8	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
Progressive myopia	16	.....	16	.....	0.1	.....	0.1
All other diseases of the eye	37	.....	37	.....	0.2	.....	0.2
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	253	.....	252	1	1.5	.....	1.6
Other definitely reported causes	3,290	19	3,258	13	19.9	9.7	20.0
Syphilis	28	.....	27	1	0.2	.....	0.2
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	92	.....	91	1	0.6	.....	0.6
Locomotor ataxia	47	1	46	.....	0.3	0.5	0.3
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	2,068	11	2,049	8	12.5	5.6	12.6
Malformations	3	.....	3	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
All other	1,052	7	1,042	3	6.4	3.6	6.4
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	5,911	91	5,797	23	35.8	46.7	35.7
Congenital (cause not stated)	120	16	104	.....	0.7	8.2	0.6
Neuralgia	605	10	594	1	3.7	5.1	3.7
Old age	584	7	572	5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Scrofula	93	4	89	.....	0.6	2.1	0.5
Sore eyes	461	8	453	.....	2.8	4.1	2.8
All other	4,048	46	3,985	17	24.5	23.6	24.5
Combination of different classes of causes	281	6	275	.....	1.7	3.1	1.7
Cause unknown	1,752	26	1,706	20	10.6	13.3	10.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 103, which shows the percentage reporting blind children among the total number of blind persons attributing their blindness to certain specified causes who had children and reported as to their vision, brings out somewhat more clearly the causes of particular importance in this connection.

Persons having blind children included 13.3 per cent, or more than one-eighth, of the total number attributing their blindness to congenital causes who reported children, although they included only 1.2 per cent of the total number reporting children. For those reporting their blindness as due to cataract, however, the percentage reporting blind children was the same as that for the total from all causes, while for those stating glaucoma as the cause the percentage was somewhat below the average (0.9). The percentage for neuralgia, however, which in the majority of cases probably indicates glaucoma, was somewhat above the average. The proportion reporting blind children was above the average among those giving trachoma as the cause of blindness and also among those reporting sore eyes (2.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively), probably by reason of the communication of the disease from one member of the family to another. By reference to General Table 30 (p. 234) it will be seen that 1 of the 13 persons whose blindness was due to retinitis pigmentosa and who reported children reported a blind child, and the number would probably have been even greater were it not for the fact that in cases of retinitis pigmentosa complete loss of vision does not ordinarily occur before middle age. Of the 8 persons who reported children and indicated

as the cause of blindness amaurosis or other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes, and of the 3 who gave malformations as the cause of their blindness, however, none reported any blind children.

Table 103 BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	Total.	Reporting as to vision of children.		
		Total.	Reporting blind children.	
			Number.	Per cent of total.
All causes	16,524	16,447	195	1.2
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	268	267	6	2.2
Glaucoma	780	778	7	0.9
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,134	1,130	5	0.4
Other diseases of the optic nerve	25	25		
Cataract	2,386	2,375	29	1.2
Congenital cause (nature not stated)	120	120	16	13.3
Neuralgia	605	604	10	1.7
Sore eyes	461	461	8	1.7
All other	10,745	10,687	114	1.1

EDUCATION.

The statistics in regard to education are among the least satisfactory of any obtained in connection with the enumeration of the blind for 1910. This at first thought seems somewhat surprising, as any person of normal mentality would presumably know whether or not he had been to a special school or workshop for the blind or to any other school, and if the latter, the character of the school. The inquiry regarding education, however, appears to have been misunderstood or misinterpreted to a very considerable degree; in particular, the question "Has this person attended, or does he now attend, any other school or schools [than a special school or workshop for the blind]?" seems frequently to have been read as if the first five words were entirely wanting, and as the person to whom the schedule was sent was not attending school at the time it was filled out, a negative answer was returned. In other cases persons who had lost their sight in adult life apparently thought that the inquiry related merely to their education since they became blind, and having received none, answered in the negative, although they might have had an extensive education before losing their sight. In a few instances even the inquiry was taken to refer to the children of the blind person, to whom the inquiries immediately preceding those regarding education related.

In a certain proportion of cases where an erroneous return as to education was made, the error was sufficiently manifest from the answers to other inquiries on the schedule to permit the inaccurate answer to be disregarded and the schedule to be tabulated under the proper heading. For example, if a person who had lost his sight in adult life reported himself as able to read raised type, it was reasonably certain that he had been to school in earlier life, and he was accordingly tabulated as having attended some school other than a special school or workshop for the blind, even if he had answered all the inquiries regarding school attendance in the negative. Similarly, if a blind person reported himself as having been a school-teacher before his blindness, it was manifest that he must have had some education, and he was so tabulated, any statement which he may have made to the contrary notwithstanding. Instances such as these, where the error was sufficiently obvious to justify its correction, were, however, greatly in the minority, and on the basis of the returns it was necessary to tabulate persons as having had no education in many cases where there was a strong presumption that they had received some schooling. As a result of this situation, persons who were tabulated as having received no instruction whatever formed more than one-half (14,176 out of 25,842) of the blind population 5 years of age or over who made any report as to their education, although there is very little question that the actual proportion was very much smaller. It is, however, probable that the statistics are reasonably accurate as to the item of greatest interest, namely, the number who had been educated in a special school or workshop for the blind, since the desirability of statistical information regarding such instruction would be more immediately apparent than where instruction was received at other schools, especially if the latter was received before the advent of blindness.

Table 104 shows the distribution according to education of the total and the male and female blind population 5 years of age or over in 1910. In this and other tables relating to the education of the blind those reporting attendance at more than one kind of school other than an institution for the blind have been tabulated only under the school of highest grade. Thus, if a blind person reported that he had attended both a common school and a high school or academy, he was tabulated only under the latter heading, it being regarded as a reasonably obvious inference that persons who had attended the higher institution had also received instruction at the lower. Persons under 5 years of age have been excluded from this and all other tables relating to education, as they were below the age when school attendance usually begins.

Of the total blind population 5 years of age or over in 1910 who answered the inquiries as to school attendance on the special schedule, only 11,149, representing 43.1 per cent, or something more than two-fifths, reported that they had attended school, although, as previously stated, it is certain that this figure is much too low. The number reporting that they had attended a special school or workshop for the blind was 6,001, representing somewhat less than one-fourth (23.2 per cent) of the total number reporting and somewhat more than one-half (53.8 per cent) of those stating that they had attended school; the latter percentage, however, is probably considerably above the

true figure, as it seems reasonably certain that the returns for those who had attended special schools for the blind were more complete than the returns for those who had attended other schools only. The comparatively small number reporting attendance at a special school or workshop for the blind is of course due primarily to the fact that the majority of the blind lose their sight relatively late in life, when the period of economic activity is either past or so nearly finished that little benefit would be derived from attending such an institution, even were it practicable, which is often not the case. Of the number just given, 4,312, representing about one-sixth (16.7 per cent) of the total reporting as to education and more than two-thirds (71.9 per cent) of those reporting attendance at a special school for the blind, stated that they had been to no other school; there is some question, however, as to whether the figures may not be somewhat too high, since persons who had been to school before they were blind frequently failed to report such school attendance.

Table 104 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

EDUCATION.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]
All classes	29,034	100.0	17,045	100.0	11,989	100.0
Having attended school	11,149	43.1	6,727	43.8	4,422	42.2
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	6,001	23.2	3,594	23.4	2,407	23.0
Having attended other schools also	1,689	6.5	1,136	7.4	553	5.3
Common school only	1,028	4.0	698	4.5	330	3.2
High school or academy	233	0.9	147	1.0	86	0.8
University or college	130	0.5	103	0.7	27	0.3
Schools of miscellaneous character	109	0.4	56	0.4	53	0.5
Schools of character not reported	189	0.7	132	0.9	57	0.5
Having attended no other school	4,312	16.7	2,458	16.0	1,854	17.7
Reporting no other instruction	4,182	16.2	2,396	15.6	1,786	17.1
Reporting private instruction at home	130	0.5	62	0.4	68	0.6
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,148	19.9	3,133	20.4	2,015	19.2
Having attended—						
Common school only	3,223	12.5	1,876	12.2	1,347	12.9
High school or academy	432	1.7	248	1.6	184	1.8
University or college	163	0.6	125	0.8	38	0.4
Schools of miscellaneous character	268	1.0	153	1.0	115	1.1
Schools of character not reported	1,062	4.1	731	4.8	331	3.2
Not having attended school	14,693	56.9	8,646	56.2	6,047	57.8
Reporting private instruction at home	517	2.0	280	1.8	237	2.3
Reporting no instruction	14,176	54.9	8,366	54.4	5,810	55.5
Not reporting as to education	3,192	.....	1,672	.....	1,520	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population reporting as to education.

Of the blind who reported attendance both at a special school or workshop for the blind and at other schools, the greater number (1,028, or 60.9 per cent) had, in addition to their instruction at an institution for the blind, received common-school instruction only. In this connection it should be remembered that those who receive instruction at a school for the blind are in the majority of instances persons who have lost their sight in childhood, or, in other words, before they were old enough to have reached the secondary schools. Attendance at a high school or academy was, however, reported by 233 and attendance at a university or college by 130. The majority of these were probably persons who had lost their sight in youth or early adult life, after their education was completed or fairly well advanced, and had subsequently learned a trade or received other instruction at a workshop for the blind; but in a small number of instances they represent blind persons who after receiving instruction in a school for the blind had completed their education at a secondary school or university for seeing students.

Of those who reported themselves as having attended only schools not primarily for the blind, those who had received common-school instruction only again formed by far the larger proportion, this class numbering 3,223, or 62.6 per cent of the total. Those who had attended secondary schools or colleges were somewhat more numerous among persons who had attended only schools primarily for the seeing than among those who had also been to an institution for the blind, this of course being due to the larger proportion among the former class of persons who had lost their sight in adult life, or, in other words, after their education had been completed. An indication of the extent of the inaccurate replies to the educational inquiries, to which reference has already been made, is afforded by the large number (1,062) shown as not having attended an institution for the blind but as having attended some other school the nature of which was not reported, a group made up largely of persons who reported themselves as having received no instruction whatever but whose answers to other inquiries gave conclusive proof that they must in fact have received some instruction.

The schools included under the heading of "Schools of miscellaneous character" comprise a variety of institutions, such as schools for the deaf or the feeble-minded, private schools which could not be distinguished as equivalent either to elementary or to secondary schools, convents, and schools of music or elocution and similar special schools. The inquiry on the schedule in regard to instruction at home was intended to cover only instruction at home by private tutors, home teachers for the blind, or other special teachers. From a careful examination of the returns, however, it seems practically certain that in a large number of the cases where instruction at home was reported, the instruction consisted mainly of more or less desultory teaching by parents or other relatives, so that the figures for private instruction shown in the tables can not be regarded as reliable.

The distribution according to education of the male and the female blind shows on the whole a very close correspondence. The most important difference occurs in the percentages reported as having attended school

and as having attended both a special institution for the blind and other schools, these percentages being somewhat higher for males than for females, possibly because of the somewhat smaller proportion who lost their sight in childhood among the males as compared with the females. For the same reason, of course, the proportion reporting their education as having been received exclusively at a special school or workshop for the blind was somewhat higher for females than for males. The number reporting college education was also greater relatively for males than for females. The percentage tabulated as having attended only schools primarily for the seeing, the character of which was not stated, was higher for males than for females, mainly by reason of the fact that males more frequently than females reported an occupation before blindness, the nature of which often indicated that the person reporting must have received some education, even though he stated that he had not.

General Table 33 (p. 236) shows the distribution according to education of the blind population 5 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to race, nativity, and sex. Table 105 shows the per cent distribution for the race and nativity classes without distinction of sex.

Table 105 PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

EDUCATION.	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Having attended school	43.1	46.9	49.7	34.7	19.0	19.2	15.9
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	23.2	25.4	28.3	13.0	8.9	9.2	5.0
Having attended other schools also	6.5	7.2	7.8	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Common school only	4.0	4.4	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	0.9
High school or academy	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
University or college	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Schools of character not reported	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
Having attended no other school	16.7	18.3	20.5	8.6	6.5	6.8	2.7
Reporting no other instruction	16.2	17.7	19.9	8.3	6.3	6.5	2.7
Reporting private instruction at home	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	.....
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	19.9	21.4	21.4	21.7	10.1	10.1	10.9
Having attended—							
Common school only	12.5	13.3	13.1	14.3	7.0	7.1	5.9
High school or academy	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
University or college	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	3.2
Schools of character not reported	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.4
Not having attended school	56.9	53.1	50.3	65.3	81.0	80.8	84.1
Reporting private instruction at home	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.8
Reporting no instruction	54.9	51.1	48.4	63.2	78.7	78.5	82.3

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported. The percentages are based upon the population reporting as to education.

The table discloses some wide differences in the extent to which school attendance was reported by the blind in the different race and nativity classes. The proportion was highest, as would naturally be expected, among the native whites, of whom practically one-half (49.7 per cent) reported that they had been to some kind of school, and lowest among the races included under the heading of "Other colored," of whom only 15.9 per cent, or less than one-sixth, reported school attendance. Of the foreign-born whites, only about one-third (34.7 per cent), and of the Negroes only about one-fifth (19.2 per cent), reported that they had been to school. To a considerable extent these differences probably reflect differences in the general literacy of the respective classes. It is possible, however, that the relative number of erroneous returns may have varied somewhat for the different classes, this being especially probable in the case of the foreign-born whites, the majority of whom lost their sight in adult life.

The proportion reporting attendance at a special school or workshop for the blind was highest among the native whites, of whom somewhat more than one-fourth (28.3 per cent) had been to such institutions. Of the Negro blind, on the other hand, only 9.2 per cent, or less than one-tenth, had been to a special institution for the blind; while this low proportion results in part from the relatively small proportion of the Negro blind who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth, it seems probable that for various reasons only a comparatively small proportion of the blind Negro children are sent to the state schools for the blind. The percentage of the foreign-born whites reporting attendance at a school for the blind was also low (13 per cent, or one-eighth), this resulting from the fact that the great majority of the foreign-born white blind were adults when they lost their sight. Only 5 per cent of those included under the heading of "Other colored" reported attendance at a school for the blind.

General Table 31 (p. 235) shows the distribution according to education of the blind 5 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age at enumeration. Table 106

shows for each age group the number reporting respectively attendance at a special school or workshop for the blind only, attendance at other schools only, and attendance at both kinds of schools, and the number reporting no education, together with the per cent distribution by education for each age group.

Table 106 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

EDUCATION.	Total.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 44 years of age.	45 to 64 years of age.	65 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
	NUMBER.								
All classes	29,034	533	845	991	1,074	5,258	8,472	11,798	63
Having attended school	11,149	265	598	767	788	3,114	3,160	2,443	14
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	6,001	238	530	683	650	2,194	1,390	306	10
Having attended other schools also	1,689	26	80	155	187	698	444	97	2
Having attended no other school	4,312	212	450	528	463	1,496	946	209	8
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,148	27	68	84	138	920	1,770	2,137	4
Not having attended school	14,693	250	222	210	266	1,848	4,519	7,340	38
Not reporting as to education	3,192	18	25	14	20	296	793	2,015	11
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[2]								
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(3)
Having attended school	43.1	51.5	72.9	78.5	74.8	62.8	41.2	25.0	(3)
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	23.2	46.2	64.6	69.9	61.7	44.2	18.1	3.1	(3)
Having attended other schools also	6.5	5.0	9.8	15.9	17.7	14.1	5.8	1.0	(3)
Having attended no other school	16.7	41.2	54.9	54.0	43.9	30.1	12.3	2.1	(3)
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	19.9	5.2	8.3	8.6	13.1	18.5	23.0	21.8	(3)
Not having attended school	56.9	48.5	27.1	21.5	25.2	37.2	58.8	75.0	(3)

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported. [2] Based upon the population reporting as to education. [3] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The proportion reporting school attendance was highest (78.5 per cent, or nearly four-fifths) among those from 15 to 19 years of age, but was nearly as high in the age groups immediately preceding and following (72.9 per cent and 74.8 per cent, respectively, or nearly three-fourths). Beginning with the age of 25 it decreases rapidly, only 25 per cent (or one-fourth) of those 65 or over reporting school attendance, a proportion which on the face of it seems absurd and confirms further what has been said as to the inaccuracy of the returns on this point. Of those from 5 to 9 years of age one-half (51.5 per cent) reported school attendance.

The proportion who had attended a special institution for the blind was highest (69.9 per cent, or more than two-thirds) among those from 15 to 19 years of age, and was also high among those from 10 to 14 and from 20 to 24 years of age, being in excess of three-fifths (64.6 and 61.7 per cent, respectively) in each case. The proportion decreases rapidly after the age of 25, mainly because the proportion losing sight in adult life increases. Only 3.1 per cent of those 65 or over had been to a special educational institution for the blind.

The percentage of the blind population who had attended exclusively schools primarily for the seeing was only 5.2 for the age group "5 to 9 years," but increased with each succeeding group up to the age of 64, nearly one-fourth (23 per cent) of those from 45 to 64 years of age reporting attendance at such schools only. In the final age group, comprising those of 65 or over, the proportion was slightly lower (21.8 per cent, or about one-fifth); it seems probable, however, that this decrease may result from an increase in the proportion of inaccurate returns.

General Table 32 (p. 235) shows the distribution according to education of the blind population 5 years of age or over in 1910 returning special schedules, classified according to age when vision was lost. Table 107, on the following page, shows a similar distribution with percentages, a somewhat broader classification according to age when vision was lost being used in this table than in other tables.

The statistics showing the relative number reporting that they had attended school among the blind losing sight at the different ages bring out even more forcibly what has already been said as to the unsatisfactory character of the returns. Of those who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20, more than two-thirds (70.6 per cent) reported attendance at some school or other institution of instruction, while of those who became blind after reaching that age, less than one-third (30.1 per cent) reported such attendance. The proportion reporting school attendance was highest (74.7 and 74.5 per cent, respectively, or about three-fourths) for the two groups comprising persons who lost their sight between the ages of 5 and 14, after which it decreased rapidly until among those who had lost their sight after reaching the age of 65 it was only 21.9 per cent, or about one-fifth. While it is not unreasonable to expect that the percentage who had attended school might actually

be lower among those who had lost their sight in adult life, it is impossible to believe that more than two-thirds of those who had lost their sight after reaching the age of 20 and practically four-fifths of those who had lost it when 65 or over had never been to school; and the conclusion is therefore forced that those who had lost their sight in adult life and had never attended an institution for the blind in the majority of cases failed to report their education before becoming blind.

Table 107

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

EDUCATION.	Total.	Losing vision at—											
		Age of—											
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.					Age not reported.
		Total.	Less than 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[2]	45 to 64 years.[3]	65 years or over.[4]	
	NUMBER.												
All classes	29,034	8,557	4,503	1,513	1,220	1,147	174	19,852	1,253	5,418	6,922	6,259	625
Having attended school	11,149	5,829	3,040	1,084	867	708	130	5,155	642	1,827	1,570	1,116	165
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	6,001	5,066	2,854	958	683	457	114	860	289	450	113	8	75
Having attended other schools also	1,689	1,150	360	221	283	263	23	520	171	276	69	4	19
Common school only	1,028	713	190	141	203	169	10	302	100	164	35	3	13
High school or academy	233	168	71	35	22	39	1	63	22	32	9	.....	2
University or college	130	102	40	21	21	18	2	28	7	16	5	.....	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	109	93	49	16	15	7	6	12	1	7	3	1	4
Schools of character not reported	189	74	10	8	22	30	4	115	41	57	17	.....	.....
Having attended no other school	4,312	3,916	2,494	737	400	194	91	340	118	174	44	4	56
Reporting no other instruction	4,182	3,805	2,424	714	390	187	90	323	112	168	40	3	54
Reporting private instruction at home	130	111	70	23	10	7	1	17	6	6	4	1	2
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,148	763	186	126	184	251	16	4,295	353	1,377	1,457	1,108	90
Having attended—													
Common school only	3,223	509	89	91	135	182	12	2,664	239	850	875	700	50
High school or academy	432	56	16	11	4	24	1	370	30	131	126	83	6
University or college	163	16	8	2	2	4	.....	146	14	55	39	38	1
Schools of miscellaneous character	268	94	60	9	15	7	3	154	16	35	51	52	20
Schools of character not reported	1,062	88	13	13	28	34	.....	961	54	306	366	235	13
Not having attended school	14,693	2,433	1,354	367	297	376	39	11,983	534	3,052	4,417	3,980	277
Reporting private instruction at home	517	188	108	32	25	18	5	324	23	114	124	63	5
Reporting no instruction	14,176	2,245	1,246	335	272	358	34	11,659	511	2,938	4,293	3,917	272
Not reporting as to education	3,192	295	109	62	56	63	5	2,714	77	539	935	1,163	183
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[5]												
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Having attended school	43.1	70.6	69.2	74.7	74.5	65.3	76.9	30.1	54.6	37.4	26.2	21.9	37.3
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	23.2	61.3	65.0	66.0	58.7	42.2	67.5	5.0	24.6	9.2	1.9	0.2	17.0
Having attended other schools also	6.5	13.9	8.2	15.2	24.3	24.3	13.6	3.0	14.5	5.7	1.2	0.1	4.3
Common school only	4.0	8.6	4.3	9.7	17.4	15.6	5.9	1.8	8.5	3.4	0.6	0.1	2.9
High school or academy	0.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	.....	0.5
University or college	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	.....	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(6)	0.9
Schools of character not reported	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.7	3.5	1.2	0.3	.....	.....
Having attended no other school	16.7	47.4	56.8	50.8	34.4	17.9	53.8	2.0	10.0	3.6	0.7	0.1	12.7
Reporting no other instruction	16.2	46.1	55.2	49.2	33.5	17.3	53.3	1.9	9.5	3.4	0.7	0.1	12.2
Reporting private instruction at home	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	(6)	0.5
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	19.9	9.2	4.2	8.7	15.8	23.2	9.5	25.1	30.0	28.2	24.3	21.7	20.4
Having attended—													
Common school only	12.5	6.2	2.0	6.3	11.6	16.8	7.1	15.5	20.3	17.4	14.6	13.7	11.3
High school or academy	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.6	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.4
University or college	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	.....	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
Schools of miscellaneous character	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	4.5
Schools of character not reported	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.1	.....	5.6	4.6	6.3	6.1	4.6	2.9
Not having attended school	56.9	29.4	30.8	25.3	25.5	34.7	23.1	69.9	45.4	62.6	73.8	78.1	62.7
Reporting private instruction at home	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1
Reporting no instruction	54.9	27.2	28.4	23.1	23.4	33.0	20.1	68.0	43.5	60.2	71.7	76.9	61.5

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Based upon the population reporting as to education.
[6] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

As would be expected the proportion reporting attendance at a special school or workshop for the blind was much higher for those who had lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth than for those who had lost it in adult life, 61.3 per cent of the former reporting such attendance and only 5 per cent of the latter. The proportion was highest among those who became blind before the age of 10, about two-thirds of whom had been to a special school for the blind; after that it decreased rapidly, being only one-fourth (24.6 per cent) among those who lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 24 and less than one-tenth (9.2 per cent) among those who lost it between the ages of 25 and 44. The fact that more than one-third of those who lost their sight during infancy or childhood (under 15 years) had never been to a special school for the blind, which means of course, in the majority of cases, that they had received practically no instruction of any kind to help them in meeting the disadvantages resulting from their defect, indicates that there is still considerable room for improvement in extending the benefits of education to the blind, although of course some of those losing sight at this period of life were by reason of physical or mental weakness unable to attend school. Similarly, the small proportion of those losing sight in the earlier years of adult life who had ever been to such an institution shows that comparatively little has been done as yet toward giving the blind who lose their sight in the years of economic activity training to help them to self-support.

The proportion whose education was confined to a school for the blind was highest (56.8 per cent, or nearly three-fifths) among those who lost their sight when less than 5 years of age, and was one-half (50.8 per cent) among those who lost it between the ages of 5 and 9, after which it decreased rapidly. The proportion who had attended schools primarily for the seeing as well as institutions for the blind was highest (24.3 per cent, or one-fourth) among those who lost their sight in the two age periods between the ages of 10 and 19, and the proportion reporting attendance solely at schools primarily for the seeing highest (30 per cent, or nearly one-third) among those who lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 24, after which it decreased slowly.

Of the 130 persons who reported that they had been both to an institution for the blind and to a university or college, 102 lost their sight before the completion of their twentieth year, so that it is probable that in most cases their university education was obtained after they became blind. Of the 163 persons who had been to a university or college, however, but not to an institution for the blind, only 16 lost their sight before the age of 20.

USE OF RAISED TYPE.

A subject of considerable interest in connection with statistics of the blind is that of the extent to which they are able to read raised type, figures on this point corresponding in a way to illiteracy statistics for the general population. Table 108 shows, by geographic divisions, the number of blind persons 5 years of age or over who reported that they could read raised type, together with the percentage which they represented of the total number reporting as to their ability to read raised type.

Table 108 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

DIVISION.	Total.	Reporting as to ability to read raised type.		
		Total.	Reading raised type.	
			Number.	Per cent of total reporting.
United States	29,034	28,220	6,044	21.4
New England	2,252	2,158	628	29.1
Middle Atlantic	5,161	4,971	1,355	27.3
East North Central	6,987	6,831	1,419	20.8
West North Central	3,537	3,438	750	21.8
South Atlantic	3,629	3,562	692	19.4
East South Central	3,141	3,064	413	13.5
West South Central	2,448	2,369	407	17.2
Mountain	821	798	128	16.0
Pacific	1,058	1,029	252	24.5

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

Of the 28,220 blind persons 5 years of age or over who reported as to whether or not they could read raised type, only 6,044, or 21.4 per cent, stated that they were able to do so. This relatively low percentage results from the fact that the great majority of the blind lose their sight when past school age; instruction for the blind losing their sight in adult life has as yet been developed to an important extent in comparatively few states, and since learning to read raised type is a more or less laborious task, especially for the adult blind, by reason of the lessened sensitiveness of their finger tips, comparatively few of those losing their sight in adult life, particularly in old age, when the expectation of life is short, have sufficient energy or initiative to attempt it. The proportion reporting themselves as able to read raised type was higher in New England than in any other division, being considerably more than one-fourth (29.1 per cent) of the total number reporting, and was also relatively high (27.3 per cent) in the Middle Atlantic division. It seems probable that the high percentages for these divisions may result from a somewhat more general attendance of blind children at schools for the blind; at the same time home teaching for the adult blind appears to be somewhat

more extensively carried on in these divisions, especially the Middle Atlantic, than in the others. The East South Central division shows the lowest percentage (13.5 per cent, or about one-eighth), and the proportions were also low (less than one-fifth) in the other two southern divisions and the Mountain division; the comparatively small numbers reading raised type in these divisions of course result mainly from the high proportion of Negroes in the first three divisions mentioned and of Indians in the Mountain division, among whom, as already pointed out, the percentage who had attended an institution for the blind is very low.

Table 109 shows the number and percentage reading raised type in each race and nativity class, distributed by sex.

Table 109 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	Total.	Reporting as to ability to read raised type.		
		Total.	Reading raised type.	
			Number.	Per cent of total reporting.
All classes	29,034	28,220	6,044	21.4
Male	17,045	16,618	3,367	20.3
Female	11,989	11,602	2,677	23.1
White	25,184	24,457	5,735	23.4
Male	14,663	14,284	3,175	22.2
Female	10,521	10,173	2,560	25.2
Native	20,278	19,741	5,217	26.4
Male	11,674	11,390	2,847	25.0
Female	8,604	8,351	2,370	28.4
Foreign born	4,906	4,716	518	11.0
Male	2,989	2,894	328	11.3
Female	1,917	1,822	190	10.4
Colored	3,850	3,763	309	8.2
Male	2,382	2,334	192	8.2
Female	1,468	1,429	117	8.2
Negro	3,604	3,524	300	8.5
Male	2,220	2,174	184	8.5
Female	1,384	1,350	116	8.6
Other colored	246	239	9	3.8
Male	162	160	8	5.0
Female	84	79	1	1.3

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

Of the 16,618 males answering the inquiry as to raised type, 3,367, or 20.3 per cent, were able to read raised type, and of the 11,602 females, 2,677, or 23.1 per cent. This higher percentage for females is probably accounted for in part by the somewhat higher proportion of females losing their sight in childhood, the fact that the proportion reporting attendance at a special institution for the blind is practically the same for the two sexes being explained by the circumstance that the males reporting such attendance comprise a considerable number who had lost sight in adult life and had received industrial instruction at a workshop, but may not have learned to read raised type; it has already been seen that the percentage attending a special school for the blind only is higher for females than for males. It is furthermore possible that the number of illiterate males losing their sight may have been somewhat greater relatively than that of illiterate females, especially in view of the fact that a large proportion of the male blind lost their sight in industrial accidents, and that the percentage of illiteracy is probably above the average among industrial wage earners. A further factor is that the proportion who before their blindness were employed in rough manual labor, and whose fingers consequently lack to a considerable extent the sensitiveness of touch necessary in order to acquire facility in the use of raised type, is probably somewhat larger for males than for females.

The percentage reading raised type for the several race and nativity classes shows a fairly close correspondence to the percentage reporting attendance at a special school for the blind (see Table 105). In each case the former percentage is slightly smaller, the difference being partly accounted for by the number who had received industrial training at a workshop for the blind but had not learned to read raised type, and partly by those who had been to a special school for the blind, but either had not been there long enough to acquire the ability to read raised type or having acquired it had through lack of practice or physical or mental disability lost it.

The proportion reading raised type was highest (26.4 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth) among the native whites, and lowest (3.8 per cent) among the "Other colored"; among the foreign-born whites it was about one-ninth (11 per cent) and among the Negroes one-twelfth (8.5 per cent). The higher percentage for males as compared with females for the foreign-born white and the "Other colored" results from the fact that the proportion who had attended a special institution for the blind was substantially higher among males for these two races.

Table 110 shows the number and percentage reading raised type among the blind 5 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age at enumeration.

The proportion reading raised type was highest (65.1 per cent, or nearly two-thirds) among those from 15 to 19 years of age. It was over three-fifths (61.9 and 60.2 per cent, respectively) among those from 10 to 14 and from 20 to 24 years of age, and over one-half (53.5 per cent) among those from 25 to 29 years of age. Among those from 5 to 9 years of age it was considerably in excess of one-third (36.4 per cent). After the age of 20 it decreased steadily, as the proportion losing sight in adult life increased, until in the age groups above 65 years it was less than one-tenth, being only 0.9 per cent for those in the final age group, "85 years or over."

Table 110 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE GROUP.	Total.	Reporting as to ability to read raised type.		
		Total.	Reading raised type.	
			Number.	Per cent of total reporting.
5 years or over [1]	29,034	28,220	6,044	21.4
5 to 9 years	533	508	185	36.4
10 to 14 years	845	817	506	61.9
15 to 19 years	991	985	641	65.1
20 to 24 years	1,074	1,061	639	60.2
25 to 29 years	1,125	1,106	592	53.5
30 to 34 years	1,199	1,182	565	47.8
35 to 39 years	1,361	1,339	546	40.8
40 to 44 years	1,573	1,549	505	32.6
45 to 49 years	1,874	1,845	490	26.6
50 to 54 years	2,012	1,985	391	19.7
55 to 59 years	2,089	2,039	273	13.4
60 to 64 years	2,497	2,444	248	10.1
65 to 69 years	2,835	2,750	190	6.9
70 to 74 years	2,656	2,557	144	5.6
75 to 79 years	2,566	2,457	73	3.0
80 to 84 years	1,942	1,836	31	1.7
85 years or over	1,799	1,698	15	0.9
Age not reported	63	62	10	16.1

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported.

In Table 111 the percentage reading raised type is shown for the blind 5 years of age or over in 1910 returning special schedules, classified according to age when vision was lost.

Table 111 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	Total.	Reporting as to ability to read raised type.		
		Total.	Reading raised type.	
			Number.	Per cent of total reporting.
Total	29,034	28,220	6,044	21.4
Under 20 years	8,557	8,417	4,807	57.1
Under 5 years [2]	4,573	4,501	2,763	61.4
5 to 9 years	1,513	1,482	935	63.1
10 to 14 years	1,220	1,202	645	53.7
15 to 19 years	1,147	1,132	417	36.8
Childhood or youth (age not definitely reported)	104	100	47	47.0
20 years or over	19,852	19,272	1,170	6.1
20 to 24 years	1,253	1,235	246	19.9
25 to 44 years [3]	5,418	5,307	524	9.9
45 to 64 years [4]	6,922	6,744	307	4.6
65 years or over [5]	6,259	5,986	93	1.6
Age not reported	625	531	67	12.6

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Of those who lost their sight before the completion of their twentieth year considerably more than one-half (57.1 per cent) were able to read raised type, as compared with a corresponding percentage of only 6.1 for those losing it in adult life. The proportion was highest (63.1 per cent, or more than three-fifths) among those who lost their sight between the ages of 5 and 9 and was also in excess of three-fifths (61.4 per cent) among those who lost it before the completion of their fifth year of life, while among those who became blind between the ages of 10 and 14 the proportion was more than one-half (53.7 per cent). After the age of 15 it decreased rapidly, only 1.6 per cent of those losing sight in old age (65 or over) reading raised type.

By reference to Table 111 it will be seen that the percentage reading raised type for those who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20 as a group and for those who lost it in each age period under 25 shows a fairly close approximation to the percentage reporting attendance at a special institution for the blind (see Table 107), being somewhat less in each case. Of those who lost their sight in adult life (20 years or over), however, 6.1 per cent stated that they could read raised type, while only 5 per cent reported attendance at a special institution for the blind; the former percentage exceeded the latter in each of the three groups into which persons who lost their sight after the age of 25 are divided, the proportions for the final age period (65 years or over) being 1.6 and 0.2, respectively. The difference just mentioned is doubtless due to the inclusion among those who lost their sight at the later ages of persons taught to read raised type by home teachers for the adult blind. A comparison of the absolute numbers brings out the influence of this latter factor even more clearly, 93 persons who lost their sight after the age of 65 reporting themselves as able to read raised type, although only 8 had received instruction at a special institution for the blind, while the corresponding figures for those who lost their sight between the ages of 45 and 64 were 307 and 113, respectively, and for those who lost it between the ages of 25 and 44, 524 and 450, respectively.

The returns as to the kind of type read were somewhat unsatisfactory, a very considerable proportion of those reading raised type apparently being ignorant of the name of the kind which they read. This fact is not altogether surprising, as where only one kind of type is taught in a school the scholar might never know its specific name, or if he did hear it, might not be sufficiently impressed to remember it. Owing, however, to the fact that the blind who had been to a special institution for this class were asked to give the name of the institution on the schedule, it was possible in the great majority of cases to make up for any deficiency in the returns by adopting the reasonable assumption that the type read was that taught in the school which the blind person had attended. To secure the necessary data a circular was sent to all the schools for the blind in the United States asking for information as to the kinds of raised type that were taught there and had been taught in the past. By means of the replies to this circular it proved possible to tabulate under a definite heading the great ma-

jority of those who made indefinite replies to the inquiry as to the kind of type read, the exceptions consisting mainly of persons who had attended the comparatively small number of schools which failed to return the circular and of those who had attended schools reporting a change from one type to another and who were of an age which made it uncertain what kind of type was taught at the time of their attendance.

Table 112 shows the number of blind persons 5 years of age or over in 1910, classified by sex, who reported themselves as able to read the respective kinds of type and the percentage which they represented of the total number reporting themselves as able to read raised type. As 1,611 persons reported that they could read more than one kind of type, the sum of the numbers reporting the individual kinds exceeds the total number reporting that they could read raised type.

Table 112

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND READING RAISED TYPE FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

KIND OF TYPE READ.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total[2]	6,044	100.0	3,367	100.0	2,677	100.0
Reading one kind only	4,433	73.3	2,599	77.2	1,834	68.5
Reading more than one kind	1,611	26.7	768	22.8	843	31.5
Reading—						
New York Point	3,460	57.2	1,913	56.8	1,547	57.8
American Braille	1,698	28.1	948	28.2	750	28.0
English or European Braille	286	4.7	137	4.1	149	5.6
Braille (kind not reported)	371	6.1	179	5.3	192	7.2
Line type or letter	1,446	23.9	684	20.3	762	28.5
Moon type	668	11.1	356	10.6	312	11.7
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	387	6.4	197	5.9	190	7.1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] The sum of the numbers reporting the various kinds of type exceeds the total number shown as reading raised type by reason of the fact that 1,611 persons reported the reading of more than one kind of type.

Of the 6,044 persons who stated that they could read raised type, 3,460, representing 57.2 per cent, or considerably more than one-half, read New York Point, the number reading this type being more than twice as great as the number reading American Braille, the type ranking next (1,698, representing 28.1 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fourth, of the total). Line type or letter ranked third, being reported by 1,446 persons, representing nearly one-fourth (23.9 per cent) of the total. Only 668, or about one-tenth (11.1 per cent) read Moon type, and only 286, or 4.7 per cent, foreign Braille, the comparatively small number reading the former being due to the fact that it is used mainly by the blind losing their sight in adult life, whose fingers are usually not sufficiently sensitive to learn the punctographic systems readily, while the small number for the latter results from the fact that it is not very extensively taught in the United States. It is probable that most of those reporting themselves as reading Braille without indicating the kind read American Braille; if this is the case, the proportion reading this kind of type was approximately one-third of the total.

As already stated, 1,611 persons (representing 26.7 per cent, or more than one-fourth, of the total reporting themselves as able to read raised type) stated that they could read more than one kind of type. The proportion was much higher for females than for males, 843, representing 31.5 per cent (or nearly one-third), of the former reading two or more kinds, as compared with 768, representing 22.8 per cent (or somewhat more than one-fifth), of the latter. It is possible that the much higher proportion for females results from the fact that the proportion losing their sight under the age of 20, and consequently the proportion receiving their education at a special school (as distinguished from a special workshop) for the blind was larger for females than for males; persons learning raised type at a workshop or industrial home or from home teachers, being mostly adults, are less likely to attempt to learn more than one kind than those obtaining their education at a special school, in a number of which, indeed, the learning of two kinds is part of the prescribed course.

By reference to General Table 34 (p. 242) it will be seen that although for those reading only one kind of type line type or letter ranked only third in importance, the number reading it being less than half as great as the number reading American Braille only (433 as compared with 900), it ranked second for those reading more than one kind, with 1,013, a number 215 greater than that for American Braille, and only 180 less than that for New York Point, which ranked first. The reason for this seemingly peculiar situation is that instruction in both New York Point and American Braille is rarely given at the same school, whereas a number of the schools teaching one or the other of the punctographic systems also teach line type or letter. This circumstance also accounts for the much higher percentage of females than of males reading line type, since the proportion of females reading two or more kinds of type, as already noted, is larger than that of males.

General Table 34 (p. 242) shows by divisions and states the number of blind persons 5 years of age or over in 1910 and returning special schedules who were able to read the various kinds of type. Table 113 shows the percentage of the total number reading raised type in each division who were able to read the respective kinds and the per cent distribution by geographic divisions of those reporting the respective kinds.

The proportion reading two or more kinds of type was higher in the New England division than in any other, two-fifths (41.4 per cent) of the total number reading raised type in this division being able to read at least two kinds. In the Pacific division, which ranked next in this respect, the proportion was less than one-third (31.3 per cent). The percentage was lowest (19.2 per cent, or less than one-fifth) in the West North Central division.

Table 113

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND READING RAISED TYPE FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

KIND OF TYPE READ.	United States.	New England division.	Middle Atlantic division.	East North Central division.	West North Central division.	South Atlantic division.	East South Central division.	West South Central division.	Mountain division.	Pacific division.
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY KIND OF TYPE.									
Total [2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reading one kind only	73.3	58.6	71.9	77.5	80.8	76.3	70.9	72.7	74.2	68.7
Reading more than one kind	26.7	41.4	28.1	22.5	19.2	23.7	29.1	27.3	25.8	31.3
Reading—										
New York Point	57.2	16.7	52.7	62.9	66.8	75.1	52.8	79.4	51.6	48.0
American Braille	28.1	60.0	24.4	30.9	28.0	5.8	27.4	10.1	42.2	37.3
English or European Braille	4.7	8.1	5.7	3.0	8.1	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.3	3.2
Braille (kind not reported)	6.1	11.1	8.8	3.5	3.5	3.0	11.4	3.7	7.0	6.0
Line type or letter	23.9	35.7	18.2	22.4	14.1	30.2	31.5	32.4	14.1	24.6
Moon type	11.1	20.1	24.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.6	2.5	9.4	18.3
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	6.4	7.3	8.2	4.8	3.1	8.7	8.2	5.2	8.6	5.2
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.									
Total	100.0	10.4	22.4	23.5	12.4	11.4	6.8	6.7	2.1	4.2
Reading one kind only	100.0	8.3	22.0	24.8	13.7	11.9	6.6	6.7	2.1	3.9
Reading more than one kind	100.0	16.1	23.6	19.8	8.9	10.2	7.4	6.9	2.0	4.9
Reading—										
New York Point	100.0	3.0	20.6	25.8	14.5	15.0	6.3	9.3	1.9	3.5
American Braille	100.0	22.2	19.5	25.8	12.4	2.4	6.7	2.4	3.2	5.5
English or European Braille	100.0	17.8	26.9	14.7	21.3	3.5	7.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Braille (kind not reported)	100.0	18.9	32.1	13.2	7.0	5.7	12.7	4.0	2.4	4.0
Line type or letter	100.0	15.5	17.1	22.0	7.3	14.5	9.0	9.1	1.2	4.3
Moon type	100.0	18 9	49.9	9.1	4.9	4.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	6.9
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	100.0	11.9	28.7	17.6	5.9	15.5	8.8	5.4	2.8	3.4

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] The sum of the percentages reporting the various kinds of type exceeds 100 by reason of the fact that 1,611 persons reported the reading of more than one kind of type.

The percentage reading New York Point was highest in the West South Central division, where practically four-fifths (79.4 per cent) of those reading raised type read New York Point. The proportion was nearly as high (75.1 per cent, or three-fourths) in the South Atlantic division, and exceeded one-half in every division except the New England and Pacific, in the latter of which it was slightly less than one-half (48 per cent), while in the former it was only one-sixth (16.7 per cent). American Braille was the leading type in New England, three-fifths (60 per cent) of those reading raised type in this division reading this kind; in no other division, however, was the proportion as great as one-half, that in the Mountain division, which shows the next highest percentage, being only 42.2 per cent, or about two-fifths, while in the South Atlantic division it was only 5.8 per cent. The reason for the much greater importance of this type in New England as compared with the other divisions lies in the fact that it originated at a large institution for the blind in this division, to which practically all the blind children from all but one of the states in the division were, at the time of the census, sent for education. The proportion reading line type or letter was also higher in this division than in any other (35.7 per cent, or more than one-third), the reason being the same as in the case of American Braille. Practically one-third of those reading raised type in the three southern divisions also read this type. The percentage was lowest (14.1) in the West North Central and Mountain divisions. The proportion reading Moon type was highest (24.6 per cent, or one-fourth) in the Middle Atlantic division, in which the number reading this kind of type was larger than the number reading any other kind except New York Point, and was also high (20.1 per cent, or one-fifth) in New England; this situation is probably due to a somewhat better development of instruction for the adult blind in these two divisions than in the others. In the Pacific division the percentage was 18.3, but in no other division did as many as 10 per cent of those reading raised type read Moon. The proportion reading English or European Braille was highest (8.1 per cent) in the New England and West North Central divisions.

General Table 35 (p. 243) shows the number of blind persons 5 years of age or over in 1910 and returning special schedules who reported themselves as reading the various kinds of raised type, classified according to race, nativity, and sex. Table 114, on the following page, shows for each race and nativity class the percentage which the number reading each individual kind of type represented of the total.

The proportion reading more than one kind of type was highest (28.2 per cent, or more than one-fourth) among the foreign-born whites, but was only slightly less (26.9 per cent) among the native whites. On the other hand, only one-fifth (20.7 per cent) of the Negro blind reporting that they could read raised type were able to read two or more kinds.

Table 114 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND READING RAISED TYPE FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

KIND OF TYPE READ.	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
	NUMBER.						
Total[2]	6,044	5,735	5,217	518	309	300	9
Reading one kind only	4,433	4,187	3,815	372	246	238	8
Reading more than one kind	1,611	1,548	1,402	146	63	62	1
Reading—							
New York Point	3,460	3,276	3,026	250	184	181	3
American Braille	1,698	1,659	1,514	145	39	36	3
English or European Braille	286	281	230	51	5	5	.....
Braille (kind not reported)	371	356	316	40	15	15	.....
Line type or letter	1,446	1,369	1,274	95	77	75	2
Moon type	668	638	524	114	30	28	2
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	387	357	324	33	30	30	.....
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.						
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(3)
Reading one kind only	73.3	73.0	73.1	71.8	79.6	79.3	(3)
Reading more than one kind	26.7	27.0	26.9	28.2	20.4	20.7	(3)
Reading—							
New York Point	57.2	57.1	58.0	48.3	59.5	60.3	(3)
American Braille	28.1	28.9	29.0	28.0	12.6	12.0	(3)
English or European Braille	4.7	4.9	4.4	9.8	1.6	1.7	(3)
Braille (kind not reported)	6.1	6.2	6.1	7.7	4.9	5.0	(3)
Line type or letter	23.9	23.9	24.4	18.3	24.9	25.0	(3)
Moon type	11.1	11.1	10.0	22.0	9.7	9.3	(3)
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	9.7	10.0	(3)

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] The sum of the numbers reporting the various kinds of type exceeds the total number shown as reading raised type by reason of the fact that 1,611 persons reported the reading of more than one kind of type.
[3] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The proportion reading New York Point was higher among the Negroes than in either of the other two nativity classes for which percentages are shown in the table, three-fifths (60.3 per cent) of the Negroes who reported themselves as able to read raised type reading this kind. The proportion was nearly as high (58 per cent) among the native whites, but among the foreign-born whites it was less than one-half (48.3 per cent). This relatively low proportion for the latter is explained partly by the fact that the foreign-born white blind comprise a larger proportion of persons who lost their sight in middle life or old age, the majority of whom read only Moon type, and partly by the fact that they are concentrated to a greater extent in the sections of the country where American Braille is chiefly taught. The proportion reading American Braille was highest among the native whites (29 per cent, or about two-sevenths) and was only slightly less (28 per cent) among the foreign-born whites; but only 12 per cent of the Negroes read American Braille, which is a type not extensively taught in the South, where the Negro population is mainly concentrated. One-fourth (25 per cent and 24.4 per cent, respectively) of the Negroes and native whites read line type, but the proportion for the foreign-born whites was only 18.3 per cent, or less than one-fifth. It will be observed that among the Negroes the number reading line type was much greater than that reading American Braille, which results from the fact that the schools in the South teach line type to a considerable extent in conjunction with New York Point. The proportion reading foreign Braille was, as would be expected, highest among the foreign-born whites, 9.8 per cent (or one-tenth) of the blind in this nativity class who could read raised type reading this kind, as compared with corresponding percentages of only 4.4 and 1.7 for the native whites and Negroes, respectively. For the reason that the foreign-born whites are as a class older when loss of sight occurs, persons reading Moon type were relatively more numerous in this class than in any other, the proportion being 22 per cent (or more than one-fifth), as against corresponding figures of 10 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively, (or about one-tenth in each case) for the native whites and the Negroes.

General Table 36 (p. 244) shows the number of blind persons 5 years of age or over and returning special schedules in 1910 who could read the different kinds of raised type, classified according to age at enumeration. Table 115 shows the number and percentage reading each of the different kinds of type in the different age groups, the age grouping employed being somewhat broader than that in General Table 36.

The proportion reading more than one kind of type was, as would be expected, smallest among those from 5 to 9 years of age and increased with each succeeding age group up to the age of 65; one-third (33.9 per cent) of those from 45 to 64 years of age could read two or more kinds, while the proportion was nearly as great (32.1 per cent) for those from 25 to 44 years

of age. Among those 65 years of age or over, however, only one-fifth (20.8 per cent) read more than one kind, this being due to the fact that most of the blind in this age group lost their sight relatively late in life and were therefore unlikely to attempt to master more than one kind of type.

Table 115

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND READING RAISED TYPE FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

KIND OF TYPE READ.	Total.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 44 years of age.	45 to 64 years of age.	65 years of age or over.
	NUMBER.							
Total [2]	6,044	185	506	641	639	2,208	1,402	453
Reading one kind only	4,433	175	462	522	482	1,499	927	359
Reading more than one kind	1,611	10	44	119	157	709	475	94
Reading—								
New York Point	3,460	87	271	400	411	1,530	654	100
American Braille	1,698	74	205	252	259	600	269	36
English or European Braille	286	1	3	2	24	116	122	18
Braille (kind not reported)	371	6	13	21	25	140	124	42
Line type or letter	1,446	8	40	81	101	550	529	135
Moon type	668	1	2	5	23	159	276	201
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	387	18	21	29	24	147	108	39
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.							
Total [2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reading one kind only	73.3	94.6	91.3	81.4	75.4	67.9	66.1	79.2
Reading more than one kind	26.7	5.4	8.7	18.6	24.6	32.1	33.9	20.8
Reading—								
New York Point	57.2	47.0	53.6	62.4	64.3	69.3	46.6	22.1
American Braille	28.1	40.0	40.5	39.3	40.5	27.2	19.2	7.9
English or European Braille	4.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	3.8	5.3	8.7	4.0
Braille (kind not reported)	6.1	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.9	6.3	8.8	9.3
Line type or letter	23.9	4.3	7.9	12.6	15.8	24.9	37.7	29.8
Moon type	11.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.6	7.2	19.7	44.4
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	6.4	9.7	4.2	4.5	3.8	6.7	7.7	8.6

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] The sum of the numbers reporting the various kinds of type exceeds the total number shown as reading raised type by reason of the fact that 1,611 persons reported the reading of more than one kind of type.

Persons able to read New York Point formed a steadily increasing proportion of the total number reading raised type with each succeeding age group up to 45 years, forming 47 per cent, or somewhat less than one-half, of those in the first age group, "5 to 9 years," and 69.3 per cent, or more than two-thirds, of those in the age group "25 to 44 years." After the latter age period, however, the proportion decreases, only 22.1 per cent, or somewhat more than one-fifth, of those 65 or over who reported that they could read raised type reading New York Point. The reason for this decrease in the later age groups is of course the fact already mentioned that comparatively few of those losing sight in middle or old age learn a punctographic system of type.

In each group under 25 years practically two-fifths of the total read American Braille, but beginning with the age period "25 to 44 years" the proportion decreases rapidly, only 7.9 per cent of those 65 or over reading this type. The reason for these variations is of course in part the same as for those shown for New York Point; another contributory factor, however, is the circumstance that American Braille is of more recent development than New York Point, so that the proportion reading this type will be much smaller, both absolutely and as compared with the proportion reading New York Point, among the older blind than among the younger.

The statistics as to the proportion reading line type present a marked contrast to those for the two varieties just discussed. Of those from 5 to 9 years of age who stated that they were able to read raised type only 4.3 per cent were able to read line type. The percentage increases, however, with each succeeding age group up to the age of 65, the proportion reading this type in the age group "45 to 64 years" being 37.7 per cent, or considerably more than one-third. In the final age group the percentage decreases to 29.8, or somewhat less than one-third, although the decrease is much smaller relatively than that for any of the punctographic systems. The number at this age reading line type was in fact greater than the number reading any other kind except Moon; among those from 45 to 64, moreover, a larger number were able to read this type than any other except New York Point. The explanation of these figures lies in the fact that line type antedates both New York Point and American Braille, and has been practically supplanted by the latter type, most of the institutions which formerly taught line type primarily now teaching American Braille primarily.

The proportion reading Moon type increased with each succeeding age group after the age of 10, but was greater by far in the final age group than in any preceding; more than two-fifths (44.4 per cent) of the blind over 65 who read raised type at all

read Moon, whereas among those from 45 to 64 the proportion was only 19.7 per cent, or one-fifth. As already stated, Moon is read chiefly by those becoming blind late in life, whose fingers are not sufficiently sensitive to acquire the punctographic systems readily. The proportion reading English or European Braille increased in each succeeding age group after the age of 15, until for the age group "45 to 64 years" it was 8.7; the group "65 years or over," however, shows a decrease in the proportion. As those reading this kind of type comprise to a considerable extent foreign-born whites, who are somewhat older than the blind in the other race and nativity classes, a larger proportion for this type was to be expected in the later age groups than in the earlier.

General Table 37 (p. 245) shows the number reading the different kinds of type among the blind 5 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age when vision was lost. Table 116 shows the number and percentage reading the different kinds among those losing sight at each age.

Table 116 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND READING RAISED TYPE FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

KIND OF TYPE READ.	Total.[2]	Losing vision at age of—										
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.				
		Total.	Less than 5 years.[3]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[4]	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[5]	45 to 64 years.[6]	65 years or over.[7]
	NUMBER.											
Total[8]	6,044	4,807	2,763	935	645	417	47	1,170	246	524	307	93
Reading one kind only	4,433	3,444	1,955	644	487	318	40	933	211	399	248	75
Reading more than one kind	1,611	1,363	808	291	158	99	7	237	35	125	59	18
Reading—												
New York Point	3,460	2,919	1,653	564	406	266	30	500	145	262	85	8
American Braille	1,698	1,450	857	277	181	124	11	236	60	126	41	9
English or European Braille	286	240	132	63	30	14	1	43	13	18	10	2
Braille (kind not reported)	371	254	141	58	31	21	3	113	11	56	34	12
Line type or letter	1,446	1,359	849	290	143	67	10	78	25	36	16	1
Moon type	668	214	106	43	35	30	.....	444	36	160	172	76
Kind not reported or not definitely ported	387	330	196	69	39	23	3	50	7	21	17	5
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.											
Total[8]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(9)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reading one kind only	73.3	71.6	70.8	68.9	75.5	76.3	(9)	79.7	85.8	76.1	80.8	80.6
Reading more than one kind	26.7	28.4	29.2	31.1	24.5	23.7	(9)	20.3	14.2	23.9	19.2	19.4
Reading—												
New York Point	57.2	60.7	59.8	60.3	62.9	63.8	(9)	42.7	58.9	50.0	27.7	8.6
American Braille	28.1	30.2	31.0	29.6	28.1	29.7	(9)	20.2	24.4	24.0	13.4	9.7
English or European Braille	4.7	5.0	4.8	6.7	4.7	3.4	(9)	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.3	2.2
Braille (kind not reported)	6.1	5.3	5.1	6.2	4.8	5.0	(9)	9.7	4.5	10.7	11.1	12.9
Line type or letter	23.9	28.3	30.7	31.0	22.2	16.1	(9)	6.7	10.2	6.9	5.2	1.1
Moon type	11.1	4.5	3.8	4.6	5.4	7.2	.....	37.9	14.6	30.5	56.0	81.7
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.5	(9)	4.3	2.8	4.0	5.5	5.4

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[7] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[8] The sum of the numbers reporting the various kinds of type exceeds the total number shown as reading raised type by reason of the fact that 1,611 persons reported the reading of more than one kind of type.
[9] Per cent distribution not shown by reason of the smallness of the numbers involved.

The proportion reading more than one kind of type was somewhat higher among those who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20 than among those who lost it in adult life (28.4 per cent, as compared with 20.3 per cent), since persons receiving their education at schools for the blind, who comprise, as already pointed out, mainly persons who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth, are more likely to learn more than one kind of type than adults receiving their instruction at industrial institutions or from home teachers. The proportion reading two or more kinds was highest (31.1 per cent, or nearly one-third) among those between 5 and 9 years of age when sight was lost, and lowest (14.2 per cent, or one-seventh) among those who lost it between the ages of 20 and 24.

Of the different kinds of type, Moon shows the most pronounced variation in the extent to which it was used by those who had lost their sight at the different ages, only 4.5 per cent of those reading raised type who became blind in infancy, childhood, or youth reading Moon, as compared with 37.9 per cent, or nearly two-fifths, of those who lost their vision in adult life. The proportion increases steadily as the age when vision was lost increases, being only 3.8 per cent among those who

lost their sight before the age of 5, as compared with 81.7 per cent (or more than four-fifths) of those who lost their sight after the age of 65. On the other hand, the percentages reading New York Point, American and foreign Braille, and line type were much higher among those who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20 than among those who lost it later in life; the contrast was especially marked for line type, 28.3 per cent (or more than one-fourth) of the blind who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth and reported that they could read raised type reading line type and only 6.7 per cent of those who had lost their sight in adult life. The reason for these differences, of course, lies mainly in the fact already mentioned that those losing their sight in adult life to a considerable extent lack the sensitiveness of touch necessary to acquire facility in the punctographic systems or in line type, and consequently, so far as they learn to read raised type at all, tend to learn Moon type, which is of a much simpler character than the others. In the case of line type, however, another factor enters in, namely, that this type is much less generally taught at the present time than was formerly the case, so that the proportion reading it is probably highest among the older blind who lost their sight in childhood.

General Table 33 (p. 236) classifies the blind population 5 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned according to their ability to read raised type in combination with race, nativity, sex, and education. Table 117 shows the distribution with regard to ability to read raised type for all race and nativity classes combined, classified according to education.

As would be expected, the proportion reading raised type was much higher among those who had been to a special school or workshop for the blind than among those who had received all their instruction elsewhere, five-sixths (83.3 per cent) of those reporting attendance at special institutions for the blind reading raised type, as compared with only 13.7 per cent, or one-eighth, of those who had attended schools for the seeing only. The importance of home teaching is indicated by the fact that more than two-fifths (43.4 per cent) of those reporting that they had not attended school but had been instructed at home were able to read raised type; it is, moreover, probable that some of those tabulated as having attended only schools primarily for the seeing had also received home teaching. About five-sixths (83.4 per cent) of those reading raised type had been to a special institution for the blind, as compared with only 5 per cent of those who could not read raised type. The percentage was somewhat higher for those reading two or more kinds than for those reading one kind only (86.9, as compared with 82.1).

Table 117 BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE.	Total.	Having attended school.		Not having attended school.		Not reporting as to education.
		Special school or workshop for the blind.	Other schools only.	Reporting private instruction at home.	Reporting no instruction.	
	NUMBER.					
Total	29,034	6,001	5,148	517	14,176	3,192
Reading raised type	6,044	4,954	698	220	67	105
Reading one kind only	4,433	3,570	550	167	59	87
Reading more than one kind	1,611	1,384	148	53	8	18
Not reading raised type	22,176	992	4,380	287	14,014	2,503
Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	814	55	70	10	95	584
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[2]					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reading raised type	21.4	83.3	13.7	43.4	0.5	4.0
Reading one kind only	15.7	60.0	10.8	32.9	0.4	3.3
Reading more than one kind	5.7	23.3	2.9	10.5	0.1	0.7
Not reading raised type	78.6	16.7	86.3	56.6	99.5	96.0
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.[3]					
Total	100.0	23.2	19.9	2.0	54.9	.....
Reading raised type	100.0	83.4	11.8	3.7	1.1	.....
Reading one kind only	100.0	82.1	12.7	3.8	1.4	.....
Reading more than one kind	100.0	86.9	9.3	3.3	0.5	.....
Not reading raised type	100.0	5.0	22.3	1.5	71.2	.....
Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	100.0	23.9	30.4	4.3	41.3	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population reporting as to ability to read raised type.
[3] Based upon the population reporting as to education.

OCCUPATIONS AND ECONOMIC STATUS.

General Table 38 (p. 246) shows the occupations of the male and female blind 10 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to race and nativity. Table 118, on the following page, shows, for the males and females in each race and nativity class among those for whom special schedules were returned, the percentage reporting themselves as gainfully employed, as compared with the corresponding percentage for the total blind population enumerated.

Among the male blind as a whole and in each race and nativity class the percentage gainfully employed was somewhat lower for those returning special schedules than for the total enumerated, the difference being greatest in the case of the foreign-born whites, for whom the percentages were 18.9 and 20.9, respectively, but nearly as great for the two colored classes. These differences bear out what has already been said (p. 61) regarding the accuracy of the returns as to occupations, as the lower percentage gainfully em-

ployed among those returning the schedules is probably due in large measure to the numerous cases in which the answers to the inquiries relative to occupations on the special schedule showed that a person reported as gainfully employed by the enumerator was actually unemployed and that the occupation reported by the enumerator was that carried on before the advent of blindness. In the case of the female blind as a whole, however, the proportion shown as gainfully employed was slightly higher for those returning the schedules than for the total number enumerated, the percentages being 5.8 and 5.6, respectively. In the case of the two white classes also the percentage for the females who returned special schedules was somewhat the higher; for the two colored classes, however, the percentage was lower in the case of those returning the schedules, the difference being especially pronounced for the Negroes, for whom the percentages were 4.7 and 7, respectively. The higher percentages shown as gainfully employed among the blind females returning the schedules considered as a whole and among the whites in this group are explained mainly by the fact that a certain number of females doing knitting or fancy work who have been tabulated as gainfully employed were returned by the enumerators as without occupation, probably because the remuneration received was so meager that the employment was not regarded as coming within the scope of the term "gainful occupation" as defined by the Bureau of the Census. Most of these latter were whites, which would account for the circumstance that the percentage gainfully employed in the population returning special schedules is higher than in the total enumerated population for females in the white classes, whereas the contrary is the case for the two colored classes. It is also probable, however, that the enumerators may have reported as gainfully employed persons actually not employed to a somewhat greater extent in the case of the colored than of the whites; it will be seen that in the case of the males the difference in percentages is much greater for the former classes combined than for the latter.

Table 118

PER CENT OF BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]

RACE AND NATIVITY.	Male.		Female.	
	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.
All classes	25.3	24.5	5.6	5.8
White	25.9	25.1	5.3	5.9
Native	27.4	26.7	5.7	6.2
Foreign born	20.9	18.9	4.0	5.0
Colored	22.4	20.9	6.9	4.7
Negro	23.0	21.3	7.0	4.7
Other colored	16.7	14.9	5.1	4.8

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

Table 119 compares the leading occupations for the total male blind population enumerated with those for the male blind returning special schedules.

Table 119

OCCUPATION.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]				RANK OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATION AMONG MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.	
	Number.		Per cent distribution.			
	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.
Total	7,976	4,101	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	1,768	657	22.2	16.0	1	1
Broom makers	665	461	8.3	11.2	2	2
Musicians and teachers of music	646	367	8.1	8.9	3	4
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	619	391	7.8	9.5	4	3
Hucksters and peddlers	401	265	5.0	6.5	5	5
Piano tuners	349	249	4.4	6.1	6	6
Agricultural laborers	339	93	4.3	2.3	7	11
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	319	85	4.0	2.1	8	12
Chair caners	242	192	3.0	4.7	9	7
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	195	150	2.4	3.7	10	8
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	178	145	2.2	3.5	11	9
Clergymen and other religious workers	170	112	2.1	2.7	12	10
All others	2,085	934	26.1	22.8	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

The two occupations most frequently reported by the blind returning special schedules were the same as those having the most numerous representation in the total blind population enumerated. Farmers, however, represented a somewhat smaller proportion of the total for those returning the special schedules than for the enumerated blind population as a whole, the percentages being 16 and 22.2, respectively; the difference is due partly to the fact that some of the blind farmers returning schedules stated that they had no occupation because they were unable to go out and do actual physical work in the fields, and hence, unless the schedules showed distinctly in other connections that the person reporting was actually a farmer, were of necessity tabulated as unemployed, and partly to the fact that in some instances the population enumerators erroneously returned unemployed persons as farmers because farming had been their former occupation. Broom makers, on the other hand, represented 11.2 per cent of the gainfully employed blind males returning schedules, as compared with 8.3 per cent of the total number enumerated. In general, the rank of the leading occupations was the same for the enumerated blind population as for those returning the schedule, the only important difference occurring in the case of agricultural laborers and laborers "not otherwise specified," who ranked seventh and eighth, respectively, in the population as enumerated, but only eleventh

and twelfth among those returning the special schedule. This marked difference probably indicates that to a greater or less extent these occupations, where returned by the enumerators, represented merely the occupation before blindness; at the same time it should also be taken into consideration that the persons engaged in the occupations specified probably belonged to a considerable extent to the more ignorant and illiterate classes, for which, as previously stated, the proportion of schedules returned was doubtless much below the average. In the case of the blind returning special schedules these two occupations are supplanted among the 10 leading occupations by wood sawyers and woodchoppers and by clergymen and other religious workers.

Table 120 shows for the female blind statistics similar to those given in Table 119 for the male blind.

Table 120

OCCUPATION.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]				RANK OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATION AMONG FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER: 1910.	
	Number.		Per cent distribution.			
	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.	As enumerated.	Returning special schedule.
Total	1,345	681	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	167	106	12.4	15.6	1	1
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	127	37	9.4	5.4	2	4
Servants and waitresses	120	24	8.9	3.5	3	9
Laundresses (not in laundries)	109	34	8.1	5.0	4	5
Knitters (not in factories)	102	97	7.6	14.2	5	2
Agricultural laborers	92	7	6.8	1.0	6	19
Fancy workers (not in factories)	86	79	6.4	11.6	7	3
Professors, school principals, and teachers	56	26	4.2	3.8	8	7
Chair caners	43	32	3.2	4.7	9	6
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	36	26	2.7	3.8	10	7
Seamstresses	28	15	2.1	2.2	12	10
All others	379	198	28.2	29.1	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

The differences in the relative importance of the leading occupations for the female blind in the population as enumerated and among those returning special schedules are much more numerous than in the case of the male blind. Musicians and teachers of music ranked first in each case, representing 15.6 per cent of the total for the latter, as compared with 12.4 per cent for the former. Farmers, however, who ranked second among the female blind as enumerated, with 9.4 per cent of the total, ranked only fourth for those returning schedules, with 5.4 per cent of the total. Servants and waitresses, who ranked third for the former, dropped to ninth for the latter, the percentage of the total falling from 8.9 to 3.5, while the rank of laundresses changed from fourth to fifth, and that of agricultural laborers from sixth to nineteenth. On the other hand, knitters and fancy workers, who ranked only fifth and seventh, respectively, for the female blind as enumerated, ranked second and third among those returning schedules, the percentages being 7.6 and 14.2, respectively, for the former occupation and 6.4 and 11.6, respectively, for the latter. Chair caners and canvassers and agents also ranked considerably higher among the blind returning schedules than among the enumerated blind. The place of agricultural laborers among the 10 leading occupations is taken for the blind returning schedules by seamstresses.

General Tables 39 (p. 248) and 40 (p. 250) show the occupations respectively of the male and the female blind 10 years of age or over in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to age when vision was lost. Table 121 gives the number and percentage gainfully employed among the male and female blind returning special schedules, classified according to age when vision was lost.

Table 121

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]					
	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	Gainfully employed.		Total.	Gainfully employed.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Total	16,747	4,101	24.5	11,754	681	5.8
Under 20 years	4,480	1,777	39.7	3,562	464	13.0
Under 5 years[2]	2,207	767	34.8	1,915	264	13.8
5 to 9 years	810	344	42.5	645	90	14.0
10 to 14 years	683	316	46.3	537	56	10.4
15 to 19 years	714	325	45.5	433	47	10.9
Age not definitely reported[3]	66	25	(4)	32	7	(4)
20 years or over	11,923	2,282	19.1	7,929	210	2.6
20 to 24 years	867	374	43.1	386	32	8.3
25 to 44 years[5]	3,735	1,226	32.8	1,683	91	5.4
45 to 64 years[6]	4,049	541	13.4	2,873	63	2.2
65 years or over[7]	3,272	141	4.3	2,987	24	0.8
Age not reported	344	42	12.2	263	7	2.7

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[7] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

For both males and females the proportion gainfully employed was much higher among those who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20 than among those who lost it in adult life. Of the male blind who lost their sight before the completion of their twentieth year, two-fifths (39.7 per cent) were gainfully employed, as compared with one-fifth (19.1 per cent) of those who lost it after the age of 20, while the corresponding proportions for females were 13 and 2.6 per cent, respectively. These differences are of course largely due to the fact that the blind who lost their sight when less than 20 years of age include a much larger proportion of persons still at the age of economic activity than do the blind who lost their sight after that age; there is also probably a greater

likelihood that persons losing their sight in childhood will undertake to learn a trade or profession than that those already employed when they lose their sight will learn an entirely new occupation, as a much higher degree of initiative is required in the latter instance than in the former, and the task of acquiring the requisite skill to carry on the new occupation is somewhat more difficult by reason of the fact that such skill ordinarily differs entirely from that necessary in the previous occupation and is acquired by very different training. In the case of females, moreover, there is the further factor that those who lost their sight after the age of 20 probably comprised a larger number of married women, and hence were less likely to be gainfully employed even if they had not lost their sight.

The proportion gainfully employed among the male blind who lost their sight at the different ages between 5 and 24 shows comparatively little variation, being somewhat over two-fifths in each case. For the later age periods, however, the percentage decreases rapidly, only one-third (32.8 per cent) of those who lost their sight between the ages of 25 and 44 having a gainful occupation, only 13.4 per cent of those who lost it between 45 and 64, and only 4.3 per cent of those who lost it after reaching the age of 65. For females the proportion was highest (about 14 per cent) among those who lost their sight before the completion of their tenth year, and was about 10 per cent among those who lost their sight during the second decade of life. The percentage decreases gradually as the age when vision was lost increases, only 1.5 per cent of those who lost their sight after the age of 45 reporting an occupation.

In connection with the subject of the extent to which the blind losing their sight at the different ages are gainfully employed, some interest attaches to the statistics relating to the occupations of the blind outside of institutions for this class obtained at the census of the blind in Germany in 1900, at which the distinction was made between the blind whose defect had existed "since earliest youth" (since the first or second year of life) and those who became blind later. These two classes show on the whole much the same differences as regards employment as do those who lost their sight respectively in earlier and in later life in the United States. Of the 2,850 males born in 1884 or earlier (16 years of age or over, approximately) who were reported as blind from earliest youth, 1,417, or practically one-half, reported an occupation, and of the 2,328 females, 317, or 13.6 per cent. For those who became blind later, however, the proportions were much smaller, only 3,692, representing 31.1 per cent, or less than one-third, of the 11,871 males, and only 737, representing 6.4 per cent, of the 11,473 females, who lost their sight after infancy reporting an occupation.

Table 122 shows the leading occupations of the male blind 10 years of age or over in the United States in 1910 for whom special schedules were returned, classified broadly according to age when vision was lost.

Table 122 MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

OCCUPATION.	Number.					Per cent distribution.				
	Total.[2]	Losing vision at age of—				Total.[2]	Losing vision at age of—			
		Less than 20 years.[3]	20 years or over.				Less than 20 years.[3]	20 years or over.		
			Total.	20 to 44 years.[4]	45 years or over.[5]			Total.	20 to 44 years.[4]	45 years or over.[5]
Total	4,101	1,777	2,282	1,600	682	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	657	143	504	260	244	16.0	8.0	22.1	16.3	35.8
Broom makers	461	262	197	179	18	11.2	14.7	8.6	11.2	2.6
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	391	115	273	204	69	9.5	6.5	12.0	12.8	10.1
Grocers	67	21	46	34	12	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
Cigar and tobacco dealers	48	7	40	34	6	1.2	0.4	1.8	2.1	0.9
General storekeepers	40	14	26	20	6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
News dealers	28	9	19	17	2	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3
Dealers in music and musical instruments	22	18	3	1	2	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
All other retail merchants and dealers	186	46	139	98	41	4.5	2.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
Musicians and teachers of music	367	295	67	62	5	8.9	16.6	2.9	3.9	0.7
Hucksters and peddlers	265	70	192	144	48	6.5	3.9	8.4	9.0	7.0
Piano tuners	249	219	30	29	1	6.1	12.3	1.3	1.8	0.1
Chair caners	192	112	78	61	17	4.7	6.3	3.4	3.8	2.5
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	150	50	98	72	26	3.7	2.8	4.3	4.5	3.8
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	145	44	98	87	11	3.5	2.5	4.3	5.4	1.6
Clergymen and other religious workers	112	54	58	38	20	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.9
Agricultural laborers	93	41	52	28	24	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.5
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	85	38	46	35	11	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.6
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	65	30	35	24	11	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Real estate and insurance agents	46	11	35	20	15	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.2
All others	823	293	519	357	162	20.1	16.5	22.7	22.3	23.8

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life or in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Some difference as to the leading occupations exists among the male blind losing sight at the various ages. Among those who became blind before the age of 20, musicians and teachers of music were most numerous, with 16.6 per cent, or one-sixth, of the total, and broom makers and piano tuners, each with more than 12 per cent of the total, ranked next, these three occupations together giving employment to 43.7 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the total. Farming, the leading occupation for the male blind as a whole, ranked only fourth for those who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth. As the majority of the gainfully employed blind who lost their sight at these ages were educated at schools for the blind, it was, of course, to be expected that the leading occupations for this class of the blind would be occupations taught at such schools.

Among the blind who lost their sight in adult life, farmers were most numerous, comprising more than one-fifth (22.1 per cent) of the total. Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers) ranked next, with 12 per cent of the total, no other occupation contributing as much as 10 per cent of the total. The importance of these two occupations results, of course, largely from the fact that they are among the leading occupations for the general population, so that the number engaged in these occupations who lose their sight will be relatively large, while at the same time blindness is probably somewhat less of a handicap in these occupations than in most. Broom makers, who ranked second among the male blind as a whole and among those who lost their sight before the age of 20, were third among those who lost their sight after the age of 20, being only slightly more numerous than hucksters and peddlers. The four occupations just mentioned together gave employment to more than one-half (51.1 per cent) of those who lost their sight in adult life.

For those who lost their sight between the ages of 20 and 44, the leading occupations are the same as for the total number who lost their sight in adult life. The proportions engaged in the respective occupations are, however, somewhat different, farmers being considerably less important relatively and broom makers somewhat more important. The proportion of the total engaged in the four leading occupations was, however, approximately the same as the corresponding figure for those losing sight after reaching the age of 20 as a whole, being 49.2 per cent. Of those who became blind after the age of 45, more than one-third (35.8 per cent) were farmers, retail merchants and dealers ranking second, with 10.1 per cent of the total, while hucksters and peddlers were third. More than one-half (52.9 per cent) of those losing their sight in middle or old age who reported themselves as gainfully employed were engaged in one of these three occupations.

Table 123 presents for the female blind statistics similar to those presented for the male blind in Table 122, the age periods employed, however, being somewhat broader.

Table 123 FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

OCCUPATION.	Number.			Per cent distribution.		
	Total.[2]	Losing vision at age of—		Total.[2]	Losing vision at age of—	
		Less than 20 years.[3]	20 years or over.[4]		Less than 20 years.[3]	20 years or over.[4]
Total	681	464	210	100.0	100.0	100.0
Musicians and teachers of music	105	104	2	15.6	22.4	1.0
Knitters (not in factories)	97	61	36	14.2	13.1	17.1
Fancy workers (not in factories)	79	69	10	11.6	14.9	4.8
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	37	6	31	5.4	1.3	14.8
Laundresses (not in laundries)	34	16	18	5.0	3.4	8.6
Chair caners	32	27	5	4.7	5.8	2.4
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	26	20	6	3.8	4.3	2.9
Professors, school principals, and teachers	26	24	1	3.8	5.2	0.5
Servants and waitresses	24	10	13	3.5	2.2	6.2
Seamstresses	15	3	12	2.2	0.6	5.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	13	1	10	1.9	0.2	4.8
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	12	9	3	1.8	1.9	1.4
Basket makers	11	5	5	1.6	1.1	2.4
Hucksters and peddlers	10	4	5	1.5	0.9	2.4
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	10	7	3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Telephone operators	9	7	2	1.3	1.5	1.0
Broom makers	8	7	1	1.2	1.5	0.5
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	8	5	3	1.2	1.1	1.4
Agricultural laborers	7	3	4	1.0	0.6	1.9
Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	7	3	3	1.0	0.6	1.4
Nurses	7	2	5	1.0	0.4	2.4
All others	103	71	32	15.1	15.3	15.2

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy, childhood, or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in early or middle adult life or in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

Of the female blind who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth and were gainfully occupied, more than one-fifth (22.4 per cent) were musicians or teachers of music. Fancy workers ranked second and knitters third, each representing more than one-eighth of the total. The three occupations mentioned together comprised one-half (50.4 per cent) of the total number of females who lost their sight before reaching the age of 20 and were reported as gainfully employed. Chair caners, who ranked fourth in importance, represented less than 6 per cent of the total.

Among those who lost their sight in adult life knitters ranked first, with 17.1 per cent, or more than one-sixth, of the total, while farmers were second, with 14.8 per cent, no other occupation contributing as much as 10 per cent of the total. Laundresses were third, 8.6 per cent of the gainfully employed females who lost their sight in adult life reporting this occupation; nearly all were Negro washerwomen. These three occupations together comprised two-fifths (40.5 per cent) of the total number reporting a gainful occupation who lost their sight after the completion of their twentieth year. Musicians and teachers of music, who ranked first among the female blind as a whole and among those who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth, constituted only 1 per cent of the

gainfully employed female blind who lost their sight in adult life, only two of the latter reporting either of these occupations.

The statistics obtained at the census of the blind in Germany in 1900 relative to the occupations of the blind, outside of institutions for the blind, born in 1884 or earlier (16 years of age or over, approximately) also reveal interesting differences between the two classes there distinguished (the blind from "earliest youth" and those who became blind later) in regard to the occupations most frequently pursued. For the former class the occupation group designated "Woodwork and carving" ranked first both for males and for females, being reported by 613, or more than two-fifths (43.3 per cent) of the 1,417 gainfully employed males and 93 of the 317 gainfully employed females who lost their sight during their infancy. For males the group designated "Military, court, civic, and church service, and the so-called independent occupations" ranked second, with 279, and occupations connected with agriculture, gardening, and animal husbandry, third, with 158; the three occupation groups just named together comprised 1,050, or about three-fourths (74.1 per cent) of the gainfully employed males who lost their sight at this period of life. For females the textile industries and the group designated "Household service (including personal service) and labor of miscellaneous character," which were of equal numerical importance, ranked next, followed by agricultural pursuits, these three groups, together with "Woodwork and carving," giving employment to 83.6 per cent, or about five-sixths, of the total. Among the males who became blind after infancy, agriculture and kindred pursuits ranked first, with 1,109, or 30 per cent of the total (3,692), and "Woodwork and carving" ranked second, with 615, followed by the group designated "Military, court, civic, and church service, and the so-called independent occupations," with 378, and occupations connected with trade, with 359, two-thirds (66.7 per cent) of the total being included in these four groups. Agricultural occupations also ranked first for females who lost their sight after infancy, giving employment to 249, or about one-third (33.8 per cent) of the total gainfully employed (737), while the group designated "Household service (including personal service) and labor of miscellaneous character" ranked second, with 201; these two groups together comprised more than three-fifths (61.1 per cent) of the total. Only 77 were reported as engaged in the textile industry group, which ranked third.

With a view to ascertaining more definitely the economic status of the blind, so far as it could be determined from statistics relative to their occupations, questions were inserted on the special schedule asking whether, if the person for whom the schedule was returned was gainfully employed, he was self-supporting and was dependent on the occupation for a living, and also the amount of his annual earnings. General Table 41 (p. 252) contains a tabulation by occupation of the data obtained by means of these inquiries. Table 124 classifies the male and female blind population 10 years of age or over in 1910 gainfully employed and returning special schedules according to their situation as to self-support and dependence on their occupation for a living and also according to their annual earnings.

Table 124 BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

STATUS AS TO SELF-SUPPORT, DEPENDENCE ON OCCUPATION, AND ANNUAL EARNINGS.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]
Total	4,101	100.0	681	100.0
Self-supporting	1,743	43.8	148	22.2
Not self-supporting	2,239	56.2	518	77.8
Not reporting as to ability for self-support	119	.....	15	.....
Dependent on occupation for living	2,829	71.4	300	44.9
Not dependent on occupation for living	1,132	28.6	368	55.1
Not reporting as to dependence on occupation	140	.....	13	.....
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—				
Less than $100	864	31.9	227	59.1
$100 but less than $200	597	22.0	72	18.8
$200 but less than $300	305	11.3	26	6.8
$300 but less than $400	258	9.5	22	5.7
$400 but less than $500	120	4.4	11	2.9
$500 but less than $600	140	5.2	11	2.9
$600 but less than $800	138	5.1	5	1.3
$800 but less than $1,000	69	2.5	2	0.5
$1,000 but less than $1,200	69	2.5	3	0.8
$1,200 but less than $1,500	38	1.4	3	0.8
$1,500 or over	113	4.2	2	0.5
Not reporting annual earnings from occupation	1,390	.....	297	.....
Self-supporting	585	.....	64	.....
Not self-supporting	710	.....	221	.....
Not reporting as to ability for self-support	95	.....	12	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population reporting on the respective subjects.

Of the 4,648 blind persons returning special schedules who were gainfully employed and reported as to whether or not they were self-supporting, only 1,891, or two-fifths (40.7 per cent), answered the inquiry in the affirmative. The proportion was considerably higher for males than for females, 43.8 per cent, or more than two-fifths, of the former being self-supporting, as compared with 22.2 per cent, or less than one-fourth, of the latter.

The full significance of the figures regarding the situation as to self-support appears when those relating to the dependence of the blind person on his occupation for a living are taken into consideration. The number of males reporting that they were self-supporting was 1,743, whereas 2,829 stated that they were dependent on their occupation for a living, so that at least 1,086 must have required assistance from friends or charitable agencies, either private or governmental. Similarly, while only 148 females stated that they were self-supporting, 300 stated that they were dependent on their occupation for a living. These figures prob-

ably exaggerate the seriousness of the situation somewhat, as there is evidence that the inquiry in regard to dependence on the occupation for a living was in some cases at least misunderstood; instances were found, for example, where a young blind person living with his parents stated that he was dependent on his occupation for a living, although it is improbable that his dependence could have been very great. So far as the information on the schedule permitted, however, those only were tabulated as dependent on their occupation for a living who, in so far as their occupation did not support them, would have to depend upon charity for the necessities of life. Making all due allowance for any errors in the returns, the seriousness of the burden which the blind constitute to society is plainly evident. The proportion dependent on their occupation was much higher for males than for females, being 71.4 per cent, or more than two-thirds, for the former, and 44.9 per cent, or somewhat more than two-fifths, for the latter. This difference results from the fact that a considerable number of the females tabulated as gainfully employed were blind women living with their families and doing home work, such as knitting or fancy work.

The figures in regard to annual earnings bring out clearly what has previously been said (p. 62) as to the merely nominal character of some of the occupations reported for the blind. Of the blind males reporting as to their annual earnings, nearly two-thirds (65.1 per cent) reported earnings of less than $300, more than one-half (53.9 per cent) earnings of less than $200, and nearly one-third (31.9 per cent) earnings of less than $100. To a certain extent these figures exaggerate the true situation, as a considerable number of blind farmers apparently reported as their annual earnings merely the small amount of cash actually received from the sale of farm products, without taking into account the value of farm products produced during the year but consumed on the farm, and it is possible that similar understatements may have been made by some of those engaged in other occupations, as, for example, merchants. Even making allowance for this fact, however, it is apparent that the earning capacity of blind males is as a rule very low. Those reporting annual earnings in excess of $1,000 constituted only 8.1 per cent of the total. The median earnings, on the assumption that those reporting were evenly distributed within the individual groups, were only $182.33. The earnings of the female blind were even smaller than those for males, three-fifths (59.1 per cent) reporting earnings of less than $100, and more than three-fourths (77.9 per cent) earnings of less than $200. On the other hand, only 6.8 per cent reported earnings of $500 or over, and only 2.1 per cent earnings of $1,000 or over. The median earnings of the females reporting on this point were $85.58.

Table 125 shows the distribution according to status as to self-support, dependence on occupation for a living, and annual earnings of the blind in each occupation carried on by as many as 100 persons for whom schedules were received.

Table 125

BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN 1910[1] FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED GAINFULLY EMPLOYED AS—

STATUS AS TO SELF-SUPPORT, DEPENDENCE ON OCCUPATION, AND ANNUAL EARNINGS.	Farmers (including dairy farmers).		Musicians and teachers of music.		Broom makers.		Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers).		Hucksters and peddlers.		Piano tuners.		Chair caners.		Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance).		Wood sawyers and woodchoppers.		Clergymen and other religious workers.		Agricultural laborers.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]	Number.	Per cent distribution.[2]
Total	694	100.0	473	100.0	469	100.0	401	100.0	275	100.0	250	100.0	224	100.0	176	100.0	145	100.0	115	100.0	100	100.0
Self-supporting	373	56.3	210	45.7	149	32.3	257	65.6	66	24.4	133	54.3	19	8.6	39	23.2	21	14.6	44	39.6	28	29.2
Not self-supporting	289	43.7	250	54.3	313	67.7	135	34.4	204	75.6	112	45.7	203	91.4	129	76.8	123	85.4	67	60.4	68	70.8
Not reporting as to ability for self-support	32	.....	13	.....	7	.....	9	.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Dependent on occupation for living	539	81.4	329	72.1	269	58.7	327	82.8	207	77.2	178	73.0	85	38.6	105	62.5	99	70.7	74	66.7	56	58.9
Not dependent on occupation for living	123	18.6	127	27.9	189	41.3	68	17.2	61	22.8	66	27.0	135	61.4	63	37.5	41	29.3	37	33.3	39	41.1
Not reporting as to dependence on occupation	32	.....	17	.....	11	.....	6	.....	7	.....	6	.....	4	.....	8	.....	5	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—																						
Less than $100	82	29.4	85	27.8	140	36.6	39	15.2	65	33.5	35	19.1	94	61.4	51	40.5	88	76.5	23	29.1	31	73.8
$100 but less than $200	68	24.4	61	19.9	107	28.0	45	17.6	63	32.5	27	14.8	39	25.5	34	27.0	19	16.5	10	12.7	11	26.2
$200 but less than $300	29	10.4	32	10.5	52	13.6	35	13.7	32	16.5	13	7.1	10	6.5	14	11.1	6	5.2	9	11.4	.....	.....
$300 but less than $400	23	8.2	35	11.4	50	13.1	31	12.1	19	9.8	17	9.3	5	3.3	8	6.3	1	0.9	5	6.3	.....	.....
$400 but less than $500	7	2.5	17	5.6	17	4.5	18	7.0	7	3.6	8	4.4	1	0.7	5	4.0	.....	.....	10	12.7	.....	.....
$500 but less than $600	21	7.5	18	5.9	9	2.4	21	8.2	2	1.0	20	10.9	1	0.7	6	4.8	1	0.9	5	6.3	.....	.....
$600 but less than $800	13	4.7	17	5.6	5	1.3	17	6.6	5	2.6	22	12.0	2	1.3	3	2.4	.....	.....	8	10.1	.....	.....
$800 but less than $1,000	9	3.2	17	5.6	1	0.3	5	2.0	1	0.5	19	10.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.5	.....	.....
$1,000 but less than $1,200	11	3.9	10	3.3	1	0.3	9	3.5	.....	.....	11	6.0	1	0.7	1	0.8	.....	.....	3	3.8	.....	.....
$1,200 but less than $1,500	4	1.4	6	2.0	.....	.....	5	2.0	.....	.....	1	0.5	.....	.....	3	2.4	.....	.....	3	3.8	.....	.....
$1,500 or over	12	4.3	8	2.6	.....	.....	31	12.1	.....	.....	10	5.5	.....	.....	1	0.8	.....	.....	1	1.3	.....	.....
Not reporting annual earnings from occupation	415	.....	167	.....	87	.....	145	.....	81	.....	67	.....	71	.....	50	.....	30	.....	36	.....	58	.....
Self-supporting	230	.....	62	.....	25	.....	98	.....	20	.....	22	.....	3	.....	15	.....	5	.....	4	.....	13	.....
Not self-supporting	156	.....	97	.....	55	.....	39	.....	57	.....	41	.....	67	.....	29	.....	24	.....	28	.....	41	.....
Not reporting as to ability for self-support	29	.....	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

[2] Based upon the population reporting on the respective subjects.

More retail merchants and dealers reported themselves as self-supporting than persons in any other occupation shown in the table, the proportion being 65.6 per cent, or nearly two-thirds. The proportion also exceeded one-half for farmers and piano tuners, but for the other eight occupations it fell below 50 per cent, and for seven below 40 per cent. The percentage was lowest (8.6) for chair caners, among whom, however, the proportion dependent on their occupation for a living was also lowest (38.6 per cent).

Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers) show the highest earnings, 12.1 per cent, or one-eighth, of the total reporting earnings of $1,500 or over and 34.4 per cent, or more than one-third, earnings of $500 or over. It is probable that accurate statistics for this occupation would result in an even more favorable showing, as there is reason to believe that some of those reporting gave only the year's savings, without taking into account the amounts expended out of the receipts of the business to meet personal expenses. Piano tuners also reported fairly high earnings, 5.5 per cent having earnings of $1,500 or over, and 45.4 per cent, or considerably more than two-fifths, earnings of $500 or over. For all of the other occupations, however, the great majority reported only meager earnings, although, as already stated, the showing for farmers, more than one-half (53.8 per cent) of whom reported earnings of less than $200, is much less favorable than the actual situation. More than three-fourths (76.5 per cent) of the wood sawyers and woodchoppers and nearly three-fourths (73.8 per cent) of the agricultural laborers reporting had earnings of less than $100; these occupations are, in fact, largely nominal, being reported mainly by persons who are given small jobs now and then, frequently out of charity. More than three-fifths (61.4 per cent) of the chair caners reported earnings of less than $100, and nearly seven-eighths (86.9 per cent) earnings of less than $200. Practically two-thirds of the broom makers, hucksters and peddlers, and canvassers and agents also reported earnings of less than $200. The earnings of the musicians and teachers of music and of the clergymen and other religious workers were somewhat higher than those for the occupations just mentioned, yet of these more than one-half reported earnings of less than $300. The low earnings for clergymen, which seem somewhat more surprising than those for most of the other occupations included in the table, are accounted for by the fact that those reporting this occupation comprise a number having no settled pastorate but picking up small sums occasionally by acting as supplies.

General Table 42 (p. 254) shows the situation as to self-support, dependence on occupation for a living, and annual earnings for the blind 10 years of age or over in 1910 and gainfully employed for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to education and sex. Table 126 shows for the main classes with respect to education, by sex, the percentage of the total who were gainfully employed. In connection with this table what has previously been said (p. 128) as to the accuracy of the statistics relating to education should be kept in mind.

Table 126

BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

EDUCATION.	Total.	Gainfully employed.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
BOTH SEXES.			
Total	28,501	4,782	16.8
Having attended school	10,884	3,104	28.5
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,763	2,258	39.2
Having attended other schools also	1,663	796	47.9
Having attended no other school	4,100	1,462	35.7
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,121	846	16.5
Not having attended school	14,443	1,432	9.9
Not reporting as to education	3,174	246	7.8
MALE.			
Total	16,747	4,101	24.5
Having attended school	6,574	2,582	39.3
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	3,457	1,816	52.5
Having attended other schools also	1,121	679	60.6
Having attended no other school	2,336	1,137	48.7
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	3,117	766	24.6
Not having attended school	8,512	1,298	15.2
Not reporting as to education	1,661	221	13.3
FEMALE.			
Total	11,754	681	5.8
Having attended school	4,310	522	12.1
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	2,306	442	19.2
Having attended other schools also	542	117	21.6
Having attended no other school	1,764	325	18.4
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	2,004	80	4.0
Not having attended school	5,931	134	2.3
Not reporting as to education	1,513	25	1.7

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

In this table the value of the work done by the special institutions for the blind in fitting them for self-support is brought out clearly. Of the total number who had attended a special school or workshop for the blind, practically two-fifths (39.2 per cent) were gainfully employed, as compared with 16.5 per cent, or one-sixth, of those who had only attended schools primarily for the seeing, and 9.9 per cent, or one-tenth, of those reporting that they had never attended school. The proportion was somewhat higher for those who had attended other schools in addition to a special institution for the blind, being 47.9 per cent, or somewhat less than one-half, whereas for those who had attended no other school it was 35.7 per cent, or somewhat more than one-third. The reason for the higher percentage in the case of those who had attended both an institution for the blind and other schools lies partly in the

fact that they include persons who lost their sight in adult life and went to a workshop for the blind for the purpose of learning a trade.

It must of course be remembered in connection with Table 126 that other factors than the superior capacity for self-support which results from education enter into the differences in the percentages. Even if conditions were equal in all other respects, the percentage reporting a gainful occupation would probably be higher for those who had been to a school or workshop for the blind than for those who had not, and for those who had been both to a school for the blind and schools primarily for the seeing than for those who had been only to a school for the blind, by reason of the difference in the constitution of the respective classes. Thus those who had never been to an institution for the blind probably comprised in the majority of instances persons who had lost their sight in adult life and who to a considerable extent were past the age of economic activity, or, as in the case of married females, had others to support them and hence did not need to seek employment, whereas those who had attended a school for the blind were as a class younger and to a greater extent still in the years of economic activity. Similarly, of the blind who had attended an institution for the blind, those who had been to no other school doubtless comprised a larger proportion who had lost their sight in childhood, and thus a larger proportion who had not yet reached the years of economic activity, than did those who had received instruction also at schools primarily for the seeing. For these reasons the differences in the percentages reporting an occupation for the various classes with respect to education can not be regarded as an accurate measure of the extent to which education increases the ability of the blind to support themselves.

More than one-half (52.5 per cent) of the males who had attended a special institution for the blind reported a gainful occupation. In the case of those who had also been to an institution primarily for the seeing, the proportion rose to 60.6 per cent, or three-fifths, while among those whose instruction was confined to an institution for the blind, the proportion was somewhat less than one-half (48.7 per cent). Of those who had not been to a special institution for the blind but had attended other schools, one-fourth (24.6 per cent) reported an occupation, and of those reporting that they had not attended any school, 15.2 per cent, or about one-seventh.

Of the female blind who had been to an institution for the blind, one-fifth (19.2 per cent) were gainfully employed. The difference between the proportions for those who had attended other schools also and those who had attended no other schools was much smaller than for males, the percentages being 21.6 and 18.4, respectively. The difference between the percentage for those who had attended a special school for the blind and those who had not was, however, much greater for females than for males, only 4 per cent of those whose education had been confined to schools primarily for the seeing reporting a gainful occupation, and only 2.3 per cent of those reporting that they had not attended any school.

Table 127 classifies the male blind population 10 years of age or over and gainfully employed in 1910 according to education and annual earnings. Similar statistics for females are not presented by reason of the small numbers in some of the classes who reported the amount of their earnings.

Table 127 MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]

ANNUAL EARNINGS.	Aggregate.	Having attended school.				Not having attended school.	Not reporting as to education.
		Total.	Special school or workshop for the blind and other schools.	Special school or workshop for the blind only.	Other schools only.		
	NUMBER.						
Total	4,101	2,582	679	1,137	766	1,298	221
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—							
Less than $100	864	451	129	198	124	374	39
$100 but less than $300	902	578	158	255	165	290	34
$300 but less than $500	378	304	95	146	63	64	10
$500 but less than $1,000	347	286	88	131	67	48	13
$1,000 or over	220	180	62	58	60	33	7
Not reporting annual earnings from occupation	1,390	783	147	349	287	489	118
Self-supporting	585	333	53	130	150	193	59
Not self-supporting	710	408	86	201	121	260	42
Not reporting as to ability for self-support	95	42	8	18	16	36	17
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.[2]						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—							
Less than $100	31.9	25.1	24.2	25.1	25.9	46.2	37.9
$100 but less than $300	33.3	32.1	29.7	32.4	34.4	35.8	33.0
$300 but less than $500	13.9	16.9	17.9	18.5	13.2	7.9	9.7
$500 but less than $1,000	12.8	15.9	16.5	16.6	14.0	5.9	12.6
$1,000 or over	8.1	10.0	11.7	7.4	12.5	4.1	6.8

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.
[2] Based upon the population reporting as to annual earnings.

The relation between education and annual earnings is perhaps somewhat more clearly brought out by Table 128, which shows for each of the more important classes with respect to education the percentage reporting annual earnings respectively of less than $300 and more than $1,000.

As would be expected, the proportion reporting annual earnings of less than $300 was lower and the proportion reporting annual earnings of $1,000 or over was higher for males who stated that they had attended school than for those who stated that they had not attended school, and the former proportion was also lower for those who had attended a school for the blind than for those who had attended other schools only. The proportion in the highest group

with respect to earnings was higher, however, for those whose education had been confined to schools primarily for the seeing than for any other class, while the proportion in the lowest group was lower and that in the highest group was higher for those who had attended both schools for the blind and other schools than for those who had been to schools for the blind only. These latter circumstances of course result from the fact that the blind who are engaged in the professions or in business, which are generally more remunerative than most of the occupations of the blind, have usually received part at least of their education in schools primarily for the seeing.

Table 128

EDUCATION.	PER CENT OF MALE BLIND IN 1910 REPORTING AS TO ANNUAL EARNINGS WHO REPORTED EARNINGS OF—	
	Less than $300.	$1,000 or over.
Total	65.1	8.1
Having attended school	57.2	10.0
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind and other schools	53.9	11.7
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind only	57.5	7.4
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	60.3	12.5
Not having attended school	82.1	4.1

Table 129 shows the per cent distribution by education of the male blind who reported their annual earnings, classified according to the amount reported.

Table 129

EDUCATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1910.[1]					
	Total.	Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—				
		Less than $100.	$100 but less than $300.	$300 but less than $500.	$500 but less than $1,000.	$1,000 or over.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Having attended school	66.5	54.7	66.6	82.6	85.6	84.5
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	46.8	39.6	47.6	65.5	65.6	56.3
Having attended other schools also	17.5	15.6	18.2	25.8	26.3	29.1
Having attended no other school	29.3	24.0	29.4	39.7	39.2	27.2
Having attended other schools only	19.7	15.0	19.0	17.1	20.1	28.2
Not having attended school	33.5	45.3	33.4	17.4	14.4	15.5

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported. The percentages are based upon the population reporting as to education.

Of the males reporting earnings of less than $100, considerably more than two-fifths (45.3 per cent), reported that they had not attended school, and of those reporting earnings of $100 but less than $300, one-third (33.4 per cent). In the three remaining groups with respect to earnings which are shown in the table, however, the proportion was only about one-sixth, and the actual proportion was probably considerably lower, a large number of the blind, as already stated (p. 128), having answered the inquiry as to school attendance in the negative when in fact they had been to school. The percentages reporting attendance both at a special institution for the blind and other schools and at other schools only increase in general with the increase in earnings, the figures being, respectively, 15.6 per cent and 15 per cent, or somewhat less than one-sixth, for those reporting earnings of less than $100, and 29.1 per cent and 28.2 per cent, respectively, for those reporting earnings of $1,000 or over. The proportion who had attended a special institution for the blind only, however, was highest in the two groups comprising persons who reported earnings of $300 but less than $1,000, being about two-fifths in each case, while for those reporting earnings of less than $100 and those reporting earnings of $1,000 or over it was in the vicinity of one-fourth, the percentages being 24 and 27.2, respectively.

OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.

Reference has already been made, in connection with various subjects, to the fact that blindness is to a considerable extent the result of industrial accident or occupational disease, the former being much the more important as a cause of blindness. In order to obtain some information as to what occupations involve a special hazard of blindness, an inquiry was inserted on the schedule asking those who did not lose their sight until grown up to state the occupation, if any, in which they were engaged prior to blindness. The value of the data is, however, somewhat impaired by the fact that nearly half of the blind population failed to return the special schedules, so that it is impossible to make any accurate comparisons between the total number of persons in the general population reporting a specified occupation and the number who pursued this occupation before blindness, which is the most accurate way of determining the occupations making the greatest contribution relatively to the blind population, while the unsatisfactory character of the returns relating to cause makes it difficult to determine what occupations, if any, have a hazard of occupational eye disease. The statistics suffice, nevertheless, to bring out the risk in certain occupations, especially those in which there is a special hazard of accident.

The total number of persons who were already grown up when they lost their sight and reported themselves as having been gainfully employed prior to the loss of sight was 14,029, of whom 11,566 were males and 2,463 females. A comparison of these figures with the number reporting themselves as gainfully employed at the time of the enumeration serves to bring out in one way the extent of the economic loss occasioned by blindness, so far as this can be measured by the number of workers incapacitated for further employment. By reference to General Tables 39 and 40 (pp. 248 and 250) it will be seen that there were among the blind who returned the

special schedule 2,282 males and 210 females who lost their sight after reaching the age of 20 and were reported as gainfully employed at the time of enumeration, so that at least 11,537 persons (9,284 males and 2,253 females) who before they lost their sight were gainfully employed were unemployed at the time when the census was taken, these representing 82.2 per cent, or more than four-fifths (80.3 per cent in the case of the males and 91.5 per cent in the case of the females) of the total number reporting themselves as gainfully employed before blindness. If the number was as great proportionately among those who failed to return the special schedules as among those who returned them, a total of about 22,500 blind persons in the United States who pursued a gainful occupation before they lost their sight were at the time of the enumeration entirely without employment.

The actual loss from the working force of the United States by reason of blindness was, however, by no means so great as the figures just given would seem to indicate, as many of those returning their occupation before blindness were old people who had retired before they lost their sight, while others would doubtless have retired before the date of the enumeration even if they had not lost their sight. In this connection it will be seen by reference to General Table 45 (p. 279) that of the blind who reported themselves as gainfully employed before they lost their sight, 3,829 were 65 or over when vision was lost, or, in other words, had already reached the age when the majority of persons retire from active employment. In addition, if the proportion who had reached the age of 65 at the date of the enumeration among those who had lost their sight in the early or middle years of adult life (between the ages of 20 and 64) was the same for those who were gainfully employed before blindness as for the total who reported sight as lost at these ages, 3,484 others who reported that they had been gainfully employed before they lost their sight had attained the age of 65 when the census was taken. If the corresponding numbers for the blind who failed to return the special schedule were as great proportionately, about 14,000 or 15,000 of the total number of blind persons who had pursued a gainful occupation before losing their sight had at the date of the census passed the age of 65, so that the loss to the working force of the country in 1910 resulting from their blindness was comparatively slight. If this estimate is correct the number of persons in the United States who had formerly been gainfully employed but by reason of blindness no longer were pursuing an occupation was not far from 7,000 or 8,000. This of course does not represent the total loss to the working force of the United States resulting from blindness, as it takes no account of the adult blind who lost their sight in infancy, childhood, or youth, many of whom have been prevented from pursuing a gainful occupation by reason of their defect.

General Table 43 (p. 258) classifies the male blind in 1910 who were 20 years of age or over and gainfully employed before vision was lost according to occupation before blindness and cause of blindness. Table 130 shows the distribution by cause of blindness for the principal occupations reported.

Table 130 MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	All occupations.	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders.	Agricultural laborers.	Coal-mine workers.	All other mine workers.	Quarry workers.	Iron and steel workers.	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories).	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Masons (stone and brick).	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.	Machinists (not otherwise specified).	Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.	Steam railroad employees.	Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers).	Salesmen and clerks (in stores).	Laborers (not otherwise specified).
	NUMBER.																		
All causes	11,566	4,381	100	568	206	257	108	202	108	188	414	144	108	104	191	282	328	108	1,005
Specific affection of the eye	3,427	1,290	21	112	23	18	4	41	44	53	147	35	48	45	62	72	135	44	259
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	176	105	4	13	3	1	1	2	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	10
Corneal ulcer	75	36	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7
Diseases of the iris	64	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	5
Glaucoma	374	117	2	5	.....	1	1	4	8	2	16	4	7	7	3	7	32	7	18
Atrophy of the optic nerve	999	249	6	22	11	5	.....	13	12	9	42	4	20	22	37	35	48	23	70
Cataract	1,373	646	6	55	6	8	1	13	19	34	67	19	14	6	16	21	36	7	122
All other	366	119	1	13	2	2	1	8	2	6	11	7	6	9	2	8	10	3	27
Disease other than specific affection of the eye	605	226	2	41	4	5	1	11	7	7	16	7	2	.....	9	11	27	15	51
Typhoid fever	78	33	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	11
Measles	105	56	.....	12	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	12
Influenza (grippe)	71	30	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	3
Locomotor ataxia	65	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	3	4	6	1
Kidney disease and diabetes	63	21	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
All other	223	80	1	21	1	4	.....	5	3	2	8	3	2	.....	1	2	12	3	23
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	2,254	604	16	121	133	190	91	79	11	49	68	31	17	33	34	91	42	12	213
From burns	87	16	1	6	2	1	1	19	1	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	3
From firearms	285	105	2	37	6	3	.....	5	1	3	6	3	5	5	5	9	7	4	27
From explosives	562	78	1	7	54	139	78	8	2	7	9	13	1	1	2	32	3	1	56
From other explosions	60	3	.....	1	5	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	4
From explosions of nature not stated	58	4	.....	1	14	19	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	251	76	2	13	19	4	3	16	2	10	11	4	.....	10	2	15	1	.....	22
From falls[1]	90	22	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	1	1	2	6	3	8	1	9
All other	861	300	8	55	32	23	5	18	4	21	36	7	8	11	17	25	21	6	89
Poisoning	88	8	1	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	15	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7
Other definitely reported causes	148	39	1	8	2	1	2	3	.....	1	2	11	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	23
Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature in the eye	66	15	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	11
Dust and other foreign particles in the eye	80	23	.....	6	2	1	2	3	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	11
All other	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	3,552	1,584	42	196	24	29	4	49	30	57	126	41	15	15	62	71	79	27	298
Catarrh and colds	121	63	1	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	4	1	3	1	5
Exposure to heat	272	96	2	8	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	20	6	6	2	.....	2	13	5	2	21
Military service	525	313	2	14	1	1	.....	5	8	8	18	9	2	6	3	.....	9	.....	38
Neuralgia	240	152	3	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	1	1	6	4	.....	.....	8
Old age	236	131	4	14	1	2	.....	1	1	4	12	2	2	.....	2	3	6	.....	21
Paralysis	98	34	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	7	3	.....	.....	3	1	7	1	7
Sore eyes	256	141	2	32	.....	4	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	.....	6	3	2	2	20
Strained eyes	110	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	1	1
All other	1,694	628	25	105	19	17	2	21	15	20	61	20	5	6	35	43	43	20	177
All other	1,492	630	17	85	18	14	6	18	16	19	55	18	11	11	22	32	39	10	154

[1] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 43.

Table 130—Contd. MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	All occupations.	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders.	Agricultural laborers.	Coal-mine workers.	All other mine workers.	Quarry workers.	Iron and steel workers.	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories).	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Masons (stone and brick).	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.	Machinists (not otherwise specified).	Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.	Steam railroad employees.	Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers).	Salesmen and clerks (in stores).	Laborers (not otherwise specified).
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.																		
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	29.6	29.4	21.0	19.7	11.2	7.0	3.7	20.3	40.7	28.2	35.5	24.3	44.4	43.3	32.5	25.5	41.2	40.7	25.8
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.5	2.4	4.0	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.9	.....	1.4	0.7	.....	.....	1.6	0.4	1.2	.....	1.0
Corneal ulcer	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.5	.....	.....	.....	0.9	0.5	1.0	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	.....	0.3	.....	0.7
Diseases of the iris	0.6	0.4	.....	0.2	.....	0.4	.....	0.5	.....	0.5	0.2	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	1.2	3.7	0.5
Glaucoma	3.2	2.7	2.0	0.9	.....	0.4	0.9	2.0	7.4	1.1	3.9	2.8	6.5	6.7	1.6	2.5	9.8	6.5	1.8
Atrophy of the optic nerve	8.6	5.7	6.0	3.9	5.3	1.9	.....	6.4	11.1	4.8	10.1	2.8	18.5	21.2	19.4	12.4	14.6	21.3	7.0
Cataract	11.9	14.7	6.0	9.7	2.9	3.1	0.9	6.4	17.6	18.1	16.2	13.2	13.0	5.8	8.4	7.4	11.0	6.5	12.1
All other	3.2	2.7	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	4.0	1.9	3.2	2.7	4.9	5.6	8.7	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7
Disease other than specific affection of the eye	5.2	5.2	2.0	7.2	1.9	1.9	0.9	5.4	6.5	3.7	3.9	4.9	1.9	.....	4.7	3.9	8.2	13.9	5.1
Typhoid fever	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	.....	.....	.....	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	.....	.....	.....	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.1
Measles	0.9	1.3	.....	2.1	0.5	.....	0.9	.....	.....	1.6	.....	1.4	.....	.....	0.5	1.4	0.3	.....	1.2
Influenza (grippe)	0.6	0.7	.....	0.4	0.5	.....	.....	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	0.7	.....	.....	.....	0.4	1.2	2.8	0.3
Locomotor ataxia	0.6	0.1	.....	.....	0.5	0.4	.....	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	.....	.....	1.6	1.1	1.2	5.6	0.1
Kidney disease and diabetes	0.5	0.5	.....	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	1.2	0.9	0.1
All other	1.9	1.8	1.0	3.7	0.5	1.6	.....	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	.....	0.5	0.7	3.7	2.8	2.3
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	19.5	13.8	16.0	21.3	64.6	73.9	84.3	39.1	10.2	26.1	16.4	21.5	15.7	31.7	17.8	32.3	12.8	11.1	21.2
From burns	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	9.4	0.9	3.2	.....	0.7	.....	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	.....	0.3
From firearms	2.5	2.4	2.0	6.5	2.9	1.2	.....	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	4.6	4.8	2.6	3.2	2.1	3.7	2.7
From explosives	4.9	1.8	1.0	1.2	26.2	54.1	72.2	4.0	1.9	3.7	2.2	9.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	11.3	0.9	0.9	5.6
From other explosions	0.5	0.1	.....	0.2	2.4	0.4	.....	5.4	.....	.....	.....	0.7	0.9	1.9	.....	0.4	0.3	.....	0.4
From explosions of nature not stated	0.5	0.1	.....	0.2	6.8	7.4	2.8	1.0	.....	0.5	.....	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	.....	.....	0.3
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	9.2	1.6	2.8	7.9	1.9	5.3	2.7	2.8	.....	9.6	1.0	5.3	0.3	.....	2.2
From falls [1]	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	.....	0.9	.....	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.1	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.9
All other	7.4	6.8	8.0	9.7	15.5	8.9	4.6	8.9	3.7	11.2	8.7	4.9	7.4	10.6	8.9	8.9	6.4	5.6	8.9
Poisoning	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	.....	.....	0.5	.....	1.1	.....	0.7	13.9	.....	0.5	.....	1.2	.....	0.7
Other definitely reported causes	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.5	.....	0.5	0.5	7.6	.....	.....	0.5	1.8	0.6	.....	2.3
Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature in the eye	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.6	.....	1.1
Dust and other foreign particles in the eye	0.7	0.5	.....	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.9	1.5	.....	0.5	0.5	2.8	.....	.....	0.5	1.4	.....	.....	1.1
All other	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	30.7	36.2	42.0	34.5	11.7	11.3	3.7	24.3	27.8	30.3	30.4	28.5	13.9	14.4	32.5	25.2	24.1	25.0	29.7
Catarrh and colds	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	.....	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5
Exposure to heat	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.4	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	10.6	1.4	4.2	1.9	.....	1.0	4.6	1.5	1.9	2.1
Military service	4.5	7.1	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	.....	2.5	7.4	4.3	4.3	6.3	1.9	5.8	1.6	.....	2.7	.....	3.8
Neuralgia	2.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.4	.....	.....	.....	1.1	1.9	.....	0.9	1.0	3.1	1.4	.....	.....	0.8
Old age	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	0.5	0.8	.....	0.5	0.9	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.9	.....	1.0	1.1	1.8	.....	2.1
Paralysis	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	.....	1.2	.....	0.5	.....	0.5	1.7	2.1	.....	.....	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.7
Sore eyes	2.2	3.2	2.0	5.6	.....	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.9	.....	3.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	2.0
Strained eyes	1.0	0.6	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	3.7	0.5	1.0	.....	0.9	.....	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.1
All other	14.6	14.3	25.0	18.5	9.2	6.6	1.9	10.4	13.9	10.6	14.7	13.9	4.6	5.8	18.3	15.2	13.1	18.5	17.6
All other	12.9	14.4	17.0	15.0	8.7	5.4	5.6	8.9	14.8	10.1	13.3	12.5	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.3	11.9	9.3	15.3

[1] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 43.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The 18 occupations shown in the table were reported by 8,802 persons, representing 76.1 per cent, or more than three-fourths, of the total number of males reporting their occupation before blindness. The greatest number (4,381) had been engaged in farming, market gardening, or kindred occupations, persons thus employed forming 37.9 per cent, or considerably more than one-third, of the total, as compared with 19.3 per cent, or one-fifth, of all males engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. Laborers "not otherwise specified" ranked next, numbering 1,005, or 8.7 per cent of the total, while agricultural laborers were third and carpenters fourth.

The proportion reporting blindness as due to trachoma was relatively high for the three agricultural classes shown in the table, but these are the only occupations given for which the percentage for this cause was above the average. This fact is due to the circumstance that the districts where trachoma is chiefly found in the United States are mainly rural, so that the percentage reporting this cause would normally be higher among those who had formerly been engaged in agricultural pursuits than for those in other occupations. The proportion who lost their sight from cataract was likewise relatively high for those formerly engaged in farming or kindred occupations, mainly by reason of the greater age of persons thus employed, considerably more than two-fifths (44.2 per cent) of the total number of males engaged in these pursuits in 1910 being 45 years of age or over, as compared with only a little more than one-fourth (26.1 per cent) of all males 10 years of age or over who were gainfully employed. The proportion who lost their sight from injury was below the average in the case of those who before their blindness had been engaged in farming or kindred pursuits or in occupations connected with stock raising, although slightly above the average for agricultural laborers. For the second of the classes just mentioned the proportion who lost their sight as a result of falls was, however, comparatively high. In the case of agricultural laborers it will be noted that the only form of injury for which the percentage greatly exceeds the average is traumatism from firearms, which, as already seen (p. 107), is most important as a cause of blindness among the Negroes, who constitute a large proportion of the agricultural laborers reported as blind. For all three classes of agricultural occupations the percentages for glaucoma and atrophy of the optic nerve were below the average. It is uncertain, however, how far any significance should be attached to this fact, since the proportion of cases where the cause was indefinitely or inaccurately stated or was not stated at all was relatively high for these classes.

The table brings out strikingly the special industrial hazard existing for miners and quarrymen. Nearly two-thirds (64.6 per cent) of those who had been coal miners before their blindness, nearly three-fourths (73.9 per cent) of those who had been engaged in other forms of mining, and more than five-sixths (84.3 per cent) of those who had been quarry workers lost their sight through accidents. By far the greater number of these lost their sight from explosions, more than one-fourth (26.2 per cent) of the coal miners, considerably more than one-half (54.1 per cent) of the other miners, and nearly three-fourths (72.2 per cent) of the quarry workers reporting their blindness as resulting from the use of explosives, while the proportion who reported it as due to explosions of a nature not stated, most of which cases were probably due to the use of explosives, was also high for these three occupations. The proportion of cases where explosions resulting from causes other than the use of explosives occasioned blindness was relatively high for coal miners, being 2.4 per cent, as compared with 0.5 per cent for all occupations, and the proportion where blindness was due to injury from flying objects was likewise high, the percentage being 9.2, as compared with 2.2 for the aggregate.

The number of cases where blindness was due to injury was much above the average also for those who before their blindness had been workers in iron and steel industries, practically two-fifths (39.1 per cent) of whom reported this as the cause. Burns were the most common form of injury reported, causing 9.4 per cent, or nearly one-tenth, of the total number of cases of blindness among this class of workers, although only 0.8 per cent of the total number of males reporting their occupation before blindness lost their sight by reason of burns. Injuries from flying objects, in this case mainly splinters or particles of iron or steel, ranked next in importance, accounting for 7.9 per cent of the total cases, as compared with 2.2 per cent for all occupations, and injuries from explosions other than from the use of explosives third, with a percentage of 5.4, as compared with 0.5 for all occupations. Those who were employed as blacksmiths before their blindness also comprised a relatively large number whose blindness was due to accident, the proportion being 26.1 per cent, or more than one-fourth. For this class also the proportion of cases where the injury was occasioned by burns or by flying objects was considerably above the average. The high proportion of those engaged in this occupation before blindness whose blindness was caused by cataract (18.1 per cent, or more than one-sixth) is probably due to the relatively high age of the blacksmiths in the general population, 38.5 per cent, or nearly two-fifths, of whom were 45 years of age or over in 1910. It will be observed that the percentage reporting blindness as due to exposure to heat is considerably above the average in the case of both workers in iron and steel industries and blacksmiths. This return of course represents to a considerable extent a conjecture on the part of the blind person; at the same time constant exposure to intense heat does without question affect the eye, a conspicuous example of its injurious effect being "glassworkers' cataract," which is one of the more familiar forms of occupational disease.

The relatively large number who reported themselves as having been shoemakers and cobblers or carpenters before they became blind is due to the fact that those engaged in these occupations in the general population comprise a relatively large number of persons in later life, 51.4 per cent, or more than one-half, of the males reporting the former occupation in 1910 and 39.5 per cent of those reporting the latter being 45 years of age or over. For both occupations the percentages of cases in which cataract, atrophy of the optic nerve, and glaucoma were assigned as cause were above the average. The high figures for cataract and glaucoma are of course due to the fact that, as above stated, the occupations mentioned comprise a relatively large proportion of persons past middle life, at the period when these two affections are most common; it is, however, somewhat difficult to account for the importance of atrophy of the optic nerve.

That a special risk of blindness exists for masons appears from the relatively high percentage reporting this as their occupation before blindness who attributed their loss of sight to foreign substances in the eye, 4.9 per cent stating that their blindness was due to getting lime or other substances of a chemically destructive nature into their eyes and 2.8 per cent that it was due to irritation from dust or other foreign particles, as compared with corresponding figures of 0.6 and 0.7 for all occupations. The percentage reporting blindness as due to cataract was also somewhat above the average, reflecting the high percentage 45 years of age or over (36.5) among the masons in the general population.

Another occupation where the risk of blindness is considerably above the average is that of painter. Of the total number of persons who reported that before becoming blind they were employed as painters, glaziers, or varnishers, 13.9 per cent, or about one-seventh, reported their blindness as due to poisoning, although only 0.8 per cent of all males reporting an occupation before blindness attributed their blindness to this cause. By reference to General Table 43 (pp. 266, 267) it will be seen that 12 persons who before their blindness were engaged as painters or in kindred occupations specifically attributed their blindness to lead poisoning. In addition to these 18.5 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, of the persons thus employed before blindness assigned as cause of blindness atrophy of the optic nerve, which is one of the most common affections of the eye attendant upon lead poisoning, this proportion being more than twice as great as the corresponding figure for all occupations (8.6). The proportions reporting cataract and glaucoma as cause were also somewhat above the average. As the percentage of persons past middle age among those engaged in this occupation in the general population is not especially high (29.2, as compared with 26.1 for all occupations), this is somewhat difficult to explain, although it may have been due in considerable measure to the fact that the percentage of accurate and specific returns generally was for this group considerably above the average.

Machinists and steam railroad employees also appear to have a special hazard of blindness from accident, nearly one-third in each case (31.7 per cent of the former and 32.3 per cent of the latter) having lost their sight in this way. For machinists injuries from flying objects, in this case mainly fragments of metal, were the most frequent form of accident, accounting for one-tenth (9.6 per cent) of the total number of cases, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 2.2 for all occupations. For steam railroad employees injuries resulting from the use of explosives were the most common, contributing 11.3 per cent of the total for all causes. Atrophy of the optic nerve is the only other prominent cause for these two occupations, 21.2 per cent, or more than one-fifth, of those who had been machinists before losing their sight and 12.4 per cent, or one-eighth, of those who had been steam railroad employees naming this as the cause of blindness, although the reason for these high figures is not entirely clear.

The number of cases in which atrophy of the optic nerve was indicated as the cause of blindness was also much above the average for those who before their blindness were drivers, draymen, teamsters, or expressmen, retail merchants or dealers, or salesmen or clerks in stores. Of the first and last named classes, one-fifth (19.4 and 21.3 per cent, respectively) reported atrophy of the optic nerve as the cause of blindness, and of the retail merchants and dealers, one-seventh (14.6 per cent). As the percentage of cases where locomotor ataxia was named as the cause of blindness was also high for these three classes, especially for those who had been salesmen or clerks in stores, for whom it was 5.6, as compared with 0.6 for all occupations, it is possible that the high proportion shown for atrophy of the optic nerve may be due in part to a relatively large number of cases of atrophy resulting from syphilitic infection, especially as these occupations are most extensively carried on in cities and large towns, in which venereal disease probably has its greatest prevalence. The proportion of cases where glaucoma was named as the cause was also above the average for the two mercantile occupations. In the case of those who had been retail merchants or dealers, who show the highest percentage for glaucoma (9.8, or one-tenth) of any occupational group included in the table, this is presumably due to the fact that the retail merchants and dealers in the general population are above the average age, 37.4 per cent, or considerably more than one-third, being 45 or over in 1910; at the same time the fact that the proportion reporting their blindness as due to cataract is practically the same as that for all occupations suggests that possibly for some reason persons in these occupations may be more liable to glaucoma or less liable to cataract than those in the majority of occupations.

The distribution by cause of blindness of the remaining occupation class shown in the table, laborers "not otherwise specified," a group comprising persons who stated that before becoming blind they were laborers but did not indicate in what branch of industry they were employed, shows no important variation from the distribution of the total for all occupations.

General Table 44 (p. 274) shows for females statistics similar to those given for males in General Table 43. Table 131, which is based on General Table 44, presents statistics similar to those shown for males in Table 130.

Considerably more than three-fourths (78.7 per cent) of the females reporting themselves as gainfully employed before blindness were engaged in one of the occupations shown in the table. The greatest number were servants (not including cooks) or waitresses, 539, or one-fifth (21.9 per cent) of the total, having stated that they were engaged in these occupations before blindness, while agricultural laborers ranked second, comprising 320, or one-eighth (13 per cent) of the total.

The significance of the figures in this table is largely impaired by the very high proportion of indefinite or inaccurate returns for the majority of the occupations, which in some cases reached one-half. As was the case with males, the large number engaged in farming or kindred pursuits before their blindness was due in part to the large number of farmers in the general population and in part to the fact that the females engaged in these occupations in the general population have, in the majority of instances, already reached middle age, more than three-fifths (63.3 per cent) of those reporting these occupations at the census of 1910 being 45 years of age or over, as compared with a corresponding proportion of 16 per cent, or only about one-sixth, for all occupations. It is therefore not surprising that the proportion engaged in these occupations before blindness who assigned cataract as the cause was above the average (18.2 per cent, as compared with 15.1 for all occupations); the proportion for neuralgia, which in the majority of instances indicates glaucoma, also an affection of advancing years, was likewise high, as also the proportion of cases in which old age was assigned as cause. The relative importance of neuralgia was also much above the average in the returns for those who before their blindness had been agricultural laborers, although in this case the high proportion can hardly be attributed to the age of those engaged in the occupation, as only 10.3 per cent, or one-tenth, of the females so employed were 45 or over in 1910. The proportion of cases in which trachoma and sore eyes were assigned as the cause and also the proportion in which blindness resulted from injuries from flying objects were likewise above the average for this occupation.

Of the females who before their blindness had been dressmakers or seamstresses, a relatively large number gave glaucoma or atrophy of the optic nerve as the cause of blindness, the percentages reporting the former cause being 10.6 and 7, respectively, and the percentages reporting the latter 6.4 and 9.8, as compared with 5 per cent and 4.6 per cent of those in all occupations. The prominence of the former cause presumably results from the fact that dressmakers and seamstresses are in general somewhat older than the majority of females gainfully employed, one-fourth (25.7 and 26.9 per cent, respectively) being 45 or over in 1910, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 16 for all occupations; it should be noted, however, that the proportion reporting cataract as a cause was practically the same as that for all occupations in the case of those who had formerly been dressmakers, and distinctly smaller in the case of those who had been seamstresses before losing their sight. The high percentages for atrophy of the optic nerve would seem to indicate that persons engaged in these occupations are especially susceptible to this affection.

Atrophy of the optic nerve was the cause most frequently reported by females formerly engaged in teaching, exceeding in this respect even cataract, which led among the specific affections of the eye reported as cause of blindness for all other occupations shown in the table. More than one-ninth (11.3 per cent) of the females who were engaged in teaching professions before they lost their sight assigned atrophy of the optic nerve as cause, as compared with a corresponding percentage of 4.6 for all occupations. The percentage for glaucoma was also high, although only 8.6 per cent of the females engaged in teaching in 1910 had reached the age of 45; that for cataract, however, was much below the average (9.4, as compared with 15.1 for all occupations). The figures would seem to indicate, therefore, that those engaged in these occupations are specially liable to atrophy of the optic nerve and glaucoma, although the high percentages for these causes are unquestionably due in part to the fact that the proportion of accurate and definite returns as to cause was much above the average in the case of persons formerly in this occupation. Cataract was the only one of the more important causes reported with much more than average frequency by those who had been servants, waitresses, or laundresses before the loss of their vision. On the other hand, the proportions reporting glaucoma and neuralgia as the cause were below the average for these classes of workers. Of those who formerly had been cooks, nearly one-third (31 per cent) attributed their blindness to exposure to heat, although of course this return represents mainly the opinion of the blind person. None of the other causes, however, appears to have been returned with exceptional frequency by those reporting that they were cooks before they lost their sight. An important fact to be taken into consideration in connection with the returns as to cause for the three occupation classes just considered is that the persons reporting these occupations comprised a relatively high proportion of Negroes, largely at the later ages.

Table 131

FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	All occupations.	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	Agricultural laborers.	Dressmakers.	Seamstresses.	Professors, school principals, and teachers.	Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses.	Cooks.	Laundresses.
	NUMBER.								
All causes	2,463	274	320	141	143	106	539	168	248
Specific affection of the eye	725	77	58	56	44	45	142	35	76
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	26	3	5	.....	1	2	8	1	2
Corneal ulcer	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3
Diseases of the iris	17	3	.....	1	1	5	2	.....	1
Glaucoma	123	11	8	15	10	9	12	4	7
Atrophy of the optic nerve	114	7	4	9	14	12	20	5	11
Cataract	371	50	34	21	15	10	92	25	48
All other	62	2	7	10	2	7	5	.....	4
Disease other than specific affection of the eye	140	11	15	11	9	6	39	3	8
Measles	23	2	4	.....	.....	2	7	.....	2
Influenza (grippe)	34	3	2	5	4	.....	9	1	1
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	21	1	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2
Kidney disease and diabetes	13	2	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
All other	49	3	5	5	3	4	15	1	2
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	122	7	16	7	6	8	27	9	8
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	20	2	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
From falls[1]	18	1	1	.....	1	1	5	1	2
All other	84	4	10	6	5	7	20	7	5
Other definitely reported causes	22	1	4	2	.....	.....	3	2	6
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	1,084	138	174	50	65	27	240	90	122
Catarrh and colds	35	4	5	.....	5	.....	14	.....	4
Exposure to heat	104	1	7	.....	.....	.....	29	52	12
Neuralgia	133	21	35	3	8	4	19	7	12
Old age	124	30	22	1	2	.....	34	3	14
Paralysis	23	2	3	1	.....	.....	8	2	3
Sore eyes	60	8	15	1	5	2	17	3	4
Strained eyes	61	3	.....	13	22	8	2	1	.....
All other	544	69	87	31	23	13	117	22	73
All other	370	40	53	15	19	20	88	29	28
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Specific affection of the eye	29.4	28.1	18.1	39.7	30.8	42.5	26.3	20.8	30.6
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1.1	1.1	1.6	.....	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.8
Corneal ulcer	0.5	0.4	.....	.....	0.7	.....	0.6	.....	1.2
Diseases of the iris	0.7	1.1	.....	0.7	0.7	4.7	0.4	.....	0.4
Glaucoma	5.0	4.0	2.5	10.6	7.0	8.5	2.2	2.4	2.8
Atrophy of the optic nerve	4.6	2.6	1.3	6.4	9.8	11.3	3.7	3.0	4.4
Cataract	15.1	18.2	10.6	14.9	10.5	9.4	17.1	14.9	19.4
All other	2.5	0.7	2.2	7.1	1.4	6.6	0.9	.....	1.6
Disease other than specific affection of the eye	5.7	4.0	4.7	7.8	6.3	5.7	7.2	1.8	3.2
Measles	0.9	0.7	1.3	.....	.....	1.9	1.3	.....	0.8
Influenza (grippe)	1.4	1.1	0.6	3.5	2.8	.....	1.7	0.6	0.4
Diseases of the head other than meningitis	0.9	0.4	0.9	.....	.....	.....	1.3	0.6	0.8
Kidney disease and diabetes	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.4	.....	0.2	.....	0.4
All other	2.0	1.1	1.6	3.5	2.1	3.8	2.8	0.6	0.8
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	5.0	2.6	5.0	5.0	4.2	7.5	5.0	5.4	3.2
From flying objects (other than in explosions)	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	.....	.....	0.4	0.6	0.4
From falls[1]	0.7	0.4	0.3	.....	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
All other	3.4	1.5	3.1	4.3	3.5	6.6	3.7	4.2	2.0
Other definitely reported causes	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.4	.....	.....	0.6	1.2	2.4
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	44.0	50.4	54.4	35.5	45.5	25.5	44.5	53.6	49.2
Catarrh and colds	1.4	1.5	1.6	.....	3.5	.....	2.6	.....	1.6
Exposure to heat	4.2	0.4	2.2	.....	.....	.....	5.4	31.0	4.8
Neuralgia	5.4	7.7	10.9	2.1	5.6	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.8
Old age	5.0	10.9	6.9	0.7	1.4	.....	6.3	1.8	5.6
Paralysis	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	.....	.....	1.5	1.2	1.2
Sore eyes	2.4	2.9	4.7	0.7	3.5	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.6
Strained eyes	2.5	1.1	.....	9.2	15.4	7.5	0.4	0.6	.....
All other	22.1	25.2	27.2	22.0	16.1	12.3	21.7	13.1	29.4
All other	15.0	14.6	16.6	10.6	13.3	18.9	16.3	17.3	11.3

[1] Includes cases where the injury directly affected the eye, which are not shown separately in General Table 44.

General Table 45 (p. 279) shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost of the male and female blind population in 1910 who were 20 years of age or over and gainfully employed before they lost their sight and for whom special schedules were returned, classified according to occupation before vision was lost. Table 132 shows the distribution according to age when vision was lost for all occupations reported by as many as 100 males.

Table 132

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	Total.	Losing vision at— Age of— 20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]	Age not reported.[4]
	NUMBER.					
All occupations	11,566	789	3,585	3,930	3,076	186
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	4,381	183	1,132	1,474	1,515	77
Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders	100	7	20	42	27	4
Agricultural laborers	568	165	175	129	89	10
Coal-mine workers	206	22	99	65	17	3
All other mine workers	257	41	142	52	21	1
Quarry workers	108	17	51	31	7	2
Iron and steel workers	202	22	76	60	41	3
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	108	3	20	37	48	.....
Blacksmiths	188	10	43	50	81	4
Carpenters	414	11	97	143	160	3
Masons (stone and brick)	144	5	38	47	52	2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	108	5	32	47	21	3
Machinists (not otherwise specified)	104	9	41	37	13	4
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	191	12	69	81	27	2
Steam railroad employees	282	26	126	86	40	4
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	328	9	94	138	82	5
Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	108	15	50	31	11	1
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	1,005	69	359	356	196	25
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.[5]					
All occupations	100.0	6.9	31.5	34.5	27.0	.....
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	100.0	4.3	26.3	34.2	35.2	.....
Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders	100.0	7.3	20.8	43.8	28.1	.....
Agricultural laborers	100.0	29.6	31.4	23.1	15.9	.....
Coal-mine workers	100.0	10.8	48.8	32.0	8.4	.....
All other mine workers	100.0	16.0	55.5	20.3	8.2	.....
Quarry workers	100.0	16.0	48.1	29.2	6.6	.....
Iron and steel workers	100.0	11.1	38.2	30.2	20.6	.....
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	100.0	2.8	18.5	34.3	44.4	.....
Blacksmiths	100.0	5.4	23.4	27.2	44.0	.....
Carpenters	100.0	2.7	23.6	34.8	38.9	.....
Masons (stone and brick)	100.0	3.5	26.8	33.1	36.6	.....
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	100.0	4.8	30.5	44.8	20.0	.....
Machinists (not otherwise specified)	100.0	9.0	41.0	37.0	13.0	.....
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	100.0	6.3	36.5	42.9	14.3	.....
Steam railroad employees	100.0	9.4	45.3	30.9	14.4	.....
Retail merchants and dealers (other than hucksters and peddlers)	100.0	2.8	29.1	42.7	25.4	.....
Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	100.0	14.0	46.7	29.0	10.3	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	100.0	7.0	36.6	36.3	20.0	.....

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.

[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.

[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision after they grew up but without statement as to the period of life.

[5] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.

As has already been suggested, the age when vision was lost by persons engaged in the respective occupations before blindness is determined to a considerable extent by the age of those carrying on the occupations in question in the general population. It is apparent that the proportion losing sight in the early or middle years of adult life will be much higher for an occupation in which most of those engaged are less than 45 years of age than for one in which a considerable number have passed that age. At the same time, as the incidence of blindness is comparatively low up to the age of 40 or 45, a large representation from an occupation carried on mainly by young adults, combined with an exceptionally high percentage losing sight during the earlier period of adult life for that occupation, will probably in the majority of cases indicate either that there is a special occupational risk of blindness, or else that those engaged in the occupation are for other reasons, such as the localities in which they are mainly found or their social status, especially liable to certain affections of the eye which in themselves have no occupational origin.

The facts just mentioned are well brought out by Table 132. More than two-fifths (44.4 and 44 per cent, respectively) of those who before losing their sight had been shoemakers and cobblers or blacksmiths, and more than one-third (38.9, 36.6, and 35.2 per cent, respectively) of those who had been carpenters or masons or had been engaged in a pursuit connected with stock raising did not lose their sight until they had reached the age of 65. As has already been seen, the proportion 45 or over is considerably above the average among persons engaged in these occupations, and while it has been shown that blacksmiths and masons appear to be exposed to a definite occupational risk, the risk is apparently comparatively small, since the proportion who lost their sight in old age is considerably above the average for all males gainfully employed before blindness (27 per cent). On the other hand, more than two-thirds (71.5 per cent) of those who had been engaged in mining other than for coal, nearly two-thirds (64.2 per cent) of the quarry workers, three-fifths (60.9, 60.7, and 59.6 per cent, respectively) of those who before their blindness had been agricultural laborers, salesmen or clerks in stores, and coal-mine workers, more than one-half (54.7 per cent) of the steam railroad employees, and one-half (50 and 49.2 per cent) of the machinists and workers in iron and steel industries lost their sight before reaching the age of 45. In the case of those who had been engaged in mining, quarrying, or manufacturing industries, or in railroading, these figures of course reflect a definite occupational hazard. In the case of agricultural laborers, however, the relative youth of those engaged in the occupation is probably the most influential factor, 89.4 per cent, or nearly nine-tenths, of the male agricultural laborers in 1910 being less than 45 years old. The high proportion of salesmen and clerks who lost their sight before the age of 45 is to a considerable extent similarly ex-

plained, since more than five-sixths (84.6 per cent) of the males in this occupation were under 45 in 1910; at the same time the fact that the percentage who became blind in the early or middle years of adult life is so much higher than for occupations in which there is a distinct risk, such as that of machinist or iron and steel worker, suggests that there may be special conditions accentuating the effect of the age composition of those engaged in this occupation upon the age when vision was lost.

Table 133 shows for females statistics similar to those given for males in Table 132.

Table 133 FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	Total.	Losing vision at— Age of— 20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]	Age not reported.[4]
	NUMBER.					
All occupations	2,463	143	651	865	753	51
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	274	6	34	90	142	2
Agricultural laborers	320	25	86	108	96	5
Dressmakers	141	7	45	50	35	4
Seamstresses	143	3	42	55	43	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	106	7	43	36	16	4
Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses	539	39	172	164	146	18
Cooks	168	5	45	60	57	1
Laundresses	248	14	62	113	56	3
	PER CENT OF TOTAL.[5]					
All occupations	100.0	5.9	27.0	35.9	31.2	.....
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	100.0	2.2	12.5	33.1	52.2	.....
Agricultural laborers	100.0	7.9	27.3	34.3	30.5	.....
Dressmakers	100.0	5.1	32.8	36.5	25.5	.....
Seamstresses	100.0	2.1	29.4	38.5	30.1	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	100.0	6.9	42.2	35.3	15.7	.....
Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses	100.0	7.5	33.0	31.5	28.0	.....
Cooks	100.0	3.0	26.9	35.9	34.1	.....
Laundresses	100.0	5.7	25.3	46.1	22.9	.....

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision after they grew up but without statement as to the period of life.
[5] Based upon the population for whom the age when vision was lost was reported.

To an even greater extent than among males the age when vision was lost by the females gainfully employed before blindness is determined by the age of those engaged in the given occupations in the general population, this resulting from the fact that only a comparatively small number of the occupations of importance for females have any very distinct occupational risk. Of the females who were engaged in farming or kindred pursuits before their blindness, for example, more than one-half (52.2 per cent) lost their sight in old age (65 or over); as already shown, 63.3 per cent, or more than three-fifths, of the females in the general population engaged in these pursuits were 45 years of age or over. The only other class shown in the table for which the proportion who lost their sight in old age exceeded the corresponding proportion for all occupations was that comprising those who had been cooks before their blindness, of whom more than one-third (34.1 per cent) were 65 years of age or over before they lost their sight. In this instance, likewise, the high percentage appears to be due in large part to the fact that the age of the cooks in the general population is somewhat above the average, one-fifth (20.3 per cent) of the females engaged in this occupation in 1910 being 45 years of age or over.

The statistics for those who before their blindness had been engaged in teaching present more or less of a contrast to those for the occupations just considered, only 15.7 per cent, or less than one-sixth, having lost their sight after the age of 65, and 49 per cent, or one-half, before the age of 45. These figures again mainly reflect the age of the teachers in the general population, more than nine-tenths (91.4 per cent) of whom were under 45 in 1910. Servants ranked next in respect to the proportion who lost sight before the age of 45, with 40.5 per cent, or two-fifths; here again age is probably the most important factor. In the case of dressmakers, however, who ranked third, with 38 per cent, or considerably more than one-third, reporting that they became blind before they were 45 years old, the figures suggest that other factors than age may enter in, as the percentage 45 years of age or over among dressmakers in the general population (25.7) is only slightly less than that for seamstresses (26.9), of whom only 31.5 per cent lost their sight before reaching the age of 45.

BLIND MUTES.

Owing to the fact that an enumeration of the deaf and dumb, as well as of the blind, was made in connection with the population census of 1910, it is possible to present special statistics concerning blind mutes—that is, persons bereft of both sight, hearing, and speech, except so far as the latter faculty may have been acquired by special training. The total number of such persons for whom both blind and deaf schedules were received was 96; the number actually reported as both blind and deaf and dumb was considerably greater, but by reason of the large number of cases in which persons were erroneously reported by the enumerators as being either blind or deaf and dumb it was decided to confine the tabulation for blind mutes to those returning both schedules, as these afforded an opportunity to verify the accuracy of the enumerators' returns. In tabulating the statistics for the deaf and dumb, those persons only were included who came under one of the three following headings: (1) Totally

deaf persons who had never acquired the power of speech, or having acquired it had lost it either wholly or to such an extent that it no longer constituted an effective means of communication, this class constituting the deaf and dumb in the most literal sense of the term; (2) all other totally deaf persons who had lost their hearing before the completion of their eighth year of life, even if they were able to employ speech as a means of communication; and (3) all partially deaf persons who could hear *only* with the aid of an ear trumpet or other mechanical appliance and whose deafness had supervened before the completion of their eighth year of life. The reason for fixing a limit with regard to the age when hearing was lost in the case of the two latter classes was that after the completion of the eighth year of life the presumption is that a child has fully acquired the faculty of articulate speech, so that the problem, when he becomes deaf, is merely that of keeping him from losing what he already has.

General Table 46 (p. 282) contains a tabulation of the principal data for the blind mutes returning special schedules.

The geographic distribution of the blind mutes for whom special schedules were returned was as follows:

United States	96
New England division	8
Maine	1
Massachusetts	7
Middle Atlantic division	23
New York	13
New Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	6
East North Central division	21
Ohio	6
Indiana	2
Illinois	5
Michigan	4
Wisconsin	4
West North Central division	8
Minnesota	2
Iowa	1
Missouri	4
Kansas	1
South Atlantic division	13
Maryland	1
Virginia	5
West Virginia	1
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	3
Florida	1
East South Central division	9
Kentucky	3
Alabama	3
Mississippi	3
West South Central division	10
Arkansas	1
Oklahoma	1
Texas	8
Mountain division	2
Idaho	1
Colorado	1
Pacific division	2
California	2

The 96 blind mutes for whom schedules were returned comprised 52 males and 44 females; 79 were native whites, 11 foreign-born whites, and 6 Negroes. Nearly one-fourth (22) were under 20 years of age and practically the same proportion (23) 65 years of age or over.

Practically one-half (47) stated that their deafness was congenital, while 19 others lost their hearing before the age of 5; only 8 lost their hearing after reaching the age of 10. Only 14, however, reported their blindness as congenital, while 15 others lost their sight before reaching the age of 5; on the other hand, 36 lost their sight in adult life. The majority of the blind mutes were in fact deaf-mutes who had subsequently lost their sight from causes having no relation to their deafness.

Cataract and meningitis were the causes of blindness most frequently reported, each being returned in 9 cases; scarlet fever, reported 5 times, and atrophy of the optic nerve and accident, each reported 4 times, ranked next in frequency. Meningitis ranked first as a cause of deafness, accounting for 9 cases, the same number as for blindness; in 8 cases the disease had caused loss of both sight and hearing. Scarlet fever was returned as cause of deafness on seven schedules. No other definite cause of deafness was reported more than twice, the large number of cases of congenital deafness accounting for the small number of returns for most of the adventitious causes.

More than one-fifth (16) of the 77 persons who reported as to the relationship of their parents stated that their parents were first cousins. Five had defective parents, 1 having a blind father, 3 a blind mother, and 1 a deaf father. Seven had both blind brothers or sisters and deaf brothers or sisters; 3 reported blind brothers or sisters but none deaf, and 12 deaf brothers or sisters but none blind. Only 3 reported children; of these 2 stated that their children were neither blind nor deaf, while the third failed to answer the inquiries on this subject. In considering the figures as to the existence of defects among other members of the same family, what has previously been said (p. 117) as to the quasi-duplication resulting from the return of schedules by two or more members of the same family should be borne in mind.

Only 55 of the 95 blind mutes 5 years of age or over were reported as having received any education. Of these, 30 had been only to a special school for the deaf, 5 had attended so-called "dual" schools—that is, schools giving instruction to both the blind and the deaf—2 had attended separate schools for the blind and the deaf, 2 had attended a school for the blind only, and 1 had attended a school giving instruction to both the blind and the deaf and also a separate school for the deaf. One who had been to a school for the deaf had also received instruction at an institution for the adult blind, and 1 had received instruction both at an institution for the blind and a school primarily for the seeing, the nature of the latter, however, not being indicated. Three were reported as having attended special schools, but from the returns it was uncertain whether they had attended schools for the blind, for the deaf, or for both classes, while 1 was reported as having attended a school for the deaf, but the schedule did not make it entirely clear as to whether he had ever been to a school for the blind. One was an inmate of a home for defective children, and 4 were inmates of institutions for the feeble-minded. Two had been only to common schools, 1 had received instruction at a convent, and 1 had been only to a school for the seeing but did not indicate its character. Of the remainder, 35 were reported as

having received no education, while for 5 no report was made on this subject.

Only 17 blind mutes 5 years of age or over reported themselves as able to read raised type. Of the others, 72 were unable to read raised type and 6 failed to answer the inquiry.

Five of the blind mutes 10 years of age or over reported that they used speech as a means of communication. Of these, 1 reported no other means, 2 stated that they also used writing, finger spelling, and the sign language, 1 used also writing, and 1 finger spelling. Of those who indicated definitely that they did not use speech as a means of communication, 15 used only finger spelling and the sign language; 11 writing, finger spelling, and the sign language; 10 finger spelling only; 1 writing and finger spelling only; 1 the sign language only; and 22 miscellaneous methods, mainly motions. Five, by reason of physical and mental incapacity, were reported as using no means of communication. Of those who failed to answer the inquiry as to means of communication, 1 stated in another connection that she was able to speak, and 17 that they were unable to speak, while 4 failed to make any statement on this point.

Only 5 blind mutes, all males, reported an occupation, 2 being broom makers, and 1 each a gardener, chair caner, and cabinet worker. One female reported an independent income. Of those gainfully employed, 3 reported themselves as self-supporting and 2 as not self-supporting; 3 stated that they were dependent on their occupation for a living and 2 that they were not. One reported annual earnings of less than $100, 2 earnings of $100 but less than $200, and 1 earnings of $200 but less than $300; the other did not state the amount of his earnings.

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PART III.

GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																		
	All classes.			White.									Colored.						
				Total.			Native.			Foreign born.			Total.			Negro.			Other colored.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNITED STATES	57,272	32,443	24,829	47,585	26,994	20,591	37,646	21,179	16,467	9,939	5,815	4,124	9,687	5,449	4,238	8,849	4,971	3,878	838	478	360
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																					
New England	4,090	2,227	1,863	4,020	2,198	1,822	2,810	1,539	1,271	1,210	659	551	70	29	41	66	27	39	4	2	2
Middle Atlantic	10,001	5,676	4,325	9,603	5,440	4,163	6,768	3,863	2,905	2,835	1,577	1,258	398	236	162	382	229	153	16	7	9
East North Central	11,731	6,691	5,040	11,280	6,428	4,852	8,562	4,848	3,714	2,718	1,580	1,138	451	263	188	402	238	164	49	25	24
West North Central	6,679	3,890	2,789	6,227	3,623	2,604	4,727	2,703	2,024	1,500	920	580	452	267	185	324	200	124	128	67	61
South Atlantic	8,279	4,511	3,768	4,823	2,626	2,197	4,617	2,497	2,120	206	129	77	3,456	1,885	1,571	3,443	1,878	1,565	13	7	6
East South Central	7,019	3,830	3,189	4,481	2,396	2,085	4,337	2,309	2,028	144	87	57	2,538	1,434	1,104	2,533	1,430	1,103	5	4	1
West South Central	5,621	3,124	2,497	3,871	2,132	1,739	3,431	1,874	1,557	440	258	182	1,750	992	758	1,649	937	712	101	55	46
Mountain	1,787	1,106	681	1,434	897	537	1,111	695	416	323	202	121	353	209	144	17	10	7	336	199	137
Pacific	2,065	1,388	677	1,846	1,254	592	1,283	851	432	563	403	160	219	134	85	33	22	11	186	112	74
NEW ENGLAND:																					
Maine	585	357	228	582	356	226	487	293	194	95	63	32	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
New Hampshire	291	155	136	291	155	136	233	122	111	58	33	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	301	150	151	300	150	150	233	114	119	67	36	31	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	1,084	962	2,009	1,069	940	1,311	700	611	698	369	329	37	15	22	37	15	22	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	314	170	144	303	167	136	179	99	80	124	68	56	11	3	8	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	553	311	242	535	301	234	367	211	156	168	90	78	18	10	8	17	9	8	1	1	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
New York	4,692	2,586	2,106	4,545	2,498	2,047	2,926	1,668	1,258	1,619	830	789	147	88	59	134	82	52	13	6	7
New Jersey	1,127	611	516	1,027	553	474	698	373	325	329	180	149	100	58	42	99	57	42	1	1	.....
Pennsylvania	4,182	2,479	1,703	4,031	2,389	1,642	3,144	1,822	1,322	887	567	320	151	90	61	149	90	59	2	.....	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Ohio	3,740	2,160	1,580	3,563	2,056	1,507	2,945	1,699	1,246	618	357	261	177	104	73	174	102	72	3	2	1
Indiana	2,121	1,194	927	2,033	1,136	897	1,862	1,016	846	171	120	51	88	58	30	87	57	30	1	1	.....
Illinois	2,975	1,695	1,280	2,858	1,631	1,227	2,079	1,182	897	779	449	330	117	64	53	115	62	53	2	2	.....
Michigan	1,574	892	682	1,536	873	663	1,001	558	443	535	315	220	38	19	19	21	13	8	17	6	11
Wisconsin	1,321	750	571	1,290	732	558	675	393	282	615	339	276	31	18	13	5	4	1	26	14	12
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Minnesota	881	555	326	855	539	316	415	255	160	440	284	156	26	16	10	8	4	4	18	12	6
Iowa	1,388	804	584	1,367	791	576	1,048	597	451	319	194	125	21	13	8	21	13	8	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	2,442	1,373	1,069	2,230	1,241	989	1,965	1,097	868	265	144	121	212	132	80	212	132	80	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	167	85	82	139	72	67	51	22	29	88	50	38	28	13	15	.....	.....	.....	28	13	15
South Dakota	268	161	107	197	125	72	109	69	40	88	56	32	71	36	35	.....	.....	.....	71	36	35
Nebraska	464	265	199	453	259	194	332	178	154	121	81	40	11	6	5	8	4	4	3	2	1
Kansas	1,069	647	422	986	596	390	807	485	322	179	111	68	83	51	32	75	47	28	8	4	4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
Delaware	131	75	56	96	52	44	84	46	38	12	6	6	35	23	12	35	23	12	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	802	446	356	570	324	246	488	276	212	82	48	34	232	122	110	232	122	110	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	223	120	103	114	58	56	84	42	42	30	16	14	109	62	47	108	61	47	1	1	.....
Virginia	1,649	896	753	971	526	445	950	511	439	21	15	6	678	370	308	676	370	306	2	.....	2
West Virginia	797	456	341	753	432	321	727	414	313	26	18	8	44	24	20	44	24	20	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,563	796	767	931	481	450	929	479	450	2	2	.....	632	315	317	623	310	313	9	5	4
South Carolina	1,011	553	458	386	200	186	380	195	185	6	5	1	625	353	272	624	352	272	1	1	.....
Georgia	1,701	948	753	806	449	357	797	441	356	9	8	1	895	499	396	895	499	396	.....	.....	.....
Florida	402	221	181	196	104	92	178	93	85	18	11	7	206	117	89	206	117	89	.....	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Kentucky	2,153	1,206	947	1,793	1,015	778	1,708	961	747	85	54	31	360	191	169	360	191	169	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,956	1,035	921	1,426	729	697	1,402	716	686	24	13	11	530	306	224	530	306	224	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	1,572	862	710	800	399	401	777	386	391	23	13	10	772	463	309	770	461	309	2	2	.....
Mississippi	1,338	727	611	462	253	209	450	246	204	12	7	5	876	474	402	873	472	401	3	2	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Arkansas	1,201	635	566	852	436	416	829	417	412	23	19	4	349	199	150	349	199	150	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1,107	619	488	488	276	212	426	234	192	62	42	20	619	343	276	617	341	276	2	2	.....
Oklahoma	874	500	374	671	387	284	643	367	276	28	20	8	203	113	90	105	61	44	98	52	46
Texas	2,439	1,370	1,069	1,860	1,033	827	1,533	856	677	327	177	150	579	337	242	578	336	242	1	1	.....
MOUNTAIN:																					
Montana	168	118	50	116	87	29	81	60	21	35	27	8	52	31	21	3	1	2	49	30	19
Idaho	158	93	65	129	78	51	98	59	39	31	19	12	29	15	14	.....	.....	.....	29	15	14
Wyoming	48	31	17	39	24	15	24	16	8	15	8	7	9	7	2	3	1	2	6	6	.....
Colorado	378	240	138	369	234	135	289	178	111	80	56	24	9	6	3	7	5	2	2	1	1
New Mexico	554	336	218	486	292	194	451	270	181	35	22	13	68	44	24	1	1	.....	67	43	24
Arizona	196	131	65	94	67	27	52	39	13	42	28	14	102	64	38	3	2	1	99	62	37
Utah	188	103	85	181	97	84	102	61	41	79	36	43	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1
Nevada	97	54	43	20	18	2	14	12	2	6	6	.....	77	36	41	.....	.....	.....	77	36	41
PACIFIC:																					
Washington	439	281	158	373	235	138	279	165	114	94	70	24	66	46	20	3	2	1	63	44	19
Oregon	297	199	98	275	187	88	222	154	68	53	33	20	22	12	10	1	1	.....	21	11	10
California	1,329	908	421	1,198	832	366	782	532	250	416	300	116	131	76	55	29	19	10	102	57	45

TABLE 2.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																	
	Total.	Born in—																
		Austria.	Canada and Newfoundland.		Denmark.	England and Wales.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.	Norway.	Russia and Finland.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	All other countries.[2]
			Of French parentage.	Of other parentage.[1]															
UNITED STATES	9,939	306	360	613	103	1,119	116	2,653	70	2,293	257	326	161	293	392	214	394	125	144
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																			
New England	1,210	5	217	172	2	125	7	51	.....	482	38	.....	2	3	22	35	25	4	20
Middle Atlantic	2,835	120	46	96	7	370	27	734	32	920	150	.....	9	8	175	56	28	29	28
East North Central	2,718	105	64	187	22	295	30	1,052	23	429	20	1	74	124	64	48	102	48	30
West North Central	1,500	46	25	72	38	111	18	456	9	178	7	1	72	135	79	29	190	18	16
South Atlantic	206	3	.....	2	.....	21	2	67	3	65	7	.....	1	.....	12	11	3	.....	9
East South Central	144	4	.....	4	.....	14	8	61	1	33	2	.....	.....	.....	4	9	1	3	.....
West South Central	440	15	1	4	1	22	14	85	1	30	9	226	1	.....	9	4	2	8	8
Mountain	323	4	2	19	19	84	.....	35	.....	34	7	66	1	10	8	12	15	4	3
Pacific	563	4	5	57	14	77	10	112	1	122	17	32	1	13	19	10	28	11	30
NEW ENGLAND:																			
Maine	95	.....	17	42	.....	10	.....	1	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire	58	.....	28	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Vermont	67	1	31	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Massachusetts	698	2	113	96	1	60	7	24	.....	297	20	.....	2	3	17	19	19	1	17
Rhode Island	124	1	23	3	.....	30	.....	2	.....	53	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2
Connecticut	168	1	5	11	1	19	.....	23	.....	85	10	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	3	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																			
New York	1,619	64	43	83	2	180	13	404	15	539	93	.....	5	6	103	23	18	11	17
New Jersey	329	10	2	3	4	47	.....	92	3	100	28	.....	3	1	9	16	.....	8	3
Pennsylvania	887	46	1	10	1	143	14	238	14	281	29	.....	1	1	63	17	10	10	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																			
Ohio	618	20	3	10	.....	90	13	262	14	135	7	.....	9	.....	13	13	.....	22	7
Indiana	171	3	2	2	.....	24	3	95	.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	2	1
Illinois	779	42	9	20	10	81	5	295	5	145	10	1	13	30	27	11	53	8	14
Michigan	535	13	38	124	3	63	2	128	1	55	1	.....	33	7	19	16	22	4	6
Wisconsin	615	27	12	31	9	37	7	272	3	63	1	.....	18	87	3	6	25	12	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																			
Minnesota	440	9	10	17	7	9	2	94	4	38	3	.....	58	59	11	2	109	4	4
Iowa	319	6	4	17	6	28	3	126	.....	51	.....	.....	9	33	2	9	22	2	1
Missouri	265	5	3	6	1	23	7	131	2	50	2	.....	2	.....	4	7	9	5	8
North Dakota	88	2	2	9	16	1	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	19	3	6	.....	.....
South Dakota	88	4	1	1	2	4	1	17	1	7	1	.....	1	20	20	1	7	.....	.....
Nebraska	121	12	1	10	3	15	2	31	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	19	2	3
Kansas	179	8	4	12	3	31	3	51	1	17	.....	1	2	1	17	5	18	5	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																			
Delaware	12	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Maryland	82	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	34	2	20	4	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	30	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Virginia	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	26	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Florida	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																			
Kentucky	85	1	.....	1	.....	9	6	42	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....
Tennessee	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	23	2	.....	3	.....	3	1	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....
Mississippi	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																			
Arkansas	23	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Louisiana	62	1	.....	2	1	5	8	16	.....	13	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Oklahoma	28	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....
Texas	327	9	.....	.....	.....	12	4	53	1	8	1	222	.....	.....	4	2	2	4	5
MOUNTAIN:																			
Montana	35	2	.....	3	.....	6	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Idaho	31	.....	1	4	1	11	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	2	1
Wyoming	15	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	80	1	1	7	1	16	.....	18	.....	14	6	.....	.....	1	6	4	3	2	.....
New Mexico	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arizona	42	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Utah	79	1	.....	1	15	41	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	8	.....	.....
Nevada	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																			
Washington	94	1	1	8	4	15	.....	20	.....	17	3	.....	1	3	6	1	10	3	1
Oregon	53	1	2	11	.....	11	.....	13	1	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	2
California	416	2	2	38	10	51	10	79	.....	99	14	32	.....	7	12	8	18	7	27

[1] Includes all persons reporting Newfoundland as country of birth.

[2] Includes persons born at sea.

TABLE 3.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
UNITED STATES	57,272	70	481	1,248	1,997	2,200	2,253	2,247	2,291	2,530	2,797	3,325	3,748	3,695	4,483	5,102	5,111	5,108	4,129	4,306	151
Male	32,443	32	266	672	1,108	1,218	1,268	1,355	1,416	1,604	1,787	2,128	2,298	2,243	2,557	2,940	2,758	2,765	2,036	1,917	75
Female	24,829	38	215	576	889	982	985	892	875	926	1,010	1,197	1,450	1,452	1,926	2,162	2,353	2,343	2,093	2,389	76
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.																					
New England	4,090	4	41	91	133	130	132	107	130	149	187	213	260	249	355	366	440	424	305	366	8
Male	2,227	2	20	57	70	65	79	61	84	90	110	136	156	170	202	195	216	226	133	151	4
Female	1,863	2	21	34	63	65	53	46	46	59	77	77	104	79	153	171	224	198	172	215	4
Middle Atlantic	10,001	16	93	215	291	290	318	332	351	442	519	652	704	680	866	976	937	911	726	664	18
Male	5,676	7	48	119	164	159	169	221	224	269	348	438	443	438	488	559	498	458	334	281	11
Female	4,325	9	45	96	127	131	149	111	127	173	171	214	261	242	378	417	439	453	392	383	7
East North Central	11,731	11	86	215	340	393	399	410	458	491	581	667	779	771	956	1,126	1,060	1,175	935	860	18
Male	6,691	1	42	108	196	216	222	253	286	307	364	433	463	463	569	678	588	627	472	394	9
Female	5,040	10	44	107	144	177	177	157	172	184	217	234	316	308	387	448	472	548	463	466	9
West North Central	6,679	2	49	117	173	193	231	258	280	288	337	395	445	441	480	609	590	676	548	547	17
Male	3,890	1	28	64	96	106	127	142	165	185	213	241	275	285	279	369	339	393	299	277	6
Female	2,789	1	21	53	77	87	104	116	115	103	124	154	170	159	201	240	251	283	249	270	11
South Atlantic	8,279	10	81	229	415	415	392	403	351	407	387	437	527	527	578	638	669	621	530	634	28
Male	4,511	4	49	124	237	228	232	238	209	256	252	262	319	300	332	339	336	313	228	238	15
Female	3,768	6	32	105	178	187	160	165	142	151	135	175	208	227	246	299	333	308	302	396	13
East South Central	7,019	13	59	175	285	347	356	315	327	322	333	372	433	413	497	588	575	562	471	554	22
Male	3,830	11	39	85	150	195	206	189	192	207	202	224	254	228	238	326	292	304	231	249	8
Female	3,189	2	20	90	135	152	150	126	135	115	131	148	179	185	259	262	283	258	240	305	14
West South Central	5,621	9	48	139	237	278	277	285	247	279	246	338	351	363	437	453	494	402	324	338	26
Male	3,124	6	28	72	123	160	148	162	157	181	157	206	211	192	241	244	274	229	158	162	13
Female	2,497	3	20	67	114	118	129	123	90	98	89	132	140	171	196	209	220	173	166	226	13
Mountain	1,787	4	15	38	67	66	74	73	71	78	91	104	107	119	149	148	172	143	125	136	7
Male	1,106	.....	7	28	37	39	39	43	48	57	59	77	65	83	86	86	99	94	73	80	6
Female	681	4	8	10	30	27	35	30	23	21	32	27	42	36	63	62	73	49	52	56	1
Pacific	2,065	1	9	29	56	88	74	64	76	74	116	147	142	129	165	198	174	194	165	157	7
Male	1,388	.....	5	15	35	50	46	46	51	52	82	111	112	84	122	144	116	121	108	85	3
Female	677	1	4	14	21	38	28	18	25	22	34	36	30	45	43	54	58	73	57	72	4
NEW ENGLAND:																					
Maine	585	.....	3	9	20	13	15	17	15	27	30	24	41	35	45	54	57	69	49	62	.....
Male	357	.....	1	5	11	8	9	15	10	20	19	18	26	26	23	29	35	42	30	30	.....
Female	228	.....	2	4	9	5	6	2	5	7	11	6	15	9	22	25	22	27	19	32	.....
New Hampshire	291	1	1	3	3	11	7	4	10	10	8	13	29	16	26	24	38	28	27	32	.....
Male	155	1	.....	2	2	7	5	2	6	6	2	11	20	12	17	13	17	12	8	12	.....
Female	136	.....	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	4	6	2	9	4	9	11	21	16	19	20	.....
Vermont	301	.....	3	3	6	2	3	6	3	8	15	14	16	16	34	30	30	40	29	43	.....
Male	150	.....	1	3	3	1	3	5	1	4	6	9	10	7	20	12	16	22	9	18	.....
Female	151	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	4	9	5	6	9	14	18	14	18	20	25	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	1	24	60	85	82	82	55	73	84	98	113	110	135	178	178	206	189	135	154	4
Male	1,084	.....	13	36	43	38	41	25	48	52	62	68	63	95	102	91	94	96	54	61	2
Female	962	1	11	24	42	44	41	30	25	32	36	45	47	40	76	87	112	93	81	93	2
Rhode Island	314	.....	3	6	6	8	8	9	6	7	14	20	30	19	27	28	53	29	16	22	3
Male	170	.....	.....	4	4	4	8	7	4	4	8	11	16	14	12	17	24	17	6	9	1
Female	144	.....	3	2	2	4	.....	2	2	3	6	9	14	5	15	11	29	12	10	13	2
Connecticut	553	2	7	10	13	14	17	16	23	13	22	29	34	28	45	52	56	69	49	53	1
Male	311	1	5	7	7	7	13	7	15	4	13	19	21	16	28	33	30	37	26	21	1
Female	242	1	2	3	6	7	4	9	8	9	9	10	13	12	17	19	26	32	23	32	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
New York	4,692	9	48	97	103	98	137	145	172	205	250	317	332	315	426	463	445	427	355	340	8
Male	2,586	3	22	66	52	56	75	88	101	126	168	206	205	197	235	258	224	202	155	142	5
Female	2,106	6	26	31	51	42	62	57	71	79	82	111	127	118	191	205	221	225	200	198	3
New Jersey	1,127	1	10	19	37	47	37	36	34	66	67	68	78	73	105	93	113	87	70	82	4
Male	611	.....	7	8	20	21	19	21	26	34	40	44	42	42	60	53	61	41	34	35	3
Female	516	1	3	11	17	26	18	15	8	32	27	24	36	31	45	40	52	46	36	47	1
Pennsylvania	4,182	6	35	99	151	145	144	151	145	171	202	267	294	292	335	420	379	397	301	242	6
Male	2,479	4	19	45	92	82	75	112	97	109	140	188	196	199	193	248	213	215	145	104	3
Female	1,703	2	16	54	59	63	69	39	48	62	62	79	98	93	142	172	166	182	156	138	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Ohio	3,740	2	26	80	97	124	113	120	153	144	178	202	241	241	298	356	356	407	302	293	7
Male	2,160	.....	16	37	56	74	67	75	97	99	106	139	160	135	189	221	191	218	150	127	3
Female	1,580	2	10	43	41	50	46	45	56	45	72	63	81	106	109	135	165	189	152	166	4
Indiana	2,121	3	12	32	70	74	71	72	73	84	113	110	147	141	189	215	183	208	180	143	1
Male	1,194	.....	6	18	33	33	32	40	42	45	77	65	72	84	114	130	115	120	94	74	.....
Female	927	3	6	14	37	41	39	32	31	39	36	45	75	57	75	85	68	88	86	69	1
Illinois	2,975	3	17	47	79	104	126	104	108	143	161	198	222	211	240	285	258	277	184	199	9
Male	1,695	1	8	19	49	54	75	67	68	86	102	130	127	134	136	167	143	141	92	90	6
Female	1,280	2	9	28	30	50	51	37	40	57	59	68	95	77	104	118	115	136	92	109	3
Michigan	1,574	2	20	33	43	43	39	62	66	65	64	90	93	106	145	166	148	152	131	106	.....
Male	892	.....	6	19	26	31	24	40	41	44	40	57	54	64	84	99	73	78	67	45	.....
Female	682	2	14	14	17	12	15	22	25	21	24	33	39	42	61	67	75	74	64	61	.....
Wisconsin	1,321	1	11	23	51	48	50	52	58	55	65	67	76	72	84	104	115	131	138	119	1
Male	750	.....	6	15	32	24	24	31	38	33	39	42	50	46	46	61	66	70	69	58	.....
Female	571	1	5	8	19	24	26	21	20	22	26	25	26	26	38	43	49	61	69	61	1

TABLE 3.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																				
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Minnesota	881	1	5	22	42	41	35	44	28	35	45	57	55	37	45	54	67	102	85	80	1
Male	555	.....	2	17	23	22	22	27	21	26	33	35	33	24	30	40	41	61	51	47	.....
Female	326	1	3	5	19	19	13	17	7	9	12	22	22	13	15	14	26	41	34	33	1
Iowa	1,388	1	7	16	47	35	35	45	52	53	66	69	85	99	91	116	122	173	140	134	2
Male	804	1	2	9	29	23	23	30	27	31	41	38	58	67	42	70	67	102	80	64	.....
Female	584	.....	5	7	18	12	12	15	25	22	25	31	27	32	49	46	55	71	60	70	2
Missouri	2,442	.....	16	42	52	66	82	92	113	112	139	144	190	180	190	250	228	208	169	161	8
Male	1,373	.....	11	24	25	35	43	44	61	71	81	83	113	106	114	142	124	126	88	79	3
Female	1,069	.....	5	18	27	31	39	48	52	41	58	61	77	74	76	108	104	82	81	82	5
North Dakota	167	.....	3	3	6	9	11	9	9	3	7	12	12	5	8	13	9	19	14	15	.....
Male	85	.....	2	1	1	4	4	5	7	1	6	8	7	3	.....	6	6	10	7	7	.....
Female	82	.....	1	2	5	5	7	4	2	2	1	4	5	2	8	7	3	9	7	8	.....
South Dakota	268	.....	3	10	2	8	12	12	17	7	15	18	13	19	17	30	20	24	21	19	1
Male	161	.....	1	4	2	4	8	7	13	5	11	11	9	14	14	17	12	11	7	10	1
Female	107	.....	2	6	.....	4	4	5	4	2	4	7	4	5	3	13	8	13	14	9	.....
Nebraska	464	.....	7	10	6	7	16	15	20	27	24	28	29	35	33	31	36	46	45	49	.....
Male	265	.....	3	5	4	2	5	9	13	19	16	20	16	24	18	21	21	22	29	27	.....
Female	199	.....	4	5	2	5	11	6	7	8	8	8	13	11	15	10	15	24	25	22	.....
Kansas	1,069	.....	8	14	18	27	40	41	41	51	41	67	61	69	96	115	108	104	74	89	5
Male	647	.....	7	4	12	16	22	20	23	32	25	46	39	47	61	73	68	61	46	43	2
Female	422	.....	1	10	6	11	18	21	18	19	16	21	22	22	35	42	40	43	28	46	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
Delaware	131	.....	.....	1	6	4	3	4	2	2	4	10	9	11	14	13	15	13	12	8	.....
Male	75	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	4	7	7	7	11	4	5	8	3	3	.....
Female	56	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	4	3	9	10	5	9	5	.....
Maryland	802	2	8	29	47	46	27	27	29	42	41	48	58	60	54	58	66	69	38	51	2
Male	446	1	5	14	25	22	11	13	16	27	25	31	34	37	31	37	41	41	18	15	2
Female	356	1	3	15	22	24	16	14	13	15	16	17	24	23	23	21	25	28	20	36	.....
District of Columbia	223	1	1	.....	6	7	6	11	7	14	16	12	16	15	20	27	21	11	9	19	4
Male	120	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	7	4	5	9	8	11	9	13	15	11	5	6	9	1
Female	103	1	.....	.....	4	6	3	4	3	9	7	4	5	6	7	12	10	6	3	10	3
Virginia	1,649	1	15	42	67	76	73	73	70	70	79	85	100	93	122	142	160	132	106	141	2
Male	896	1	9	22	37	36	39	45	41	42	54	54	67	64	63	72	76	69	46	57	2
Female	753	.....	6	20	30	40	34	28	29	28	25	31	33	29	59	70	84	63	60	84	.....
West Virginia	797	.....	10	27	44	39	41	29	32	43	32	44	55	58	42	62	59	70	47	63	.....
Male	456	.....	8	18	22	20	27	15	17	27	16	27	37	36	29	38	39	34	19	27	.....
Female	341	.....	2	9	22	19	14	14	15	16	16	17	18	22	13	24	20	36	28	36	.....
North Carolina	1,563	2	16	49	94	83	82	73	54	81	61	68	91	84	118	123	127	117	114	121	5
Male	796	1	8	32	54	50	54	37	30	47	43	37	44	40	69	47	55	56	47	42	3
Female	767	1	8	17	40	33	28	36	24	34	18	31	47	44	49	76	72	61	67	79	2
South Carolina	1,011	2	8	23	64	62	53	60	56	54	49	56	60	61	68	65	60	64	69	74	3
Male	553	1	6	9	40	45	29	35	33	34	34	33	38	36	33	36	27	29	30	24	1
Female	458	1	2	14	24	17	24	25	23	20	15	23	22	25	35	29	33	35	39	50	2
Georgia	1,701	2	14	48	74	79	88	102	79	86	87	87	110	110	115	126	129	122	106	128	9
Male	948	.....	8	22	45	43	59	67	52	64	56	49	63	56	64	75	58	63	49	50	5
Female	753	2	6	26	29	36	29	35	27	22	31	38	47	54	51	51	71	59	57	78	4
Florida	402	.....	9	10	13	19	19	24	22	15	18	27	28	35	25	22	32	23	29	29	3
Male	221	.....	4	6	8	9	8	15	14	9	11	16	18	15	19	15	24	8	10	11	1
Female	181	.....	5	4	5	10	11	9	8	6	7	11	10	20	6	7	8	15	19	18	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Kentucky	2,153	4	15	46	96	101	110	97	105	91	82	127	115	151	132	201	196	172	143	160	9
Male	1,206	3	11	21	48	56	65	63	59	57	41	78	69	84	69	117	108	104	74	79	.....
Female	947	1	4	25	48	45	45	34	46	34	41	49	46	67	63	84	88	68	69	81	9
Tennessee	1,956	6	17	52	98	118	104	81	82	86	103	97	110	112	145	153	163	167	129	131	2
Male	1,035	5	12	27	48	63	53	46	44	49	61	52	68	58	64	87	82	92	60	62	2
Female	921	1	5	25	50	55	51	35	38	37	42	45	42	54	81	66	81	75	69	69	.....
Alabama	1,572	3	17	38	50	78	75	71	71	74	80	80	115	93	131	112	121	118	112	127	6
Male	862	3	7	18	33	50	45	45	46	50	53	52	62	51	60	58	56	59	56	55	3
Female	710	.....	10	20	17	28	30	26	25	24	27	28	53	42	71	54	65	59	56	72	3
Mississippi	1,338	.....	10	39	41	50	67	66	69	71	68	68	93	57	89	122	95	105	87	136	5
Male	727	.....	9	19	21	26	43	35	43	51	47	42	55	35	45	64	46	49	41	53	3
Female	611	.....	1	20	20	24	24	31	26	20	21	26	38	22	44	58	49	56	46	83	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Arkansas	1,201	1	10	33	49	63	59	56	71	60	53	73	78	93	85	94	108	92	51	70	2
Male	635	.....	5	16	21	42	28	29	47	36	27	39	39	44	42	44	61	49	29	35	2
Female	566	1	5	17	28	21	31	27	24	24	26	34	39	49	43	50	47	43	22	35	.....
Louisiana	1,107	.....	8	26	34	45	51	63	46	51	56	63	78	65	75	95	99	79	70	96	7
Male	619	.....	4	15	19	24	33	36	28	33	38	43	48	40	43	44	58	41	35	36	1
Female	488	.....	4	11	15	21	18	27	18	18	18	20	30	25	32	51	41	38	35	60	6
Oklahoma	874	1	13	22	39	38	45	35	42	57	39	65	59	62	65	69	72	47	44	55	5
Male	500	1	11	8	23	17	28	21	25	38	29	43	42	29	33	43	41	23	21	17	2
Female	374	.....	2	14	16	21	17	14	17	19	10	22	17	33	32	26	31	19	23	38	3
Texas	2,439	7	17	58	115	132	122	131	88	111	98	137	136	143	212	195	215	184	159	167	12
Male	1,370	5	8	33	60	77	59	76	57	74	63	81	82	79	123	113	114	111	73	74	8
Female	1,069	2	9	25	55	55	63	55	31	37	35	56	54	64	89	82	101	73	86	93	4

TABLE 3.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
MOUNTAIN:																					
Montana	168	.....	.....	1	11	6	7	6	9	6	11	9	11	18	11	13	12	13	13	11	.....
Male	118	.....	.....	1	5	4	5	6	5	4	10	7	11	13	8	9	7	9	9	5	.....
Female	50	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	4	2	1	2	.....	5	3	4	5	4	4	6	.....
Idaho	158	1	1	4	9	10	6	4	5	7	11	10	6	12	5	12	10	12	18	15	.....
Male	93	.....	.....	3	6	5	2	2	5	4	4	7	1	9	4	6	4	7	13	11	.....
Female	65	1	1	1	3	5	4	2	.....	3	7	3	5	3	1	6	6	5	5	4	.....
Wyoming	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	2	3	2	6	4	2	5	8	2	.....	2	2	.....
Male	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	2	2	5	3	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	1	.....
Female	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Colorado	378	1	1	8	9	17	16	17	15	24	16	20	30	30	35	36	31	27	20	23	2
Male	240	.....	.....	8	5	11	8	9	8	19	9	16	19	23	22	23	18	16	14	11	1
Female	138	1	1	.....	4	6	8	8	7	5	7	4	11	7	13	13	13	11	6	12	1
New Mexico	554	1	5	12	21	19	23	24	24	22	25	33	24	27	51	40	71	53	30	46	3
Male	336	.....	4	8	10	10	11	12	17	17	10	22	13	19	32	24	45	38	12	29	3
Female	218	1	1	4	11	9	12	12	7	5	15	11	11	8	19	16	26	15	18	17	.....
Arizona	196	.....	6	4	4	6	5	8	6	8	16	10	14	15	16	11	14	14	19	19	1
Male	131	.....	3	4	3	4	1	4	5	6	14	8	8	11	10	8	5	12	12	12	1
Female	65	.....	3	.....	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	2	6	4	6	3	9	2	7	7	.....
Utah	188	.....	2	8	12	4	12	8	8	5	5	13	15	12	9	14	20	15	14	12	.....
Male	103	.....	.....	3	8	2	9	5	5	4	5	9	9	7	3	7	10	4	7	6	.....
Female	85	.....	2	5	4	2	3	3	3	1	.....	4	6	5	6	7	10	11	7	6	.....
Nevada	97	1	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	3	3	3	17	14	12	9	9	8	1
Male	54	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	1	5	3	1	1	3	6	8	8	5	5	1
Female	43	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	14	8	4	1	4	3	.....
PACIFIC:																					
Washington	439	.....	3	13	10	20	17	16	15	15	26	28	29	36	32	42	41	34	32	28	2
Male	281	.....	1	7	7	13	9	11	9	10	17	18	24	25	18	25	29	19	24	15	.....
Female	158	.....	2	6	3	7	8	5	6	5	9	10	5	11	14	17	12	15	8	13	2
Oregon	297	.....	2	4	10	8	12	11	12	11	18	23	20	17	18	30	26	29	20	25	1
Male	199	.....	2	2	8	5	11	8	8	6	13	18	15	6	11	20	21	17	13	14	1
Female	98	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	5	5	5	11	7	10	5	12	7	11	.....
California	1,329	1	4	12	36	60	45	37	49	48	72	96	93	76	115	126	107	131	113	104	4
Male	908	.....	2	6	20	32	26	27	34	36	52	75	73	53	93	99	66	85	71	56	2
Female	421	1	2	6	16	28	19	10	15	12	20	21	20	23	22	27	41	46	42	48	2

TABLE 4.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS: 1910.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
UNITED STATES.																					
All classes	57,272	70	481	1,248	1,997	2,200	2,253	2,247	2,291	2,530	2,797	3,325	3,748	3,695	4,483	5,102	5,111	5,108	4,129	4,306	151
White	47,585	63	423	1,072	1,681	1,812	1,786	1,762	1,841	2,007	2,290	2,724	3,069	3,111	3,774	4,379	4,367	4,479	3,512	3,333	100
Native	37,646	63	418	1,041	1,642	1,762	1,661	1,617	1,638	1,755	1,893	2,194	2,456	2,423	2,845	3,214	3,070	3,077	2,465	2,340	72
Foreign born	9,939	.....	5	31	39	50	125	145	203	252	397	530	613	688	929	1,165	1,297	1,402	1,047	993	28
Colored	9,687	7	58	176	316	388	467	485	450	523	507	601	679	584	709	723	744	629	617	973	51
Negro	8,849	6	51	165	296	364	445	465	420	496	464	554	633	538	633	640	668	566	541	859	45
Other colored	838	1	7	11	20	24	22	20	30	27	43	47	46	46	76	83	76	63	76	114	6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.																					
NEW ENGLAND.																					
All classes	4,090	4	41	91	133	130	132	107	130	119	187	213	260	249	355	366	440	424	305	366	8
White	4,020	4	40	91	131	127	131	104	129	147	182	207	255	243	345	358	438	418	303	359	8
Native	2,810	4	40	82	123	117	101	88	103	110	124	147	181	144	213	226	278	267	205	254	3
Foreign born	1,210	.....	.....	9	8	10	30	16	26	37	58	60	74	99	132	132	160	151	98	105	5
Colored	70	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	1	2	5	6	5	6	10	8	2	6	2	7	.....
Negro	66	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	1	2	5	6	5	5	10	8	2	3	2	7	.....
Other colored	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.																					
All classes	10,001	16	93	215	291	290	318	332	351	442	519	652	704	680	866	976	937	911	726	664	18
White	9,603	15	91	209	282	277	309	318	332	411	495	618	672	642	831	934	901	894	716	641	15
Native	6,768	15	89	202	271	259	265	276	270	337	371	439	467	453	543	565	523	538	457	419	9
Foreign born	2,835	.....	2	7	11	18	44	42	62	74	124	179	205	189	288	369	378	356	259	222	6
Colored	398	1	2	6	9	13	9	14	19	31	24	34	32	38	35	42	36	17	10	23	3
Negro	382	1	2	6	8	11	9	14	19	30	21	31	31	36	35	42	35	16	10	22	3
Other colored	16	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	11,731	11	86	215	340	393	399	410	458	491	581	667	779	771	956	1,126	1,060	1,175	935	860	18
White	11,280	11	85	209	334	381	388	399	429	467	555	632	736	737	923	1,077	1,020	1,149	911	821	16
Native	8,562	11	84	200	328	373	371	367	381	412	467	514	594	563	653	745	671	737	573	505	13
Foreign born	2,718	.....	1	9	6	8	17	32	48	55	88	118	142	174	270	332	349	412	338	316	3
Colored	451	.....	1	6	6	12	11	11	29	24	26	35	43	34	33	49	40	26	24	39	2
Negro	402	.....	.....	4	6	11	11	10	25	21	22	33	41	29	31	46	34	23	20	33	2
Other colored	49	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	3	4	2	2	5	2	3	6	3	4	6	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	6,679	2	49	117	173	193	231	258	280	288	337	395	445	444	480	609	590	676	548	547	17
White	6,227	2	47	109	168	184	212	240	255	263	319	364	410	417	444	559	555	636	524	504	15
Native	4,727	2	47	109	162	181	199	221	226	232	262	292	334	316	346	402	367	380	322	314	13
Foreign born	1,500	.....	.....	.....	6	3	13	19	29	31	57	72	76	101	98	157	188	256	202	190	2
Colored	452	.....	2	8	5	9	19	18	25	25	18	31	35	27	36	50	35	40	24	43	2
Negro	324	.....	1	5	3	6	12	12	17	20	14	22	27	20	29	33	24	25	17	35	2
Other colored	128	.....	1	3	2	3	7	6	8	5	4	9	8	7	7	17	11	15	7	8	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC.																					
All classes	8,279	10	81	229	415	415	392	403	351	407	387	437	527	527	578	638	669	621	530	634	28
White	4,823	8	59	151	269	258	209	219	193	217	199	226	278	313	333	420	412	400	318	326	15
Native	4,617	8	59	149	269	256	208	215	188	209	195	219	265	292	322	399	380	370	302	298	14
Foreign born	206	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	4	5	8	4	7	13	21	11	21	32	30	16	28	1
Colored	3,456	2	22	78	146	157	183	184	158	190	188	211	249	214	245	218	257	221	212	308	13
Negro	3,443	2	22	78	145	157	183	184	158	190	187	211	249	214	243	214	254	221	212	306	13
Other colored	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	7,019	13	59	175	285	347	356	315	327	322	333	372	433	413	497	588	575	562	471	554	22
White	4,481	13	51	121	219	254	211	183	202	172	188	227	249	273	324	403	402	388	303	280	8
Native	4,337	13	51	131	218	253	210	182	202	169	185	221	244	266	312	385	379	360	281	268	7
Foreign born	144	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	3	3	6	5	7	12	18	23	28	22	12	1
Colored	2,538	.....	8	44	66	93	145	132	125	150	145	145	184	140	173	185	173	174	168	274	14
Negro	2,533	.....	8	44	66	93	145	131	125	150	145	145	183	140	172	184	172	174	168	274	14
Other colored	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.																				
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Con.																					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	5,621	9	48	139	237	278	277	285	247	279	246	338	351	363	437	453	494	402	324	388	26
White	3,871	6	30	110	165	190	187	172	166	195	175	231	252	265	316	332	349	301	214	200	15
Native	3,431	6	29	107	161	187	177	157	157	179	165	206	229	233	272	294	282	251	178	154	7
Foreign born	440	.....	1	3	4	3	10	15	9	16	10	25	23	32	44	38	67	50	36	46	8
Colored	1,750	3	18	29	72	88	90	113	81	84	71	107	99	98	121	121	145	101	110	188	11
Negro	1,649	3	17	28	66	81	84	108	75	80	69	101	92	92	109	109	143	99	107	176	10
Other colored	101	.....	1	1	6	7	6	5	6	4	2	6	7	6	12	12	2	2	3	12	1
MOUNTAIN.																					
All classes	1,787	4	15	38	67	66	74	73	71	78	91	104	107	119	149	148	172	143	125	136	7
White	1,434	3	11	33	58	55	68	64	62	66	69	86	86	99	109	113	140	123	86	99	4
Native	1,111	3	10	32	56	54	66	58	58	57	49	68	58	67	80	77	104	83	54	74	3
Foreign born	323	.....	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	9	20	18	28	32	29	36	36	40	32	25	1
Colored	353	1	4	5	9	11	6	9	9	12	22	18	21	20	40	35	32	20	39	37	3
Negro	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....
Other colored	336	1	4	5	9	11	6	7	9	10	22	16	18	19	40	35	31	19	35	36	3
PACIFIC.																					
All classes	2,065	1	9	29	56	88	74	64	76	74	116	147	142	129	165	198	174	194	165	157	7
White	1,846	1	9	29	55	86	71	63	73	69	108	133	131	122	149	183	150	170	137	103	4
Native	1,283	1	9	29	54	82	64	53	53	50	75	88	84	89	104	121	86	91	93	54	3
Foreign born	563	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	10	20	19	33	45	47	33	45	62	64	79	44	49	1
Colored	219	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	3	5	8	14	11	7	16	15	24	24	28	54	3
Negro	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	3	4	1	5	1
Other colored	186	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	4	7	11	9	6	12	11	21	20	27	49	2

TABLE 5.—BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AGE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

SEX AND AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.						
	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
BOTH SEXES.							
Total	57,272	47,585	37,646	9,939	9,687	8,849	838
Under 1 year	70	63	63	.....	7	6	1
1 to 4 years	481	423	418	5	58	51	7
5 to 9 years	1,248	1,072	1,041	31	176	165	11
10 to 14 years	1,997	1,681	1,642	39	316	296	20
15 to 19 years	2,200	1,812	1,762	50	388	364	24
20 to 24 years	2,253	1,786	1,661	125	467	445	22
25 to 29 years	2,247	1,762	1,617	145	485	465	20
30 to 34 years	2,291	1,841	1,638	203	450	420	30
35 to 39 years	2,530	2,007	1,755	252	523	496	27
40 to 44 years	2,797	2,290	1,893	397	507	464	43
45 to 49 years	3,325	2,724	2,194	530	601	554	47
50 to 54 years	3,748	3,069	2,456	613	679	633	46
55 to 59 years	3,695	3,111	2,423	688	584	538	46
60 to 64 years	4,483	3,774	2,845	929	709	633	76
65 to 69 years	5,102	4,379	3,214	1,165	723	640	83
70 to 74 years	5,111	4,367	3,070	1,297	744	668	76
75 to 79 years	5,108	4,479	3,077	1,402	629	566	63
80 to 84 years	4,129	3,512	2,465	1,047	617	541	76
85 years or over	4,306	3,333	2,340	993	973	859	114
Age not reported	151	100	72	28	51	45	6
MALE.							
Total	32,443	26,994	21,179	5,815	5,449	4,971	478
Under 1 year	32	30	30	.....	2	2	.....
1 to 4 years	266	229	227	2	37	32	5
5 to 9 years	672	585	564	21	87	80	7
10 to 14 years	1,108	921	906	15	187	175	12
15 to 19 years	1,218	1,002	970	32	216	206	10
20 to 24 years	1,268	1,003	926	77	265	253	12
25 to 29 years	1,355	1,062	956	106	293	284	9
30 to 34 years	1,416	1,134	998	136	282	267	15
35 to 39 years	1,604	1,268	1,083	185	336	320	16
40 to 44 years	1,787	1,445	1,164	281	342	315	27
45 to 49 years	2,128	1,749	1,369	380	379	348	31
50 to 54 years	2,298	1,864	1,457	407	434	403	31
55 to 59 years	2,243	1,879	1,431	448	364	333	31
60 to 64 years	2,557	2,164	1,612	552	393	350	43
65 to 69 years	2,940	2,511	1,818	693	429	380	49
70 to 74 years	2,758	2,353	1,665	688	405	364	41
75 to 79 years	2,765	2,445	1,674	771	320	286	34
80 to 84 years	2,036	1,746	1,205	541	290	248	42
85 years or over	1,917	1,552	1,085	467	365	305	60
Age not reported	75	52	39	13	23	20	3
FEMALE.							
Total	24,829	20,591	16,467	4,124	4,238	3,878	360
Under 1 year	38	33	33	.....	5	4	1
1 to 4 years	215	194	191	3	21	19	2
5 to 9 years	576	487	477	10	89	85	4
10 to 14 years	889	760	736	24	129	121	8
15 to 19 years	982	810	792	18	172	158	14
20 to 24 years	985	783	735	48	202	192	10
25 to 29 years	892	780	661	39	192	181	11
30 to 34 years	875	707	640	67	168	153	15
35 to 39 years	926	739	672	67	187	176	11
40 to 44 years	1,010	845	729	116	165	149	16
45 to 49 years	1,197	975	825	150	222	206	16
50 to 54 years	1,450	1,205	999	206	245	230	15
55 to 59 years	1,452	1,232	992	240	220	205	15
60 to 64 years	1,926	1,610	1,233	377	316	283	33
65 to 69 years	2,162	1,868	1,396	472	294	260	34
70 to 74 years	2,353	2,014	1,405	609	339	304	35
75 to 79 years	2,343	2,034	1,403	631	309	280	29
80 to 84 years	2,093	1,766	1,200	506	327	293	34
85 years or over	2,389	1,781	1,255	526	608	554	54
Age not reported	76	48	33	15	28	25	3

TABLE 6.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.													
	Male.							Female.						
	Total.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age or over.[1]					Total.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age or over.[1]				
			Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.			Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.
UNITED STATES	32,443	2,078	30,365	9,777	13,911	6,208	317	152	24,829	1,718	23,111	6,752	6,105	10,019	148	87
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																
New England	2,227	149	2,078	661	948	447	18	4	1,863	120	1,743	539	375	819	7	3
Middle Atlantic	5,676	338	5,338	1,736	2,464	1,086	25	27	4,325	277	4,048	1,282	986	1,738	16	26
East North Central	6,691	347	6,344	2,013	2,906	1,305	87	33	5,040	305	4,735	1,340	1,354	1,999	34	8
West North Central	3,890	189	3,701	1,075	1,767	795	46	18	2,789	152	2,637	695	847	1,063	22	10
South Atlantic	4,511	414	4,097	1,417	1,852	779	22	27	3,768	321	3,447	1,097	804	1,514	15	17
East South Central	3,830	285	3,545	1,083	1,671	752	27	12	3,189	247	2,942	908	716	1,285	24	9
West South Central	3,124	229	2,895	933	1,316	583	45	18	2,497	204	2,293	589	645	1,033	17	9
Mountain	1,106	72	1,034	310	465	231	20	8	681	52	629	138	187	294	8	2
Pacific	1,388	55	1,333	549	522	230	27	5	677	40	637	164	191	274	5	3
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	357	17	340	115	153	66	4	2	228	15	213	59	60	93	1	.....
New Hampshire	155	5	150	46	69	29	5	1	136	3	133	28	33	72	.....	.....
Vermont	150	7	143	41	56	41	5	.....	151	5	146	35	33	76	2	.....
Massachusetts	1,084	92	992	321	471	198	1	1	962	78	884	313	174	393	3	1
Rhode Island	170	8	162	44	71	46	1	.....	144	7	137	39	35	63	.....	.....
Connecticut	311	20	291	94	128	67	2	.....	242	12	230	65	40	122	1	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York	2,586	143	2,443	800	1,094	517	10	22	2,106	114	1,992	593	467	901	10	21
New Jersey	611	35	576	199	256	118	2	1	516	32	484	162	133	185	.....	4
Pennsylvania	2,479	160	2,319	737	1,114	451	13	4	1,703	131	1,572	527	386	652	6	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Ohio	2,160	109	2,051	610	961	457	19	4	1,580	96	1,484	412	381	684	5	2
Indiana	1,194	57	1,137	319	557	227	27	7	927	60	867	256	268	331	9	3
Illinois	1,695	77	1,618	569	701	319	14	15	1,280	69	1,211	356	339	503	11	2
Michigan	892	51	841	251	398	168	18	6	682	47	635	156	227	247	5	.....
Wisconsin	750	53	697	264	289	134	9	1	571	33	538	160	139	234	4	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	555	42	513	170	215	127	1	.....	326	28	298	90	87	118	1	2
Iowa	804	41	763	214	383	152	11	3	584	30	554	125	195	227	6	1
Missouri	1,373	60	1,313	375	632	289	11	6	1,069	50	1,019	294	321	393	9	2
North Dakota	85	4	81	31	29	19	2	.....	82	8	74	15	27	30	.....	2
South Dakota	161	7	154	53	70	29	1	1	107	8	99	25	21	51	2	.....
Nebraska	265	12	253	67	128	50	6	2	199	11	188	41	68	78	1	.....
Kansas	647	23	624	165	310	129	14	6	422	17	405	105	128	166	3	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	75	5	70	27	30	13	.....	.....	56	2	54	8	16	28	1	1
Maryland	446	45	401	141	185	68	6	1	356	41	315	127	61	124	2	1
District of Columbia	120	3	117	48	46	21	2	.....	103	5	98	35	13	47	2	1
Virginia	896	69	827	296	355	172	1	3	753	56	697	233	149	311	3	1
West Virginia	456	48	408	129	197	72	5	5	341	33	308	96	94	114	3	1
North Carolina	796	95	701	256	319	121	2	3	767	66	701	229	182	286	1	3
South Carolina	553	56	497	176	236	82	.....	3	458	41	417	126	102	186	2	1
Georgia	948	75	873	274	410	179	2	8	753	63	690	196	150	336	.....	8
Florida	221	18	203	70	74	51	4	4	181	14	167	47	37	82	1	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Kentucky	1,206	83	1,123	350	533	228	8	4	947	78	869	271	242	347	7	2
Tennessee	1,035	92	943	293	438	201	9	2	921	81	840	307	198	329	6	.....
Alabama	862	61	801	233	375	185	6	2	710	47	663	188	150	319	4	2
Mississippi	727	49	678	207	325	138	4	4	611	41	570	142	126	290	7	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Arkansas	635	42	593	199	266	117	10	1	566	51	515	140	147	223	3	2
Louisiana	619	38	581	199	239	134	5	4	488	30	458	108	119	224	3	4
Oklahoma	500	43	457	124	238	83	8	4	374	32	342	76	107	154	4	1
Texas	1,370	106	1,264	411	573	249	22	9	1,069	91	978	265	272	432	7	2
MOUNTAIN:																
Montana	118	6	112	48	47	13	3	1	50	6	44	7	10	25	1	1
Idaho	93	9	84	27	35	19	1	2	65	6	59	16	18	24	1	.....
Wyoming	31	.....	31	13	5	12	1	.....	17	.....	17	6	5	6	.....	.....
Colorado	240	13	227	76	100	40	10	1	138	6	132	34	43	55	.....	.....
New Mexico	336	22	314	73	147	94	.....	.....	218	17	201	52	51	95	2	1
Arizona	131	10	121	28	59	28	4	2	65	4	61	10	17	32	2	.....
Utah	103	11	92	28	50	12	1	1	85	11	74	12	26	34	2	.....
Nevada	54	1	53	17	22	13	.....	1	43	2	41	1	17	23	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																
Washington	281	15	266	99	124	39	2	2	158	11	147	35	61	47	3	1
Oregon	199	12	187	75	76	34	1	1	98	4	94	16	37	39	1	1
California	908	28	880	375	322	157	24	2	421	25	396	113	93	188	1	1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 7.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP AND MARITAL CONDITION.	BLIND POPULATION ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.						
	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
	MALE.						
Total	32,443	26,994	21,179	5,815	5,449	4,971	478
Under 15 years of age	2,078	1,765	1,727	38	313	289	24
15 years of age or over[1]	30,365	25,229	19,452	5,777	5,136	4,682	454
Single	9,777	8,236	6,916	1,320	1,541	1,451	90
Married	13,911	11,640	8,747	2,893	2,271	2,037	234
Widowed	6,208	4,982	3,485	1,497	1,226	1,109	117
Divorced	317	250	212	38	67	59	8
Marital condition not reported	152	121	92	29	31	26	5
	FEMALE.						
Total	24,829	20,591	16,467	4,124	4,238	3,878	360
Under 15 years of age	1,718	1,474	1,437	37	244	229	15
15 years of age or over[1]	23,111	19,117	15,030	4,087	3,994	3,649	345
Single	6,752	5,930	5,261	669	822	780	42
Married	6,105	5,105	4,008	1,097	1,000	891	109
Widowed	10,019	7,910	5,623	2,287	2,109	1,928	181
Divorced	148	114	98	16	34	25	9
Marital condition not reported	87	58	40	18	29	25	4

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 8.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.[1]											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.
15 years or over[1]	30,365	9,777	13,911	6,208	317	152	23,111	6,752	6,105	10,019	148	87
15 to 19 years	1,218	1,207	4	1	.....	6	982	967	9	3	2	1
20 to 24 years	1,268	1,188	64	6	3	7	985	875	84	15	4	7
25 to 29 years	1,355	1,078	245	16	7	9	892	668	192	24	4	4
30 to 34 years	1,416	919	437	33	15	12	875	541	269	54	10	1
35 to 39 years	1,604	848	647	82	21	6	926	484	329	98	12	3
40 to 44 years	1,787	802	813	132	29	11	1,010	444	407	142	14	3
45 to 49 years	2,128	801	1,089	186	40	12	1,197	445	520	209	20	3
50 to 54 years	2,298	701	1,275	274	43	5	1,450	450	640	342	13	5
55 to 59 years	2,243	540	1,310	358	26	9	1,452	332	670	435	10	5
60 to 64 years	2,557	492	1,471	540	40	14	1,926	355	767	777	16	11
65 to 69 years	2,940	416	1,800	683	32	9	2,162	330	750	1,063	15	4
70 to 74 years	2,758	285	1,612	836	18	7	2,353	285	584	1,466	8	10
75 to 79 years	2,765	235	1,509	992	21	8	2,343	239	426	1,665	9	4
80 to 84 years	2,036	140	949	923	9	15	2,093	164	265	1,646	8	10
85 years or over	1,917	105	661	1,129	9	13	2,389	155	177	2,046	3	8
Age not reported	75	20	25	17	4	9	76	18	16	34	.....	8

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported.

TABLE 9.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.[1]												
	Male.							Female.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
Total	31,473	26,150	20,358	5,792	5,323	4,857	466	24,000	19,877	15,766	4,111	4,123	3,770	353
Gainfully employed	7,976	6,783	5,572	1,211	1,193	1,115	78	1,345	1,062	899	163	283	265	18
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	2,275	1,860	1,601	259	415	373	42	234	145	121	24	89	87	2
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	1,768	1,468	1,269	199	300	265	35	127	99	81	18	28	26	2
Truck farmers, fruit growers, florists, etc.	55	52	40	12	3	3	.....	5	4	3	1	1	1	.....
Agricultural laborers	339	242	207	35	97	94	3	92	35	30	5	57	57	.....
Stock raisers and herders	40	33	30	3	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poultry raisers	39	37	31	6	2	2	.....	5	3	3	.....	2	2	.....
All others	34	28	24	4	6	6	.....	5	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
In extraction of minerals	87	76	43	33	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	1,906	1,770	1,395	375	136	131	5	389	356	294	62	33	17	16
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	22	20	8	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basket makers	50	36	26	10	14	14	.....	17	9	7	2	8	.....	8
Chair caners	242	204	158	46	38	37	1	43	37	33	4	6	6	.....
Other woodworkers	39	33	25	8	6	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operatives in printing and publishing establishments	13	11	9	2	2	2	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	30	30	21	9	.....	.....	.....	10	9	8	1	1	1	.....
Hammock and net makers (not in factories)	18	18	15	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Knitters (not in factories)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	101	75	26	1	1	.....
Fancy workers (not in factories)	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	85	73	12	1	.....	1
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	19	17	15	2	2	1	1	18	16	13	3	2	.....	2
Other textile workers	16	15	7	8	1	1	.....	10	9	7	2	1	.....	1
Seamstresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	22	16	6	6	6	.....
Broom makers	665	649	532	117	16	15	1	11	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....
Mattress makers	45	42	33	9	3	3	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano tuners	349	344	313	31	5	4	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	23	17	8	9	6	6	.....	5	4	4	.....	1	1	.....
Laborers	53	35	25	10	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers and officials, contractors and builders, etc.	46	46	31	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	270	247	163	84	23	22	1	39	33	29	4	6	2	4
In transportation	188	165	127	38	23	22	1	13	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Drivers and teamsters	53	44	36	8	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone operators	24	24	23	1	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....
All others	111	97	68	29	14	13	1	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
In trade	1,609	1,470	1,174	296	139	134	5	83	79	72	7	4	4	.....
Bankers, brokers, commission merchants, money lenders, etc.	22	22	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate and insurance agents	77	74	61	13	3	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	401	352	260	92	49	48	1	14	10	9	1	4	4	.....
News dealers	55	50	41	9	5	5	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, cigars and tobacco	69	69	53	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, general stores	69	63	57	6	6	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, music and musical instruments	29	28	22	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, groceries	119	106	87	19	13	12	1	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other retail merchants and dealers	278	258	203	55	20	18	2	10	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen, saleswomen, and clerks (in stores)	92	88	76	12	4	4	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	195	184	151	33	11	11	.....	36	36	34	2	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	98	86	70	16	12	12	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	105	90	75	15	15	14	1	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 9.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER ENUMERATED AT POPULATION CENSUS: 1910.[1]												
	Male.							Female.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
In service	1,535	1,178	1,019	159	357	340	17	602	451	385	66	151	151	.....
Public service	33	29	26	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional service	1,023	865	768	97	158	145	13	260	243	222	21	17	17	.....
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	25	24	22	2	1	1	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clergymen and other religious workers	170	116	103	13	54	52	2	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawyers	31	29	26	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	646	559	498	61	87	84	3	167	154	142	12	13	13	.....
Physicians and surgeons	28	26	24	2	2	1	1	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	62	60	52	8	2	2	.....	56	54	46	8	2	2	.....
Professional entertainers	20	19	15	4	1	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	41	32	28	4	9	2	7	11	9	9	.....	2	2	.....
Domestic and personal service	418	229	180	49	189	187	2	324	191	148	43	133	133	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	31	25	17	8	6	6	.....	33	28	19	9	5	5	.....
Hotel, restaurant, and lunch-room keepers	45	40	34	6	5	5	.....	8	7	7	.....	1	1	.....
Janitors	21	17	14	3	4	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries)	35	21	18	3	14	14	.....	109	28	24	4	81	81	.....
Nurses	7	2	2	.....	5	5	.....	21	7	6	1	14	14	.....
Saloon keepers and bartenders	12	11	8	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servants and waiters	59	27	17	10	32	32	.....	120	91	69	22	29	29	.....
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	178	67	60	7	111	109	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	30	19	10	9	11	11	.....	31	28	21	7	3	3	.....
All other service	61	55	45	10	6	6	.....	16	15	13	2	1	1	.....
Organ grinders	17	17	14	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	44	38	31	7	6	6	.....	15	14	12	2	1	1	.....
In miscellaneous and unclassifiable occupations	376	264	213	51	112	106	6	24	18	16	2	6	6	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	319	213	174	39	106	100	6	8	3	2	1	5	5	.....
All others	57	51	39	12	6	6	.....	16	15	14	1	1	1	.....
Not gainfully employed	23,497	19,367	14,786	4,581	4,130	3,742	388	22,655	18,815	14,867	3,948	3,840	3,505	335
Living on own income	3,055	2,936	2,196	740	119	75	44	1,185	1,116	917	199	69	31	38
All others	20,442	16,431	12,590	3,841	4,011	3,667	344	21,470	17,699	13,950	3,749	3,771	3,474	297

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 10.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																		
	All classes.			White.								Colored.							
				Total.			Native.			Foreign born.					Negro.			Other colored.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNITED STATES	29,242	17,160	12,082	25,381	14,772	10,609	20,474	11,783	8,691	4,907	2,989	1,918	3,861	2,388	1,473	3,612	2,224	1,388	249	164	85
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																					
New England	2,280	1,257	1,023	2,239	1,240	999	1,647	901	746	592	339	253	41	17	24	40	16	24	1	1	.....
Middle Atlantic	5,204	3,023	2,181	5,013	2,896	2,117	3,673	2,113	1,560	1,340	783	557	191	127	64	183	122	61	8	5	3
East North Central	7,037	4,040	2,997	6,763	3,867	2,896	5,269	2,984	2,285	1,494	883	611	274	173	101	249	158	91	25	15	10
West North Central	3,556	2,115	1,441	3,368	2,002	1,366	2,630	1,526	1,104	738	476	262	188	113	75	141	88	53	47	25	22
South Atlantic	3,661	2,130	1,531	2,314	1,328	986	2,223	1,263	960	91	65	26	1,347	802	545	1,341	799	542	6	3	3
East South Central	3,156	1,864	1,292	2,146	1,237	909	2,077	1,190	887	69	47	22	1,010	627	383	1,008	626	382	2	1	1
West South Central	2,462	1,480	982	1,800	1,057	743	1,663	966	697	137	91	46	662	423	239	628	401	227	34	22	12
Mountain	826	536	290	758	483	275	598	378	220	160	105	55	68	53	15	9	6	3	59	47	12
Pacific	1,060	715	345	980	662	318	694	462	232	286	200	86	80	53	27	13	8	5	67	45	22
NEW ENGLAND:																					
Maine	287	185	102	287	185	102	247	156	91	40	29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	160	85	75	160	85	75	131	69	62	29	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	170	86	84	170	86	84	134	65	69	36	21	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1,189	621	568	1,167	612	555	819	423	396	348	189	159	22	9	13	22	9	13	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	170	94	76	162	92	70	103	57	46	59	35	24	8	2	6	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	304	186	118	293	180	113	213	131	82	80	49	31	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
New York	2,488	1,418	1,070	2,411	1,365	1,046	1,631	938	693	780	427	353	77	53	24	70	49	21	7	4	3
New Jersey	646	353	293	603	327	276	415	226	189	188	101	87	43	26	17	42	25	17	1	1	.....
Pennsylvania	2,070	1,252	818	1,999	1,204	795	1,627	949	678	372	255	117	71	48	23	71	48	23	.....	.....	.....
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Ohio	2,450	1,378	1,072	2,331	1,307	1,024	1,974	1,109	865	357	198	159	119	71	48	119	71	48	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	1,163	698	465	1,113	660	453	1,029	599	430	84	61	23	50	38	12	49	37	12	1	1	.....
Illinois	1,746	1,007	739	1,678	967	711	1,272	721	551	406	246	160	68	40	28	66	38	28	2	2	.....
Michigan	840	474	366	819	461	358	549	295	254	270	166	104	21	13	8	12	9	3	9	4	5
Wisconsin	838	483	355	822	472	350	445	260	185	377	212	165	16	11	5	3	3	.....	13	8	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Minnesota	477	302	175	467	296	171	247	154	93	220	142	78	10	6	4	2	1	1	8	5	3
Iowa	661	397	264	656	393	263	516	306	210	140	87	53	5	4	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	1,308	754	554	1,222	701	521	1,096	625	471	126	76	50	86	53	33	86	53	33	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	82	45	37	72	40	32	28	11	17	44	29	15	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5
South Dakota	131	78	53	104	64	40	61	34	27	43	30	13	27	14	13	.....	.....	.....	27	14	13
Nebraska	267	152	115	262	148	114	195	100	95	67	48	19	5	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	.....
Kansas	630	387	243	585	360	225	487	296	191	98	64	34	45	27	18	44	27	17	1	.....	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
Delaware	60	32	28	47	23	24	42	20	22	5	3	2	13	9	4	13	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	368	221	147	247	155	92	212	130	82	35	25	10	121	66	55	121	66	55	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	118	68	50	68	33	35	55	26	29	13	7	6	50	35	15	49	34	15	1	1	.....
Virginia	758	448	310	455	271	184	444	263	181	11	8	3	303	177	126	302	177	125	1	.....	1
West Virginia	369	223	146	348	210	138	340	204	136	8	6	2	21	13	8	21	13	8	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	701	370	331	465	247	218	464	246	218	1	1	.....	236	123	113	232	121	111	4	2	2
South Carolina	394	239	155	188	107	81	183	102	81	5	5	.....	206	132	74	206	132	74	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	719	427	292	405	231	174	399	226	173	6	5	1	314	196	118	314	196	118	.....	.....	.....
Florida	174	102	72	91	51	40	84	46	38	7	5	2	83	51	32	83	51	32	.....	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Kentucky	1,049	630	419	853	516	337	808	486	322	45	30	15	196	114	82	196	114	82	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	889	518	371	649	360	289	641	354	287	8	6	2	240	158	82	240	158	82	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	740	432	308	426	234	192	414	227	187	12	7	5	314	198	116	313	197	116	1	1	.....
Mississippi	478	284	194	218	127	91	214	123	91	4	4	.....	260	157	103	259	157	102	1	.....	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Arkansas	615	339	276	477	254	223	464	244	220	13	10	3	138	85	53	138	85	53	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	444	288	156	226	140	86	203	122	81	23	18	5	218	148	70	217	147	70	1	1	.....
Oklahoma	376	231	145	291	178	113	281	171	110	10	7	3	85	53	32	52	32	20	33	21	12
Texas	1,027	622	405	806	485	321	715	429	286	91	56	35	221	137	84	221	137	84	.....	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN:																					
Montana	67	51	16	58	44	14	40	27	13	18	17	1	9	7	2	3	1	2	6	6	.....
Idaho	66	41	25	61	37	24	46	27	19	15	10	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1
Wyoming	25	13	12	22	10	12	15	8	7	7	2	5	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Colorado	207	138	69	203	134	69	162	102	60	41	32	9	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
New Mexico	283	175	108	260	160	100	247	152	95	13	8	5	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	23	15	8
Arizona	53	42	11	39	31	8	27	21	6	12	10	2	14	11	3	2	1	1	12	10	2
Utah	107	60	47	105	58	47	54	35	19	51	23	28	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Nevada	18	16	2	10	9	1	7	6	1	3	3	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1
PACIFIC:																					
Washington	228	139	89	194	115	79	141	76	65	53	39	14	34	24	10	.....	.....	.....	34	24	10
Oregon	155	105	50	150	102	48	130	92	38	20	10	10	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2
California	677	471	206	636	445	191	423	294	129	213	151	62	41	26	15	13	8	5	28	18	10

TABLE 11.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																	
	Total.	Born in—																
		Austria.	Canada and Newfoundland.		Denmark.	England and Wales.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.	Norway.	Russia and Finland.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	All other countries.[2]
			Of French parentage.	Of other parentage.[1]															
UNITED STATES	4,907	158	165	324	62	615	57	1,416	35	985	113	69	60	193	189	111	231	65	59
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																			
New England	592	3	98	87	1	80	6	32	.....	202	14	.....	2	2	14	23	17	3	8
Middle Atlantic	1,340	63	21	56	5	180	13	370	14	386	69	.....	5	3	83	32	13	17	10
East North Central	1,494	51	30	98	14	178	20	596	13	215	8	1	39	78	24	21	68	26	14
West North Central	738	25	12	37	22	62	6	227	6	60	5	1	11	96	37	13	104	7	7
South Atlantic	91	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	32	1	29	1	.....	1	.....	7	5	2	.....	4
East South Central	69	4	.....	4	.....	7	4	27	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....
West South Central	137	8	1	1	1	14	5	40	1	12	3	37	1	.....	5	1	2	3	2
Mountain	160	2	1	10	12	49	.....	25	.....	14	2	16	1	4	5	7	9	1	2
Pacific	286	1	2	30	7	38	3	67	.....	52	10	14	.....	10	12	5	16	7	12
NEW ENGLAND:																			
Maine	40	.....	6	19	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire	29	.....	15	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	36	.....	17	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	348	2	47	49	1	47	6	16	.....	124	7	.....	2	2	10	11	15	1	8
Rhode Island	59	1	9	2	.....	17	.....	1	.....	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Connecticut	80	.....	4	6	.....	9	.....	14	.....	36	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																			
New York	780	30	21	49	2	85	7	207	11	235	48	.....	2	3	48	13	7	6	6
New Jersey	188	7	.....	1	3	28	.....	48	.....	64	12	.....	2	.....	8	10	.....	4	1
Pennsylvania	372	26	.....	6	.....	67	6	115	3	87	9	.....	1	.....	27	9	6	7	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																			
Ohio	357	10	.....	3	.....	58	8	156	10	76	3	.....	7	.....	5	8	.....	10	3
Indiana	84	1	1	1	.....	11	1	48	.....	15	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
Illinois	406	21	6	9	4	48	3	157	2	66	4	1	9	15	7	5	36	6	7
Michigan	270	5	14	66	2	34	2	72	1	28	.....	.....	11	6	10	5	10	2	2
Wisconsin	377	14	9	19	8	27	6	163	.....	30	1	.....	11	57	1	2	20	8	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																			
Minnesota	220	3	4	10	3	6	1	42	3	15	3	.....	2	59	7	2	59	.....	1
Iowa	140	4	2	7	4	15	.....	52	.....	18	.....	.....	7	12	1	4	13	1	.....
Missouri	126	3	1	3	.....	10	3	75	1	14	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	3	4
North Dakota	44	1	1	2	9	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	2	3	.....	.....
South Dakota	43	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	8	1	2	1	.....	1	8	9	1	5	.....	.....
Nebraska	67	6	1	9	3	9	1	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	1	2
Kansas	98	5	2	6	2	20	1	29	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	9	2	13	2	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																			
Delaware	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Maryland	35	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	18	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	13	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Virginia	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																			
Kentucky	45	1	.....	1	.....	6	3	21	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Tennessee	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	12	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																			
Arkansas	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	23	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Oklahoma	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	9[illegible]	6	.....	.....	.....	9	2	26	1	3	.....	36	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....
MOUNTAIN:																			
Montana	18	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Idaho	15	.....	.....	3	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Wyoming	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	41	.....	1	3	1	8	.....	13	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....
New Mexico	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arizona	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Utah	51	.....	.....	1	9	27	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	6	.....	.....
Nevada	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																			
Washington	53	.....	.....	5	3	7	.....	11	.....	10	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	6	3	.....
Oregon	20	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	213	1	2	20	4	25	3	50	.....	42	7	14	.....	5	9	5	10	4	12

[1] Includes all persons reporting Newfoundland as country of birth.

[2] Includes persons born at sea.

TABLE 12.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
UNITED STATES	29,242	18	190	533	845	991	1,074	1,125	1,199	1,361	1,573	1,874	2,012	2,089	2,497	2,835	2,656	2,566	1,942	1,799	63
Male	17,160	6	109	298	481	568	602	692	771	866	1,021	1,206	1,267	1,301	1,491	1,720	1,507	1,424	981	817	32
Female	12,082	12	81	235	364	423	472	433	428	495	552	668	745	788	1,006	1,115	1,149	1,142	961	982	31
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.																					
New England	2,280	2	26	46	82	76	77	57	78	86	107	127	145	150	202	212	233	237	150	184	3
Male	1,257	.....	14	32	43	33	45	29	50	44	66	72	88	107	119	120	121	129	67	77	1
Female	1,023	2	12	14	39	43	32	28	28	42	41	55	57	43	83	92	112	108	83	107	2
Middle Atlantic	5,204	4	39	112	139	129	171	186	186	252	312	375	383	388	491	541	462	429	323	271	11
Male	3,023	2	23	63	82	73	93	122	116	157	205	241	244	253	285	332	255	225	146	99	7
Female	2,181	2	16	49	57	56	78	64	70	95	107	134	139	135	206	209	207	204	177	172	4
East North Central	7,037	2	48	119	180	231	226	239	282	312	382	418	511	485	596	723	662	679	510	423	9
Male	4,040	.....	24	59	99	133	123	143	186	190	233	276	300	291	371	434	370	359	249	196	4
Female	2,997	2	24	60	81	98	103	96	96	122	149	142	211	194	225	289	292	320	261	227	5
West North Central	3,556	2	17	55	93	106	127	138	151	166	200	218	224	273	287	340	305	340	267	238	9
Male	2,115	1	9	30	51	58	66	83	92	108	125	138	137	177	165	210	177	201	158	126	3
Female	1,441	1	8	25	42	48	61	55	59	58	75	80	87	96	122	130	128	139	109	112	6
South Atlantic	3,661	3	29	63	149	148	154	179	173	200	185	230	240	259	299	327	309	263	214	222	15
Male	2,130	1	21	38	87	84	92	115	103	124	133	144	151	160	179	190	166	145	98	91	8
Female	1,531	2	8	25	62	64	62	64	70	76	52	86	89	99	120	137	143	118	116	131	7
East South Central	3,156	2	13	53	83	123	142	138	140	143	169	198	210	219	255	308	284	263	200	206	7
Male	1,864	2	9	27	51	77	86	85	88	98	116	123	133	122	135	196	171	153	97	92	3
Female	1,292	.....	4	26	32	46	56	53	52	45	53	75	77	97	120	112	113	110	103	114	4
West South Central	2,462	1	13	49	75	119	107	125	113	120	110	163	164	175	208	209	233	191	145	137	5
Male	1,480	.....	7	26	44	69	57	75	82	82	71	105	112	97	128	120	147	109	79	67	3
Female	982	1	6	23	31	50	50	50	31	38	39	58	52	78	80	89	86	82	66	70	2
Mountain	826	2	3	21	23	24	36	32	38	40	39	56	58	63	67	69	72	70	56	56	1
Male	536	.....	1	14	10	18	19	20	27	29	24	43	40	46	44	42	41	48	34	35	1
Female	290	2	2	7	13	6	17	12	11	11	15	13	18	17	23	27	31	22	22	21	.....
Pacific	1,060	.....	2	15	21	35	34	31	38	42	69	89	77	77	92	106	96	94	77	62	3
Male	715	.....	1	9	14	23	21	20	27	34	48	64	62	48	65	76	59	55	53	34	2
Female	345	.....	1	6	7	12	13	11	11	8	21	25	15	29	27	30	37	39	24	28	1
NEW ENGLAND:																					
Maine	287	.....	.....	3	10	4	8	8	6	13	13	17	21	19	18	31	29	37	24	26	.....
Male	185	.....	.....	2	5	2	6	8	4	9	10	12	15	17	10	16	18	22	16	13	.....
Female	102	.....	.....	1	5	2	2	.....	2	4	3	5	6	2	8	15	11	15	8	13	.....
New Hampshire	160	.....	.....	1	3	5	2	1	6	5	4	5	17	10	17	16	19	17	14	18	.....
Male	85	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	5	3	2	4	11	8	9	8	8	8	5	6	.....
Female	75	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2	2	1	6	2	8	8	11	9	9	12	.....
Vermont	170	.....	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	5	9	8	11	9	18	20	14	26	14	22	.....
Male	86	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	6	5	14	8	8	13	6	8	.....
Female	84	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	4	5	4	4	12	6	13	8	14	.....
Massachusetts	1,189	1	15	33	59	53	46	32	48	51	58	65	62	86	110	100	117	105	73	75	.....
Male	621	.....	8	23	31	23	21	11	29	25	38	33	33	61	62	58	55	52	26	32	.....
Female	568	1	7	10	28	30	25	21	19	26	20	32	29	25	48	42	62	53	47	43	.....
Rhode Island	170	.....	2	5	5	5	6	6	3	5	7	17	15	9	12	15	26	17	3	10	2
Male	94	.....	.....	3	3	2	6	4	2	2	4	10	10	7	6	9	11	10	2	3	.....
Female	76	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	2	1	3	3	7	5	2	6	6	15	7	1	7	2
Connecticut	304	1	6	3	2	8	14	7	13	7	16	15	19	17	27	30	28	35	22	33	1
Male	186	.....	5	2	1	2	10	2	9	3	9	9	13	9	18	21	21	24	12	15	1
Female	118	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	4	4	7	6	6	8	9	9	7	11	10	18	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
New York	2,488	2	20	61	58	51	74	79	91	111	155	183	181	174	231	263	230	208	166	146	4
Male	1,418	1	12	43	29	26	40	46	53	70	105	118	119	112	137	157	117	100	74	56	3
Female	1,070	1	8	18	29	25	34	33	38	41	50	65	62	62	94	106	113	108	92	90	1
New Jersey	646	1	2	11	28	29	25	23	22	47	45	39	43	47	58	57	59	39	34	34	3
Male	353	.....	2	3	15	15	12	12	16	27	26	23	22	26	33	35	32	23	15	14	2
Female	293	1	.....	8	13	14	13	11	6	20	19	16	21	21	25	22	27	16	19	20	1
Pennsylvania	2,070	1	17	40	53	49	72	84	73	94	112	153	159	167	202	221	173	182	123	91	4
Male	1,252	1	9	17	38	32	41	64	47	60	74	100	103	115	115	140	106	102	57	29	2
Female	818	.....	8	23	15	17	31	20	26	34	38	53	56	52	87	81	67	80	66	62	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Ohio	2,450	.....	17	45	43	66	64	78	96	102	137	146	181	159	211	245	229	268	203	156	4
Male	1,378	.....	9	22	19	36	36	45	62	70	79	98	114	89	139	149	117	138	91	64	1
Female	1,072	.....	8	23	24	30	28	33	34	32	58	48	67	70	72	96	112	130	112	92	3
Indiana	1,163	1	4	15	43	43	45	45	43	55	69	68	85	80	107	126	98	103	68	64	1
Male	698	.....	3	8	24	23	21	27	26	29	47	41	43	51	70	78	70	64	38	35	.....
Female	465	1	1	7	19	20	24	18	17	26	22	27	42	29	37	48	28	39	30	29	1
Illinois	1,746	.....	9	28	45	62	72	55	65	87	101	114	143	138	137	181	162	142	98	103	4
Male	1,007	.....	5	11	29	36	42	36	45	51	63	79	83	84	80	103	91	69	47	50	3
Female	739	.....	4	17	16	26	30	19	20	36	38	35	60	54	57	78	71	73	51	53	1
Michigan	840	1	12	17	21	26	18	24	36	34	35	47	47	59	84	100	94	85	60	40	.....
Male	474	.....	4	10	11	19	12	14	23	22	20	27	27	35	51	61	44	45	29	20	.....
Female	366	1	8	7	10	7	6	10	13	12	15	20	20	24	33	39	50	40	31	20	.....
Wisconsin	838	.....	6	14	28	34	27	37	42	34	40	43	55	49	57	71	79	81	81	60	.....
Male	483	.....	3	8	16	19	12	21	30	18	24	31	33	32	31	43	48	43	44	27	.....
Female	355	.....	3	6	12	15	15	16	12	16	16	12	22	17	26	28	31	38	37	33	.....

TABLE 12.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																				
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Minnesota	477	1	2	10	28	26	23	23	17	25	24	31	27	21	30	27	36	51	41	33	1
Male	302	.....	1	8	14	15	14	16	13	19	18	18	17	12	18	19	21	31	27	21	.....
Female	175	1	1	2	14	11	9	7	4	6	6	13	10	9	12	8	15	20	14	12	1
Iowa	661	1	2	8	22	19	14	24	26	25	40	34	43	60	45	60	57	73	57	49	2
Male	397	1	.....	4	16	12	8	18	16	18	23	20	28	42	21	38	31	42	35	24	.....
Female	264	.....	2	4	6	7	6	6	10	7	17	14	15	18	24	22	26	31	22	25	2
Missouri	1,308	.....	6	15	24	40	42	44	59	57	81	84	96	108	113	141	113	118	86	77	4
Male	754	.....	4	9	10	21	21	22	30	35	50	50	58	64	71	84	57	76	48	42	2
Female	554	.....	2	6	14	19	21	22	29	22	31	34	38	44	42	57	56	42	38	35	2
North Dakota	82	.....	.....	3	4	4	8	1	3	1	4	6	5	4	6	3	6	12	7	5	.....
Male	45	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	3	.....	3	4	5	2	.....	2	6	6	5	3	.....
Female	37	.....	.....	2	4	3	5	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	6	1	.....	6	2	2	.....
South Dakota	131	.....	.....	6	.....	2	6	7	10	4	6	12	3	10	12	17	9	9	9	9	.....
Male	78	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	5	7	2	4	7	2	7	9	10	6	5	3	3	.....
Female	53	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	3	3	7	3	4	6	6	.....
Nebraska	237	.....	3	6	4	3	10	10	11	20	14	17	15	21	17	20	25	26	24	21	.....
Male	152	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	5	7	13	8	12	8	15	7	12	17	13	12	13	.....
Female	115	.....	3	3	2	2	6	5	4	7	6	5	7	6	10	8	8	13	12	8	.....
Kansas	630	.....	4	7	11	12	24	29	25	34	31	34	35	49	64	72	59	51	43	44	2
Male	387	.....	4	2	9	7	12	16	16	21	19	27	19	35	39	45	39	28	28	20	1
Female	243	.....	.....	5	2	5	12	13	9	13	12	7	16	14	25	27	20	23	15	24	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
Delaware	60	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	7	2	4	8	7	6	4	5	4	.....
Male	32	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	.....
Female	28	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	5	5	2	3	2	.....
Maryland	368	1	4	8	9	6	11	15	15	26	17	25	21	40	29	31	32	38	20	20	.....
Male	221	.....	3	5	4	3	4	8	9	16	11	18	10	25	16	24	22	24	8	11	.....
Female	147	1	1	3	5	3	7	7	6	10	6	7	11	15	13	7	10	14	12	9	.....
District of Columbia	118	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	7	5	7	9	6	9	12	10	13	10	7	6	4	2
Male	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	3	5	4	6	8	9	9	7	3	4	1	.....
Female	50	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	3	2
Virginia	758	1	7	11	23	21	34	38	37	35	39	50	48	46	66	80	79	56	41	46	.....
Male	448	1	5	5	15	10	16	26	21	24	30	35	35	36	35	47	39	31	19	18	.....
Female	310	.....	2	6	8	11	18	12	16	11	9	15	13	10	31	33	40	25	22	28	.....
West Virginia	369	.....	4	10	14	16	18	11	18	18	15	22	29	30	27	38	29	26	21	23	.....
Male	223	.....	4	7	8	8	12	7	9	11	7	14	21	16	20	24	21	15	9	10	.....
Female	146	.....	.....	3	6	8	6	4	9	7	8	8	8	14	7	14	8	11	12	13	.....
North Carolina	701	1	4	13	33	28	31	22	29	38	33	40	47	36	60	68	67	51	47	50	3
Male	370	.....	3	9	24	17	23	11	18	20	27	22	23	20	32	23	29	28	18	21	2
Female	331	1	1	4	9	11	8	11	11	18	6	18	24	16	28	45	38	23	29	29	1
South Carolina	394	.....	2	7	27	26	15	23	23	22	22	32	28	27	30	21	22	22	19	25	1
Male	239	.....	2	4	13	18	10	17	13	14	18	21	21	15	16	14	11	13	11	7	1
Female	155	.....	.....	3	14	8	5	6	10	8	4	11	7	12	14	7	11	9	8	18	.....
Georgia	719	.....	4	13	33	31	34	49	39	45	38	35	44	47	51	59	53	52	45	38	9
Male	427	.....	2	8	20	19	21	32	26	31	27	16	27	28	33	40	25	28	21	18	5
Female	292	.....	2	5	13	12	13	17	13	14	11	19	17	19	18	19	28	24	24	20	4
Florida	174	.....	4	1	4	11	8	13	6	7	10	13	12	17	18	10	11	7	10	12	.....
Male	102	.....	2	.....	2	7	5	8	3	4	6	9	6	9	13	7	11	1	6	3	.....
Female	72	.....	2	1	2	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	6	8	5	3	.....	6	4	9	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Kentucky	1,049	.....	3	13	29	43	54	45	42	41	48	73	64	90	69	118	109	84	68	54	2
Male	630	.....	1	6	18	30	36	30	22	28	29	43	45	51	36	77	66	51	36	25	.....
Female	419	.....	2	7	11	13	18	15	20	13	19	30	19	39	33	41	43	33	32	29	2
Tennessee	889	1	5	19	19	27	34	35	45	47	53	54	58	59	84	85	76	81	56	50	1
Male	518	1	4	11	12	18	13	23	27	31	36	31	41	28	41	54	49	48	26	23	1
Female	371	.....	1	8	7	9	21	12	18	16	17	23	17	31	43	31	27	33	30	27	.....
Alabama	740	1	2	13	21	38	31	36	32	36	40	44	50	48	68	60	62	59	47	51	1
Male	432	1	1	6	15	23	21	21	25	25	30	29	23	27	39	38	36	26	21	25	.....
Female	308	.....	1	7	6	15	10	15	7	11	10	15	27	21	29	22	26	33	26	26	1
Mississippi	478	.....	3	8	14	15	23	22	21	19	28	27	38	22	34	45	37	39	29	51	3
Male	284	.....	3	4	6	6	16	11	14	14	21	20	24	16	19	27	20	28	14	19	2
Female	194	.....	.....	4	8	9	7	11	7	5	7	7	14	6	15	18	17	11	15	32	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Arkansas	615	1	4	13	18	33	21	23	43	29	28	34	42	54	48	51	60	55	30	28	.....
Male	339	.....	1	7	9	23	8	14	31	18	14	20	23	28	23	27	39	29	14	11	.....
Female	276	1	3	6	9	10	13	9	12	11	14	14	19	26	25	24	21	26	16	17	.....
Louisiana	444	.....	1	2	10	20	22	21	16	20	25	42	38	28	34	36	40	30	26	32	1
Male	288	.....	1	2	5	10	16	15	10	13	17	28	28	19	24	18	30	19	19	14	.....
Female	156	.....	.....	.....	5	10	6	6	6	7	8	14	10	9	10	18	10	11	7	18	1
Oklahoma	376	.....	4	6	11	18	20	15	16	32	18	25	24	32	34	31	34	24	13	18	1
Male	231	.....	3	2	10	9	15	10	12	23	13	15	19	11	21	21	19	12	6	9	1
Female	145	.....	1	4	1	9	5	5	4	9	5	10	5	21	13	10	15	12	7	9	.....
Texas	1,027	.....	4	28	36	48	44	66	38	39	39	62	60	61	92	91	99	82	76	59	3
Male	622	.....	2	15	20	27	18	36	29	28	27	42	42	39	60	54	59	49	40	33	2
Female	405	.....	2	13	16	21	26	30	9	11	12	20	18	22	32	37	40	33	36	26	1

TABLE 12.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
MOUNTAIN:																					
Montana	67	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	1	4	3	5	5	9	8	4	4	3	7	6	.....	.....
Male	51	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	2	5	4	9	6	2	4	1	6	4	.....	.....
Female	16	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
Idaho	66	1	.....	.....	4	3	2	2	3	6	3	5	3	7	1	5	5	4	8	4	.....
Male	41	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	3	4	2	4	.....	5	1	2	2	2	7	3	.....
Female	25	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	.....	3	3	2	1	1	.....
Wyoming	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Male	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	207	1	.....	4	5	8	8	7	9	12	8	15	17	18	21	20	15	15	12	11	1
Male	138	.....	.....	4	2	6	5	5	5	9	5	11	11	15	15	13	10	9	8	4	1
Female	69	1	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	4	6	3	6	7	5	6	4	7	.....
New Mexico	283	.....	1	9	7	6	13	12	13	12	15	18	13	17	26	23	30	31	11	26	.....
Male	175	.....	.....	5	3	5	7	6	9	9	4	13	8	11	18	14	18	24	3	18	.....
Female	108	.....	1	4	4	1	6	6	4	3	11	5	5	6	8	9	12	7	8	8	.....
Arizona	53	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	6	4	2	2	8	3	.....
Male	42	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	2	7	3	.....
Female	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Utah	107	.....	1	6	3	1	5	3	4	3	3	4	10	9	6	7	14	8	11	9	.....
Male	60	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	8	5	2	4	6	2	5	4	.....
Female	47	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	4	3	8	6	6	5	.....
Nevada	18	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....
Male	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....
Female	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																					
Washington	228	.....	1	7	3	8	9	6	7	8	13	18	12	18	16	24	24	20	19	14	1
Male	139	.....	.....	3	2	5	4	3	5	7	8	10	10	10	9	17	16	10	13	7	.....
Female	89	.....	1	4	1	3	5	3	2	1	5	8	2	8	7	7	8	10	6	7	1
Oregon	155	.....	1	3	5	6	8	5	4	6	13	15	11	8	10	17	15	10	10	8	.....
Male	105	.....	1	2	4	4	7	4	2	5	10	11	8	1	5	10	11	6	9	5	.....
Female	50	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	7	5	7	4	4	1	3	.....
California	677	.....	.....	5	13	21	17	20	27	28	43	56	54	51	66	65	57	64	48	40	2
Male	471	.....	.....	4	8	14	10	13	20	22	30	43	44	37	51	49	32	39	31	22	2
Female	206	.....	.....	1	5	7	7	7	7	6	13	13	10	14	15	16	25	25	17	18	.....

TABLE 13.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS: 1910.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
UNITED STATES.																					
All classes	29,242	18	190	533	845	991	1,074	1,125	1,199	1,361	1,573	1,874	2,012	2,089	2,497	2,835	2,656	2,566	1,942	1,799	63
White	25,381	16	181	495	754	865	926	937	1,023	1,146	1,350	1,571	1,714	1,805	2,203	2,515	2,352	2,308	1,714	1,457	49
Native	20,474	16	180	482	734	841	863	881	923	1,009	1,130	1,280	1,400	1,442	1,701	1,911	1,717	1,646	1,227	1,054	37
Foreign born	4,907	.....	1	13	20	24	63	56	100	137	220	291	314	363	502	604	635	662	487	403	12
Colored	3,861	2	9	38	91	126	148	188	176	215	223	303	298	284	294	320	304	258	228	342	14
Negro	3,612	2	6	37	87	117	141	183	168	207	206	286	279	269	276	295	287	236	200	316	14
Other colored	249	.....	3	1	4	9	7	5	8	8	17	17	19	15	18	25	17	22	28	26	.....
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.																					
NEW ENGLAND.																					
All classes	2,280	2	26	46	82	76	77	57	78	86	107	127	145	150	202	212	233	237	150	184	3
White	2,239	2	25	46	81	74	76	55	78	85	103	124	142	145	195	207	232	235	150	181	3
Native	1,647	2	25	43	75	68	60	48	64	65	70	89	104	95	132	142	166	159	108	130	2
Foreign born	592	.....	.....	3	6	6	16	7	14	20	33	35	38	50	63	65	66	76	42	51	1
Colored	41	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	3	3	5	7	5	1	2	.....	3	.....
Negro	40	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	3	3	5	7	5	1	1	.....	3	.....
Other colored	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.																					
All classes	5,204	4	39	112	139	129	171	186	186	252	312	375	383	388	491	541	462	429	323	271	11
White	5,013	3	38	110	136	126	167	182	173	240	298	358	366	370	469	517	444	421	318	267	10
Native	3,673	3	37	108	128	117	143	163	140	200	220	257	259	278	327	337	274	282	213	180	7
Foreign born	1,340	.....	1	2	8	9	24	19	33	40	78	101	107	92	142	180	170	139	105	87	3
Colored	191	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	13	12	14	17	17	18	22	24	18	8	5	4	1
Negro	183	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	13	11	12	16	17	16	22	24	18	7	5	3	1
Other colored	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	7,037	2	48	119	180	231	226	239	282	312	382	418	511	485	596	723	662	679	510	423	9
White	6,763	2	47	119	177	225	221	230	267	295	365	395	479	464	577	694	637	663	499	399	8
Native	5,269	2	47	114	174	221	211	219	248	262	316	332	400	367	411	493	430	435	321	259	7
Foreign born	1,494	.....	.....	5	3	4	10	11	19	33	49	63	79	97	166	201	207	228	178	140	1
Colored	274	.....	1	.....	3	6	5	9	15	17	17	23	32	21	19	29	25	16	11	24	1
Negro	249	.....	.....	.....	3	5	5	8	14	15	15	22	30	17	19	27	22	15	10	21	1
Other colored	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	.....	2	3	1	1	3	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	3,556	2	17	55	93	106	127	138	151	166	200	218	224	273	287	340	305	340	267	238	9
White	3,368	2	17	53	92	104	117	134	141	155	188	204	211	255	275	322	292	324	256	217	9
Native	2,630	2	17	53	89	102	109	128	124	136	154	166	178	196	216	242	201	199	165	146	7
Foreign born	738	.....	.....	.....	3	2	8	6	17	19	34	38	33	59	59	80	91	125	91	71	2
Colored	188	.....	.....	2	1	2	10	4	10	11	12	14	13	18	12	18	13	16	11	21	.....
Negro	141	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	3	5	8	9	11	9	16	11	11	12	11	7	19	.....
Other colored	47	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	5	3	3	3	4	2	1	7	1	5	4	2	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC.																					
All classes	3,661	3	29	63	149	148	154	179	173	200	185	230	240	259	299	327	309	263	214	222	15
White	2,314	2	27	47	103	99	100	109	107	114	113	120	131	158	191	231	208	177	146	120	11
Native	2,223	2	27	46	103	99	99	108	104	109	113	117	127	144	185	219	196	165	137	112	11
Foreign born	91	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	3	4	14	6	12	12	12	9	8	.....
Colored	1,347	1	2	16	46	49	54	70	66	86	72	110	109	101	108	96	101	86	68	102	4
Negro	1,341	1	2	16	45	49	54	70	66	86	71	110	109	101	107	95	100	86	68	101	4
Other colored	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	3,156	2	13	53	83	123	142	138	140	143	169	198	210	219	255	308	284	263	200	206	7
White	2,146	2	13	43	67	97	96	87	96	83	101	130	139	147	178	226	212	190	137	100	2
Native	2,077	2	13	43	67	97	95	86	96	80	99	127	138	143	173	216	197	181	127	96	1
Foreign born	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	3	1	4	5	10	15	9	10	4	1
Colored	1,010	.....	.....	10	16	26	46	51	44	60	68	68	71	72	77	82	72	73	63	106	5
Negro	1,008	.....	.....	10	16	26	46	51	44	60	68	68	71	72	76	81	72	73	63	106	5
Other colored	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 13.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND AGE, BY DIVISIONS: 1910—Continued.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																				
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Con.																					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.																					
All classes	2,462	1	13	49	75	119	107	125	113	120	110	163	164	175	208	209	233	191	145	137	5
White	1,800	1	10	42	55	85	81	80	87	94	82	106	124	133	169	153	173	148	99	75	3
Native	1,663	1	10	41	55	84	80	76	86	90	80	98	114	124	154	142	148	130	85	64	1
Foreign born	137	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	1	4	2	8	10	9	15	11	25	18	14	11	2
Colored	662	.....	3	7	20	34	26	45	26	26	28	57	40	42	39	56	60	43	46	62	2
Negro	628	.....	2	7	19	30	25	44	26	25	26	53	37	41	32	52	60	41	45	61	2
Other colored	34	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	1	2	4	3	1	7	4	.....	2	1	1	.....
MOUNTAIN.																					
All classes	826	2	3	21	23	24	36	32	38	40	39	56	58	63	67	69	72	70	56	56	1
White	758	2	2	20	22	21	35	29	36	38	34	50	52	59	62	66	66	67	45	51	1
Native	598	2	2	19	22	21	35	27	34	36	25	39	36	43	46	49	49	48	25	40	.....
Foreign born	160	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	9	11	16	16	16	17	17	19	20	11	1
Colored	68	.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	6	6	4	5	3	6	3	11	5	.....
Negro	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Other colored	59	.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	2	9	5	.....
PACIFIC.																					
All classes	1,060	.....	2	15	21	35	34	31	38	42	69	89	77	77	92	106	96	94	77	62	3
White	980	.....	2	15	21	34	33	31	38	42	66	84	70	74	87	99	88	83	64	47	2
Native	694	.....	2	15	21	32	31	26	27	31	53	55	44	52	57	71	56	47	46	27	1
Foreign born	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	11	11	13	29	26	22	30	28	32	36	18	20	1
Colored	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	5	7	3	5	7	8	11	13	15	1
Negro	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Other colored	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	2	3	7	7	10	13	13	.....

TABLE 14.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AGE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

SEX AND AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
BOTH SEXES.							
Total	29,242	25,381	20,474	4,907	3,861	3,612	249
Under 1 year	18	16	16	.....	2	2	.....
1 to 4 years	190	181	180	1	9	6	3
5 to 9 years	533	495	482	13	38	37	1
10 to 14 years	845	754	734	20	91	87	4
15 to 19 years	991	865	841	24	126	117	9
20 to 24 years	1,074	926	863	63	148	141	7
25 to 29 years	1,125	937	881	56	188	183	5
30 to 34 years	1,199	1,023	923	100	176	168	8
35 to 39 years	1,361	1,146	1,009	137	215	207	8
40 to 44 years	1,573	1,350	1,130	220	223	206	17
45 to 49 years	1,874	1,571	1,280	291	303	286	17
50 to 54 years	2,012	1,714	1,400	314	298	279	19
55 to 59 years	2,089	1,805	1,442	363	284	269	15
60 to 64 years	2,497	2,203	1,701	502	294	276	18
65 to 69 years	2,835	2,515	1,911	604	320	295	25
70 to 74 years	2,656	2,352	1,717	635	304	287	17
75 to 79 years	2,566	2,308	1,646	662	258	236	22
80 to 84 years	1,942	1,714	1,227	487	228	200	28
85 years or over	1,799	1,457	1,054	403	342	316	26
Age not reported	63	49	37	12	14	14	.....
MALE.							
Total	17,160	14,772	11,783	2,989	2,388	2,224	164
Under 1 year	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 4 years	109	103	103	.....	6	4	2
5 to 9 years	298	278	268	10	20	19	1
10 to 14 years	481	421	413	8	60	56	4
15 to 19 years	568	491	471	20	77	72	5
20 to 24 years	602	518	478	40	84	80	4
25 to 29 years	692	570	530	40	122	119	3
30 to 34 years	771	651	587	64	120	115	5
35 to 39 years	866	725	620	105	141	136	5
40 to 44 years	1,021	861	703	158	160	150	10
45 to 49 years	1,206	1,002	793	209	204	192	12
50 to 54 years	1,267	1,061	851	210	206	192	14
55 to 59 years	1,301	1,106	861	245	195	182	13
60 to 64 years	1,491	1,311	983	328	180	166	14
65 to 69 years	1,720	1,504	1,134	370	216	198	18
70 to 74 years	1,507	1,317	979	338	190	180	10
75 to 79 years	1,424	1,282	902	380	142	132	10
80 to 84 years	981	863	600	263	118	99	19
85 years or over	817	676	480	196	141	126	15
Age not reported	32	26	21	5	6	6	.....
FEMALE.							
Total	12,082	10,609	8,691	1,918	1,473	1,388	85
Under 1 year	12	10	10	.....	2	2	.....
1 to 4 years	81	78	77	1	3	2	1
5 to 9 years	235	217	214	3	18	18	.....
10 to 14 years	364	333	321	12	31	31	.....
15 to 19 years	423	374	370	4	49	45	4
20 to 24 years	472	408	385	23	64	61	3
25 to 29 years	433	367	351	16	66	64	2
30 to 34 years	428	372	336	36	56	53	3
35 to 39 years	495	421	389	32	74	71	3
40 to 44 years	552	489	427	62	63	56	7
45 to 49 years	668	569	487	82	99	94	5
50 to 54 years	745	653	549	104	92	87	5
55 to 59 years	788	699	581	118	89	87	2
60 to 64 years	1,006	892	718	174	114	110	4
65 to 69 years	1,115	1,011	777	234	104	97	7
70 to 74 years	1,149	1,035	738	297	114	107	7
75 to 79 years	1,142	1,026	744	282	116	104	12
80 to 84 years	961	851	627	224	110	101	9
85 years or over	982	781	574	207	201	190	11
Age not reported	31	23	16	7	8	8	.....

TABLE 15.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.													
	Male.							Female.						
	Total.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age or over.[1]					Total.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age or over.[1]				
			Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.		Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.
UNITED STATES	17,160	894	16,266	5,229	7,851	2,956	159	71	12,082	692	11,390	3,657	3,081	4,544	70	38
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																
New England	1,257	89	1,168	367	562	226	11	2	1,023	67	956	360	188	404	3	1
Middle Atlantic	3,023	170	2,853	943	1,382	404	15	19	2,181	124	2,057	742	485	802	8	20
East North Central	4,040	182	3,858	1,234	1,856	704	49	15	2,997	167	2,830	849	843	1,114	22	2
West North Central	2,115	91	2,024	619	995	381	23	6	1,441	76	1,365	401	452	495	12	5
South Atlantic	2,130	147	1,983	670	944	342	12	15	1,531	97	1,434	498	355	564	10	7
East South Central	1,864	89	1,775	504	909	344	14	4	1,292	62	1,230	387	325	511	7	.....
West South Central	1,480	77	1,403	440	700	243	15	5	982	61	921	263	259	394	3	2
Mountain	536	25	511	168	220	114	7	2	290	24	266	72	72	120	2	.....
Pacific	715	24	691	284	283	108	13	3	345	14	331	85	102	140	3	1
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	185	7	178	57	86	30	4	1	102	6	96	29	24	43	.....	.....
New Hampshire	85	3	82	23	42	13	3	1	75	1	74	17	18	39	.....	.....
Vermont	86	3	83	25	34	22	2	.....	84	4	80	22	19	38	1	.....
Massachusetts	621	62	559	186	263	110	.....	.....	568	46	522	225	94	201	2	.....
Rhode Island	94	6	88	26	45	16	1	.....	76	6	70	25	17	28	.....	.....
Connecticut	186	8	178	50	92	35	1	.....	118	4	114	42	16	55	.....	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York	1,418	85	1,333	417	656	236	6	18	1,070	56	1,014	344	228	419	5	18
New Jersey	353	20	333	127	142	63	1	.....	293	22	271	110	73	86	.....	2
Pennsylvania	1,252	65	1,187	399	584	195	8	1	818	46	772	288	184	297	3	.....
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Ohio	1,378	50	1,328	389	654	270	14	1	1,072	55	1,017	299	260	457	1	.....
Indiana	698	35	663	205	322	120	13	3	465	28	437	149	146	137	3	2
Illinois	1,007	45	962	337	443	166	10	6	739	37	702	220	206	267	9	.....
Michigan	474	25	449	124	241	73	6	5	366	26	340	77	136	122	5	.....
Wisconsin	483	27	456	179	196	75	6	.....	355	21	334	104	95	131	4	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	302	23	279	106	113	60	.....	.....	175	18	157	54	52	50	.....	1
Iowa	397	21	376	112	192	64	6	2	264	12	252	66	90	92	3	1
Missouri	754	23	731	217	367	139	7	1	554	22	532	169	168	187	6	2
North Dakota	45	1	44	14	17	12	1	.....	37	6	31	7	12	11	.....	1
South Dakota	78	3	75	27	36	11	1	.....	53	3	50	12	14	24	.....	.....
Nebraska	152	5	147	37	81	27	2	.....	115	8	107	24	44	39	.....	.....
Kansas	387	15	372	106	189	68	6	3	243	7	236	69	72	92	3	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	32	1	31	14	12	5	.....	.....	28	1	27	5	11	11	.....	.....
Maryland	221	12	209	65	107	32	5	.....	147	10	137	53	25	56	2	1
District of Columbia	68	.....	68	31	27	9	1	.....	50	4	46	18	5	21	2	.....
Virginia	448	26	422	148	195	76	1	2	310	16	294	110	63	119	2	.....
West Virginia	223	19	204	61	104	33	4	2	146	9	137	48	42	44	2	1
North Carolina	370	36	334	108	160	64	.....	2	331	15	316	93	103	119	1	.....
South Carolina	239	19	220	79	106	34	.....	1	155	17	138	49	35	53	1	.....
Georgia	427	30	397	127	194	69	.....	7	292	20	272	100	55	112	.....	5
Florida	102	4	98	37	39	20	1	1	72	5	67	22	16	29	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Kentucky	630	25	605	182	305	111	5	2	419	20	399	130	112	156	1	.....
Tennessee	518	28	490	132	253	100	4	1	371	16	355	119	97	135	4	.....
Alabama	432	23	409	116	202	87	3	1	308	14	294	93	69	131	1	.....
Mississippi	284	13	271	74	149	46	2	.....	194	12	182	45	47	89	1	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Arkansas	339	17	322	103	171	42	6	.....	276	19	257	69	77	111	.....	.....
Louisiana	288	8	280	96	120	60	1	3	156	5	151	42	43	64	.....	2
Oklahoma	231	15	216	71	113	31	.....	1	145	6	139	35	43	60	1	.....
Texas	622	37	585	170	296	110	8	1	405	31	374	117	96	159	2	.....
MOUNTAIN:																
Montana	51	1	50	23	21	4	1	1	16	2	14	5	4	5	.....	.....
Idaho	41	2	39	14	16	8	.....	1	25	3	22	6	7	9	.....	.....
Wyoming	13	.....	13	7	2	4	.....	.....	12	.....	12	6	2	4	.....	.....
Colorado	138	6	132	45	56	26	5	.....	69	4	65	17	19	29	.....	.....
New Mexico	175	8	167	45	74	48	.....	.....	108	9	99	27	27	44	1	.....
Arizona	42	2	40	10	17	12	1	.....	11	1	10	5	1	4	.....	.....
Utah	60	5	55	15	31	9	.....	.....	47	5	42	5	12	24	1	.....
Nevada	16	1	15	9	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																
Washington	139	5	134	40	77	15	.....	2	89	6	83	18	35	29	1	.....
Oregon	105	7	98	46	35	15	1	1	50	2	48	10	19	18	1	.....
California	471	12	459	198	171	78	12	.....	206	6	200	57	48	93	1	1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 16.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP AND MARITAL CONDITION.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.												
	Male.							Female.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
Total	17,160	14,772	11,783	2,989	2,388	2,224	164	12,082	10,609	8,691	1,918	1,473	1,388	85
Under 15 years of age	894	808	790	18	86	79	7	692	638	622	16	54	53	1
15 years of age or over[1]	16,266	13,964	10,993	2,971	2,302	2,145	157	11,390	9,971	8,069	1,902	1,419	1,335	84
Single	5,229	4,573	3,885	688	656	625	31	3,657	3,345	2,990	355	312	301	11
Married	7,851	6,761	5,183	1,578	1,090	1,003	87	3,081	2,682	2,135	547	399	366	33
Widowed	2,955	2,440	1,773	667	516	479	37	4,544	3,849	2,869	980	695	658	37
Divorced	159	129	110	19	30	28	2	70	61	52	9	9	7	2
Marital condition not reported	71	61	42	19	10	10	.....	38	34	23	11	4	3	1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 17.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AT ENUMERATION AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.
15 years or over[1]	16,266	5,229	7,851	2,956	159	71	11,390	3,657	3,081	4,544	70	38
15 to 19 years	568	564	.....	1	.....	3	423	423	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 24 years	602	579	17	3	1	2	472	430	32	4	2	4
25 to 29 years	692	565	110	7	5	5	433	346	74	11	.....	2
30 to 34 years	771	531	211	17	7	5	428	295	111	16	5	1
35 to 39 years	866	462	353	38	10	3	495	299	153	35	7	1
40 to 44 years	1,021	471	461	70	12	7	552	275	200	70	5	2
45 to 49 years	1,206	443	644	93	16	10	668	277	281	100	10	.....
50 to 54 years	1,267	399	722	125	18	3	745	267	333	138	5	2
55 to 59 years	1,301	306	762	214	15	4	788	211	363	205	6	3
60 to 64 years	1,491	284	893	287	20	7	1,006	207	409	373	10	7
65 to 69 years	1,720	237	1,096	361	22	4	1,115	192	405	511	7	.....
70 to 74 years	1,507	157	946	393	9	2	1,149	151	295	690	5	8
75 to 79 years	1,424	110	825	474	12	3	1,142	126	218	795	3	.....
80 to 84 years	981	67	488	413	6	7	961	87	121	746	5	2
85 years or over	817	46	308	456	5	2	982	61	79	841	.....	1
Age not reported	32	8	15	4	1	4	31	10	7	9	.....	5

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported.

TABLE 18.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED,

	DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.									
		Total.	Number losing vision at—								
			Age of—								
			Less than 20 years.								
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
1	UNITED STATES	29,242	8,759	1,900	1,422	358	1,017	1,513	1,220	1,147	182
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
2	New England	2,280	659	149	116	17	90	131	69	69	18
3	Middle Atlantic	5,204	1,521	329	235	68	179	279	210	186	35
4	East North Central	7,037	2,027	402	379	89	235	332	301	251	38
5	West North Central	3,556	1,056	191	162	44	117	201	147	169	25
6	South Atlantic	3,661	1,210	330	185	38	124	183	173	162	15
7	East South Central	3,156	964	231	149	47	96	150	136	141	14
8	West South Central	2,462	821	163	113	31	114	152	116	121	11
9	Mountain	826	246	58	40	15	36	34	37	18	8
10	Pacific	1,060	255	47	43	9	26	51	31	30	18
	NEW ENGLAND:										
11	Maine	287	73	17	15	1	8	11	7	14	.....
12	New Hampshire	160	37	5	3	.....	12	9	5	3	.....
13	Vermont	170	38	10	3	.....	3	7	8	6	1
14	Massachusetts	1,189	390	85	79	12	48	81	37	34	14
15	Rhode Island	170	43	11	8	2	9	7	5	1	.....
16	Connecticut	304	78	21	8	2	10	16	7	11	3
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
17	New York	2,488	692	154	91	28	95	132	89	82	21
18	New Jersey	646	212	41	27	10	21	50	25	35	3
19	Pennsylvania	2,070	617	134	117	30	63	97	96	69	11
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
20	Ohio	2,450	642	135	111	25	80	103	97	80	11
21	Indiana	1,163	385	75	66	23	36	67	58	51	9
22	Illinois	1,746	524	83	105	23	71	95	78	59	10
23	Michigan	840	221	44	51	8	25	28	28	33	4
24	Wisconsin	838	255	65	46	10	23	39	40	28	4
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
25	Minnesota	477	169	45	25	8	17	35	12	23	4
26	Iowa	661	179	32	33	4	21	38	28	20	3
27	Missouri	1,308	374	58	52	15	43	64	59	76	7
28	North Dakota	82	26	4	3	2	2	8	4	3	.....
29	South Dakota	131	45	9	3	2	4	10	7	9	1
30	Nebraska	267	75	12	18	4	8	13	13	5	2
31	Kansas	630	188	31	28	9	22	33	24	33	8
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
32	Delaware	60	12	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....
33	Maryland	368	112	24	16	2	11	21	15	17	6
34	District of Columbia	118	27	7	4	.....	4	6	4	2	.....
35	Virginia	758	237	60	42	6	21	30	39	38	1
36	West Virginia	369	128	28	24	4	13	16	19	24	.....
37	North Carolina	701	233	91	23	9	26	37	20	25	2
38	South Carolina	394	145	38	24	4	15	20	23	20	1
39	Georgia	719	263	67	42	10	31	42	37	30	4
40	Florida	174	53	12	8	3	3	8	13	5	1
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
41	Kentucky	1,049	322	78	44	14	36	50	52	44	4
42	Tennessee	889	272	54	48	19	30	43	27	46	5
43	Alabama	740	225	53	38	7	21	40	34	31	1
44	Mississippi	478	145	46	19	7	9	17	23	20	4
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
45	Arkansas	615	212	48	22	5	30	34	35	35	3
46	Louisiana	444	127	26	25	3	12	15	19	25	2
47	Oklahoma	376	131	19	18	6	16	31	17	23	1
48	Texas	1,027	351	70	48	17	56	72	45	38	5
	MOUNTAIN:										
49	Montana	67	15	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	1
50	Idaho	66	20	4	2	1	2	4	4	2	1
51	Wyoming	25	10	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	1	1
52	Colorado	207	54	17	6	1	10	6	8	6	.....
53	New Mexico	283	92	23	18	7	13	14	10	3	4
54	Arizona	53	14	1	4	2	3	.....	1	3	.....
55	Utah	107	32	9	4	3	5	6	4	1	.....
56	Nevada	18	9	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1
	PACIFIC:										
57	Washington	228	56	7	14	2	6	11	7	8	1
58	Oregon	155	49	8	9	1	8	7	6	7	3
59	California	677	150	32	20	6	12	33	18	15	14

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
13,593	1,253	2,485	2,859	3,264	1,620	1,919	193	6,259	1,791	1,744	1,235	1,361	128	631	1
1,000	72	149	208	254	123	171	23	556	154	154	92	148	8	65	2
2,480	194	444	550	590	321	355	26	1,064	324	305	198	210	27	139	3
3,256	308	562	688	775	407	474	42	1,582	435	433	341	346	27	172	4
1,605	178	280	348	400	172	195	32	827	212	242	187	172	14	68	5
1,685	175	322	341	395	192	235	25	696	224	191	126	143	12	70	6
1,504	143	315	288	376	156	209	17	647	174	185	121	149	18	41	7
1,131	110	236	222	259	142	149	13	475	138	132	89	107	9	35	8
378	35	67	71	93	52	58	2	190	62	35	38	50	5	12	9
554	38	110	143	122	55	73	13	222	68	67	43	36	8	29	10
130	12	21	28	27	17	19	6	81	20	23	14	24	.....	3	11
76	2	15	13	19	12	12	3	43	10	12	6	15	.....	4	12
76	8	12	19	12	8	16	1	55	13	16	11	14	1	1	13
498	32	75	94	137	65	89	6	253	72	70	47	59	5	48	14
85	6	9	30	20	4	15	1	38	16	10	4	7	1	4	15
135	12	17	24	39	17	20	6	86	23	23	10	29	1	5	16
1,186	78	205	274	293	158	164	14	527	151	141	110	108	17	83	17
308	25	60	65	73	38	45	2	112	32	39	14	23	4	14	18
986	91	179	211	224	125	146	10	425	141	125	74	79	6	42	19
1,141	93	188	246	279	149	172	14	609	170	158	141	128	12	58	20
516	57	90	105	117	70	74	3	234	73	71	47	43	.....	28	21
837	86	142	176	208	102	112	11	351	96	98	68	79	10	34	22
409	36	77	84	85	56	61	10	175	45	49	42	36	3	35	23
353	36	65	77	86	30	55	4	213	51	57	43	60	2	17	24
179	20	36	42	38	22	18	3	118	25	34	33	22	4	11	25
305	31	62	68	75	32	31	6	157	35	46	34	40	2	20	26
636	72	119	126	159	64	81	15	274	83	80	55	51	5	24	27
33	3	6	9	8	1	6	.....	22	5	8	3	6	.....	1	28
48	11	6	11	10	5	4	1	36	12	11	5	7	1	2	29
120	9	15	38	34	12	12	.....	71	7	25	19	20	.....	1	30
284	32	36	54	76	36	43	7	149	45	38	38	26	2	9	31
33	4	3	9	8	3	6	.....	15	6	4	1	4	.....	.....	32
179	19	31	38	39	26	24	2	73	25	25	11	11	1	4	33
71	2	16	14	22	7	8	2	10	3	3	2	2	.....	10	34
345	35	68	74	82	36	48	2	157	50	49	26	30	2	19	35
161	15	35	25	48	21	16	1	76	23	23	11	19	.....	4	36
295	21	41	73	69	45	41	5	160	61	37	25	35	2	13	37
188	28	43	32	44	14	22	5	56	17	13	12	12	2	5	38
328	39	73	59	62	32	60	3	121	30	33	32	23	3	7	39
85	12	12	17	21	8	10	5	28	9	4	6	7	2	8	40
509	46	100	103	130	56	67	7	198	65	51	43	33	6	20	41
419	36	93	71	110	47	58	4	183	55	51	38	34	5	15	42
366	38	75	69	91	40	50	3	147	39	44	23	39	2	2	43
210	23	47	45	45	13	34	3	119	15	39	17	43	5	4	44
275	31	61	52	60	37	28	6	120	35	32	27	25	1	8	45
226	22	48	46	56	28	23	3	81	22	22	13	23	1	10	46
179	22	32	37	41	22	23	2	60	20	13	12	15	.....	6	47
451	35	95	87	102	55	75	2	214	61	65	37	44	7	11	48
41	5	9	9	12	2	4	.....	11	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	49
31	4	5	5	8	4	5	.....	15	6	1	2	6	.....	.....	50
14	1	4	1	2	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
103	8	24	21	23	15	10	2	45	17	8	8	11	1	5	52
116	11	12	21	31	17	24	.....	70	22	14	15	18	1	5	53
24	.....	5	3	10	5	1	.....	15	2	3	4	5	1	.....	54
46	5	8	10	6	5	12	.....	27	8	5	7	7	.....	2	55
3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	56
113	7	21	27	22	16	17	3	54	21	12	9	9	3	5	57
69	4	14	22	12	8	7	2	34	13	9	6	5	1	3	58
372	27	75	94	88	31	49	8	134	34	46	28	22	4	21	59

TABLE 19.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING STATES AS A

	RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.									
		Total.	Number losing vision at—								
			Age of—								
			Less than 20 years.								
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
	All classes:										
1	All ages [1]	29,242	8,759	1,900	1,422	358	1,017	1,513	1,220	1,147	182
2	Male	17,160	4,878	1,018	770	190	551	849	683	714	103
3	Female	12,082	3,881	882	652	168	466	664	537	433	79
4	Under 20 years	2,577	2,517	759	631	124	279	402	204	67	51
5	Male	1,462	1,425	413	331	65	165	249	125	43	34
6	Female	1,115	1,092	346	300	59	114	153	79	24	17
7	20 to 64 years	14,804	5,729	1,050	751	219	683	1,009	922	978	117
8	Male	9,217	3,192	563	417	120	358	556	512	606	60
9	Female	5,587	2,537	487	334	99	325	453	410	372	57
10	65 years or over	11,798	500	85	38	15	55	99	94	100	14
11	Male	6,449	256	40	21	5	28	42	46	65	9
12	Female	5,349	244	45	17	10	27	57	48	35	5
	White:										
13	All ages [1]	25,381	7,828	1,722	1,339	319	918	1,359	1,062	946	163
14	Male	14,772	4,304	909	719	164	492	753	596	581	90
15	Female	10,609	3,524	813	620	155	426	606	466	365	73
16	Under 20 years	2,311	2,260	694	583	104	239	361	178	54	47
17	Male	1,299	1,270	381	302	51	138	221	109	37	31
18	Female	1,012	990	313	281	53	101	140	69	17	16
19	20 to 64 years	12,675	5,100	948	716	202	626	904	799	800	105
20	Male	7,805	2,798	492	395	110	327	492	447	484	51
21	Female	4,870	2,302	456	321	92	299	412	352	316	54
22	65 years or over	10,346	458	76	38	13	53	92	85	90	11
23	Male	5,642	232	35	21	3	27	38	40	60	8
24	Female	4,704	226	41	17	10	26	54	45	30	3
	Native:										
25	All ages [1]	20,474	7,266	1,650	1,258	289	824	1,254	984	858	149
26	Male	11,783	3,989	864	679	148	433	694	562	527	82
27	Female	8,691	3,277	786	579	141	391	560	422	331	67
28	Under 20 years	2,253	2,205	679	575	102	229	345	175	54	46
29	Male	1,261	1,234	369	300	49	131	212	106	37	30
30	Female	992	971	310	275	53	98	133	69	17	16
31	20 to 64 years	10,629	4,686	897	654	178	557	833	740	734	93
32	Male	6,406	2,567	462	363	96	284	450	422	445	45
33	Female	4,223	2,119	435	291	82	273	383	318	289	48
34	65 years or over	7,555	365	70	27	9	38	74	69	68	10
35	Male	4,095	184	32	15	3	18	30	34	45	7
36	Female	3,460	181	38	12	6	20	44	35	23	3
	Foreign born:										
37	All ages [1]	4,907	562	72	81	30	94	105	78	88	14
38	Male	2,989	315	45	40	16	59	59	34	54	8
39	Female	1,918	247	27	41	14	35	46	44	34	6
40	Under 20 years	58	55	15	8	2	10	16	3	.....	1
41	Male	38	36	12	2	2	7	9	3	.....	1
42	Female	20	19	3	6	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....
43	20 to 64 years	2,046	414	51	62	24	69	71	59	66	12
44	Male	1,399	231	30	32	14	43	42	25	39	6
45	Female	647	183	21	30	10	26	29	34	27	6
46	65 years or over	2,791	93	6	11	4	15	18	16	22	1
47	Male	1,547	48	3	6	.....	9	8	6	15	1
48	Female	1,244	45	3	5	4	6	10	10	7	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.

TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS, AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED WHOLE: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
13,593	1,253	2,485	2,859	3,264	1,620	1,919	193	6,259	1,791	1,744	1,235	1,361	128	631	1
8,651	867	1,736	1,944	1,986	928	1,072	118	3,272	990	946	615	666	55	359	2
4,942	386	749	915	1,278	692	847	75	2,987	801	798	620	695	73	272	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6
8,819	1,077	2,076	2,286	2,178	772	332	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	7
5,875	738	1,442	1,590	1,380	456	204	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	8
2,944	339	634	696	798	316	128	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	9
4,743	174	406	568	1,076	842	1,584	93	6,245	1,784	1,741	1,232	1,361	127	310	10
2,761	128	293	350	602	468	867	53	3,262	986	943	612	666	55	170	11
1,982	46	113	218	474	374	717	40	2,983	798	798	620	695	72	140	12
11,516	1,036	2,054	2,394	2,766	1,418	1,673	175	5,481	1,589	1,560	1,089	1,130	113	556	13
7,266	715	1,434	1,621	1,663	807	921	105	2,889	884	845	550	559	51	313	14
4,250	321	620	773	1,103	611	752	70	2,592	705	715	539	571	62	243	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18
7,351	876	1,690	1,901	1,825	678	295	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	19
4,874	597	1,175	1,321	1,145	401	179	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	20
2,477	279	515	580	680	277	116	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	21
4,142	158	362	489	933	736	1,377	87	5,469	1,583	1,557	1,086	1,130	113	277	22
2,381	117	258	297	515	403	742	49	2,879	880	842	547	559	51	150	23
1,761	41	104	192	418	333	635	38	2,590	703	715	539	571	62	127	24
8,842	907	1,631	1,797	2,083	1,045	1,236	143	3,942	1,155	1,101	792	798	96	424	25
5,494	626	1,112	1,194	1,223	582	667	90	2,056	646	584	397	386	43	244	26
3,348	281	519	603	860	463	569	53	1,886	509	517	395	412	53	180	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	30
5,758	767	1,363	1,429	1,384	513	229	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	31
3,728	519	922	961	842	302	133	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	32
2,030	248	441	468	542	211	96	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	33
3,064	138	266	365	692	528	1,007	68	3,937	1,153	1,100	790	798	96	189	34
1,755	106	189	230	378	277	534	41	2,051	644	583	395	386	43	105	35
1,309	32	77	135	314	251	473	27	1,886	509	517	395	412	53	84	36
2,674	129	423	597	683	373	437	32	1,539	434	459	297	332	17	132	37
1,772	89	322	427	440	225	254	15	833	238	261	153	173	8	69	38
902	40	101	170	243	148	183	17	706	196	198	144	159	9	63	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
1,593	109	327	472	441	165	66	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	43
1,146	78	253	360	303	99	46	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	44
447	31	74	112	138	66	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	45
1,078	20	96	124	241	208	370	19	1,532	430	457	296	332	17	88	46
626	11	69	67	137	126	208	8	828	236	259	152	173	8	45	47
452	9	27	57	104	82	162	11	704	194	198	144	159	9	43	48

TABLE 19.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING STATES AS A

	RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.									
		Total.	Number losing vision at—								
			Age of—								
			Less than 20 years.								
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
	Colored:										
49	All ages [1]	3,861	931	178	83	39	99	154	158	201	19
50	Male	2,388	574	109	51	26	59	96	87	133	13
51	Female	1,473	357	69	32	13	40	58	71	68	6
52	Under 20 years	266	257	65	48	20	40	41	26	13	4
53	Male	163	155	32	29	14	27	28	16	6	3
54	Female	103	102	33	19	6	13	13	10	7	1
55	20 to 64 years	2,129	629	102	35	17	57	105	123	178	12
56	Male	1,412	394	71	22	10	31	64	65	122	9
57	Female	717	235	31	13	7	26	41	58	56	3
58	65 years or over	1,452	42	9	.....	2	2	7	9	10	3
59	Male	807	24	5	.....	2	1	4	6	5	1
60	Female	645	18	4	.....	.....	1	3	3	5	2
	Negro:										
61	All ages [1]	3,612	873	169	79	34	95	142	144	194	16
62	Male	2,224	538	104	49	22	56	86	81	129	11
63	Female	1,388	335	65	30	12	39	56	63	65	5
64	Under 20 years	249	241	64	46	17	38	37	24	12	3
65	Male	151	144	31	28	12	25	25	15	6	2
66	Female	98	97	33	18	5	13	12	9	6	1
67	20 to 64 years	2,015	592	95	33	16	55	97	114	172	10
68	Male	1,332	372	67	21	9	30	57	62	118	8
69	Female	683	220	28	12	7	25	40	52	54	2
70	65 years or over	1,334	37	8	.....	1	2	7	6	10	3
71	Male	735	21	5	.....	1	1	4	4	5	1
72	Female	599	16	3	.....	.....	1	3	2	5	2
	Other colored:										
73	All ages	249	58	9	4	5	4	12	14	7	3
74	Male	164	36	5	2	4	3	10	6	4	2
75	Female	85	22	4	2	1	1	2	8	3	1
76	Under 20 years	17	16	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	1
77	Male	12	11	1	1	2	2	3	1	.....	1
78	Female	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
79	20 to 64 years	114	37	7	2	1	2	8	9	6	2
80	Male	80	22	4	1	1	1	7	3	4	1
81	Female	34	15	3	1	.....	1	1	6	2	1
82	65 years or over	118	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
83	Male	72	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
84	Female	46	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.

TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS, AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
2,077	217	431	465	498	202	246	18	778	202	184	146	231	15	75	49
1,385	152	302	323	323	121	151	13	383	106	101	65	107	4	46	50
692	65	129	142	175	81	95	5	395	96	83	81	124	11	29	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54
1,468	201	386	385	353	94	37	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	55
1,001	141	267	269	235	55	25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	56
467	60	119	116	118	39	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	57
601	16	44	79	143	106	207	6	776	201	184	146	231	14	33	58
380	11	35	53	87	65	125	4	383	106	101	65	107	4	20	59
221	5	9	26	56	41	82	2	393	95	83	81	124	10	13	60
1,956	198	414	439	468	188	232	17	714	187	165	131	217	14	69	61
1,300	139	288	304	303	112	142	12	344	97	89	54	100	4	42	62
656	59	126	135	165	76	90	5	370	90	76	77	117	10	27	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66
1,392	185	373	366	337	85	35	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	67
944	130	256	255	224	48	23	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	68
448	55	117	111	113	37	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	69
556	13	40	72	129	101	195	6	712	186	165	131	217	13	29	70
352	9	32	48	78	63	118	4	344	97	89	54	100	4	18	71
204	4	8	24	51	38	77	2	368	89	76	77	117	9	11	72
121	19	17	26	30	14	14	1	64	15	19	15	14	1	6	73
85	13	14	19	20	9	9	1	39	9	12	11	7	.....	4	74
36	6	3	7	10	5	5	.....	25	6	7	4	7	1	2	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
76	16	13	19	16	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79
57	11	11	14	11	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80
19	5	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
45	3	4	7	14	5	12	.....	64	15	19	15	14	1	4	82
28	2	3	5	9	2	7	.....	39	9	12	11	7	.....	2	83
17	1	1	2	5	3	5	.....	25	6	7	4	7	1	2	84

TABLE 20.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AT ENUMERATION AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

PERIOD OF LIFE AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																			
	Total.	Under 1 year of age.	1 to 4 years of age.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 29 years of age.	30 to 34 years of age.	35 to 39 years of age.	40 to 44 years of age.	45 to 49 years of age.	50 to 54 years of age.	55 to 59 years of age.	60 to 64 years of age.	65 to 69 years of age.	70 to 74 years of age.	75 to 79 years of age.	80 to 84 years of age.	85 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
Total	29,242	18	190	533	845	991	1,074	1,125	1,199	1,361	1,573	1,874	2,012	2,089	2,497	2,835	2,656	2,566	1,942	1,799	63
Born blind	1,900	8	85	191	235	240	218	154	142	130	118	92	96	43	57	31	31	10	9	4	6
Losing vision in—																					
Infancy	1,858	9	89	195	229	259	197	158	130	109	114	143	71	62	34	22	18	8	6	3	2
Under 1 year	1,422	9	67	162	192	201	146	113	99	83	81	105	50	46	28	13	13	7	2	3	2
1 year but under 2	358	.....	14	29	28	53	44	38	25	23	27	31	16	13	2	7	3	1	4	.....	.....
Age not definitely reported	78	.....	8	4	9	5	7	7	6	3	6	7	5	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Childhood or youth	5,001	....	11	129	366	471	567	539	456	480	406	365	338	276	234	160	77	67	33	21	5
2 to 4 years	1,017	.....	11	65	111	92	114	105	76	94	66	74	74	47	33	22	15	9	4	5	.....
5 to 9 years	1,513	.....	.....	58	174	170	176	155	110	116	103	112	105	77	55	41	22	22	11	3	3
10 to 14 years	1,220	.....	.....	.....	69	135	135	131	138	127	100	88	78	69	56	42	19	17	7	9	.....
15 to 19 years	1,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	130	137	127	134	125	87	73	80	85	50	19	17	10	4	2
Age not definitely reported	104	.....	.....	6	12	7	12	11	5	9	12	4	8	3	5	5	2	2	1	.....	.....
Early adult life or prime of life	6,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	256	459	628	905	1,031	864	679	593	517	341	178	80	48	11
20 to 24 years	1,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	172	146	143	132	118	104	89	92	102	41	18	8	5	2
25 to 34 years	2,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	309	355	334	312	257	221	204	161	129	79	24	13	3
35 to 44 years	2,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	425	586	493	364	293	247	163	80	48	30	5
Age not definitely reported	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	14	15	10	5	4	7	8	1	.....	.....	1
Middle or late middle life	6,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	611	985	1,512	1,613	1,031	590	240	105	20
45 to 54 years	3,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	603	743	620	487	310	182	69	28	10
55 to 59 years	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	543	428	221	131	45	17	6
60 to 64 years	1,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	661	483	267	120	53	3
Age not definitely reported	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	13	17	37	17	10	6	7	1
Old age	6,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	1,075	1,660	1,510	1,576	14
65 to 69 years	1,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	684	436	174	69	7
70 to 74 years	1,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	805	396	168	3
75 to 79 years	1,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	579	274	3
80 years or over	1,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	1,033	.....
Age not definitely reported	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	40	33	32	1
Period of life when vision was lost not reported	631	1	5	18	15	21	11	18	12	14	30	28	32	44	67	68	83	53	64	42	5

TABLE 21.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST.	BLIND POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Marital condition not reported.
Total	16,266	5,229	7,851	2,956	159	71	11,390	3,657	3,081	4,544	70	38
Under 20 years	4,009	3,030	805	143	9	22	3,203	2,530	459	185	11	18
Under 5 years[2]	1,886	1,530	298	45	1	12	1,661	1,434	158	58	5	6
5 to 9 years	711	526	156	25	2	2	570	428	106	31	2	3
10 to 14 years	640	465	142	30	.....	3	511	365	95	47	2	2
15 to 19 years	714	464	197	42	6	5	433	284	95	47	2	5
Childhood or youth (age not definitely reported)	58	45	12	1	.....	.....	28	19	5	2	.....	2
20 years or over	11,923	2,072	6,919	2,739	148	45	7,929	1,035	2,568	4,254	56	16
20 to 24 years	867	447	334	66	15	5	386	170	129	79	8	.....
25 to 44 years[3]	3,735	992	2,171	499	60	13	1,683	351	773	532	24	3
45 to 64 years[4]	4,049	446	2,588	953	43	19	2,873	310	1,153	1,390	13	7
65 years or over[5]	3,272	187	1,826	1,221	30	8	2,987	204	513	2,253	11	6
Age not reported	334	127	127	74	2	4	258	92	54	105	3	4

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 22.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
			Geographic divisions.							
		The United States.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
1	All causes	29,242	2,280	5,204	7,037	3,556	3,661	3,156	2,462	826	1,060
2	I.—Disease	11,011	1,050	2,213	3,004	1,381	1,042	923	741	264	393
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	8,315	839	1,668	2,313	1,046	767	655	539	175	313
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	88	138	300	175	113	127	103	31	40
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	6	28	134	102	21	59	56	16	18
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	67	100	156	58	72	62	42	14	14
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum).	22	.....	.....	3	2	6	3	3	1	4
8	Pterygium	9	.....	.....	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....
9	All other	59	15	10	5	12	10	1	2	.....	4
10	Diseases of the cornea	271	30	38	72	42	27	23	23	7	9
11	Corneal ulcer	224	19	33	61	38	23	19	20	5	6
12	Staphyloma	28	6	4	7	2	1	2	2	2	2
13	All other	19	5	1	4	2	3	2	1	.....	1
14	Diseases of the iris	135	26	26	35	11	15	6	5	2	9
15	Diseases of the choroid	18	.....	2	5	3	3	2	1	1	1
16	Glaucoma	989	132	254	221	106	95	72	50	24	35
17	Diseases of the retina	184	33	41	47	23	13	7	3	8	9
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	27	2	9	5	4	5	.....	1	.....	1
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	10	6	15	4	2	2	1	2	3
20	Detachment of the retina	93	20	21	20	14	5	4	1	4	4
21	All other	19	1	5	7	1	1	1	.....	2	1
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	188	406	557	231	136	100	95	31	103
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	181	390	545	228	135	99	94	31	102
24	All other	42	7	16	12	3	1	1	1	.....	1
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	299	651	926	397	332	291	227	57	94
26	Cataract	3,267	298	650	925	396	331	289	227	57	94
27	All other	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	42	6	5	18	7	1	3	2	.....	.....
29	Progressive myopia	24	1	10	9	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
30	Cancer and other neoplasms	43	6	7	15	2	7	3	2	1	.....
31	All other diseases of the eye	17	2	7	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	28	83	107	44	22	21	25	13	13
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	211	537	687	334	273	267	200	89	79
34	Typhoid fever	219	8	27	52	36	38	29	18	3	8
35	Smallpox	227	11	37	45	21	12	21	29	46	5
36	Measles	483	30	66	139	69	44	67	50	8	10
37	Scarlet fever	305	29	108	79	31	14	21	8	9	6
38	Diphtheria	25	4	5	7	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
39	Influenza (grippe)	215	21	34	61	27	26	24	11	2	9
40	Syphilis	63	9	11	15	6	3	8	7	2	2
41	Meningitis	351	37	76	70	47	37	35	32	5	12
42	Other diseases of the head	368	28	82	113	40	42	26	24	5	8
43	Locomotor ataxia	83	6	25	21	11	9	3	2	3	3
44	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	72	5	15	29	8	3	5	6	.....	1
45	Bright's disease	33	6	7	9	2	4	3	1	.....	1
46	Diabetes	28	4	10	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	7
47	Kidney disease (not otherwise specified)	78	5	16	17	11	9	14	3	2	1
48	Puerperal fever	13	.....	.....	2	8	1	1	1	.....	.....
49	All other	48	3	4	9	6	12	6	3	2	3
50	Combination of two or more diseases	66	5	14	16	7	14	3	3	1	3
51	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.	19	.....	8	4	1	2	1	2	.....	1

ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

New England division.						Middle Atlantic division.			East North Central division.					West North Central division.							
Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Nebraska.	Kansas.	
287	160	170	1,189	170	304	2,488	646	2,070	2,450	1,163	1,746	840	838	477	661	1,308	82	131	267	630	1
125	67	76	562	79	141	1,100	293	820	1,119	468	757	374	286	154	285	489	26	41	117	269	2
101	60	60	434	68	116	841	215	612	877	338	558	306	234	115	221	362	17	30	93	208	3
7	2	3	62	3	11	63	17	58	114	60	80	28	18	17	29	73	1	2	15	38	4
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	18	3	7	55	28	40	8	3	2	17	52	.....	1	6	24	5
7	2	2	50	3	3	40	13	47	54	32	36	20	14	11	8	18	1	.....	9	11	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1	8	.....	6	5	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	9
7	2	2	14	4	1	17	5	16	19	12	20	12	9	5	9	19	1	1	.....	7	10
6	2	1	6	3	1	16	4	13	17	10	14	11	9	5	7	18	1	1	.....	6	11
.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	12
1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
9	2	.....	14	1	.....	14	3	9	9	2	13	6	5	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15
12	9	6	75	10	20	135	39	80	90	31	46	33	21	8	21	39	1	5	10	22	16
5	3	.....	14	3	8	17	9	15	19	7	12	6	3	5	4	4	2	.....	2	6	17
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	18
2	1	.....	3	1	3	1	1	4	5	3	3	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
3	2	.....	8	2	5	10	4	7	6	2	8	2	2	3	2	2	1	.....	1	5	20
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21
22	15	12	95	20	24	199	50	157	197	68	157	73	62	25	53	72	2	6	21	52	22
21	15	12	89	20	24	193	49	148	192	68	154	71	60	25	50	72	2	6	21	52	23
1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	9	5	.....	3	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
38	22	33	136	23	47	327	83	241	378	138	184	125	101	45	88	128	9	13	39	75	25
38	22	33	136	22	47	326	83	241	378	138	184	125	100	45	87	128	9	13	39	75	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	4	5	1	8	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	28
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	4	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	2	2	1	1	6	.....	1	5	1	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	31
1	5	2	14	2	4	51	6	26	38	16	28	14	11	7	10	19	1	2	3	2	32
24	7	16	128	11	25	255	78	204	240	128	199	68	52	39	63	127	9	11	24	61	33
1	.....	1	5	.....	1	9	3	15	13	11	21	3	4	7	9	13	1	1	.....	5	34
4	2	2	3	.....	.....	9	6	22	14	5	19	3	4	1	6	7	3	1	1	2	35
2	.....	3	20	.....	5	28	8	30	50	29	42	8	10	7	8	28	1	2	6	17	36
2	1	3	19	1	3	51	16	41	29	7	21	13	9	4	8	9	1	.....	5	4	37
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	38
2	1	4	8	2	4	18	1	15	27	13	14	4	3	2	9	9	.....	.....	1	6	39
1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	7	4	.....	2	2	5	5	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	40
2	1	.....	25	4	5	45	18	13	24	19	16	8	3	6	4	27	1	1	2	6	41
5	.....	1	17	1	4	34	11	37	36	19	33	14	11	7	11	10	.....	2	.....	10	42
1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	15	3	7	7	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	4	43
.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	10	2	3	16	4	3	1	5	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	44
2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	1	2	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	9	3	4	5	3	3	6	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	1	48
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	49
1	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	9	3	6	5	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

TABLE 22.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.									
			Geographic divisions.								
		The United States.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
52	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).	3,942	314	861	892	466	444	359	264	144	198
53	A.—Directly affecting the eye	2,629	179	523	561	325	339	268	200	109	125
54	From burns	161	6	31	36	18	23	23	13	4	7
55	From firearms	165	5	12	24	15	44	40	22	1	2
56	From cutting or piercing instruments	224	11	21	49	33	44	29	30	4	3
57	From falls	19	2	6	2	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....
58	From explosives	721	65	178	150	78	68	47	26	56	53
59	From other explosions	79	6	28	20	5	8	2	2	2	6
60	From explosions of nature not stated	64	3	17	10	11	2	7	1	8	5
61	By machines	7	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
62	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	29	61	91	53	36	29	22	11	18
63	By animals	43	5	9	8	2	6	5	6	1	1
64	From unfortunate results of operations	52	2	6	10	5	6	6	7	5	5
65	From other definitely reported causes	343	19	60	77	48	49	34	37	6	13
66	From causes not definitely reported	283	20	76	59	31	32	32	20	7	6
67	From combination of causes	118	5	18	24	21	16	13	14	1	6
68	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	333	42	77	67	36	36	30	16	5	24
69	From firearms	63	7	5	8	6	13	10	5	2	7
70	From cutting or piercing instruments	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
71	From falls	113	21	30	24	12	8	3	4	2	9
72	By machines	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	From blows to the head	86	8	26	20	8	7	8	5	1	3
74	By animals	14	.....	2	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	2
75	From other definitely reported causes	24	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	.....	1
76	From causes not definitely reported	27	3	10	6	2	1	3	.....	.....	2
77	C.—Part affected uncertain	978	93	260	263	105	69	61	48	30	49
78	From firearms	239	12	36	64	27	31	32	27	3	7
79	In mines or quarries	31	.....	10	6	4	1	1	1	3	5
80	From falls	120	15	46	23	8	10	10	3	3	2
81	By machines	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
82	By animals	31	1	8	8	6	2	1	.....	4	1
83	From other definitely reported causes	79	7	24	18	9	5	5	1	6	4
84	From causes not definitely reported	473	58	135	142	51	20	12	15	10	30
85	D.—From combination of classes of causes	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	III.—Poisoning	108	14	22	25	8	11	14	5	2	7
87	Alcoholic poisoning (other than wood alcohol)	12	1	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	1	2
88	Tobacco poisoning	20	2	3	3	1	2	5	3	.....	1
89	Wood alcohol poisoning	24	6	5	4	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....
90	Chronic lead poisoning	19	2	6	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
91	Other chronic occupational poisoning	9	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
92	All other	24	1	8	5	.....	1	5	2	1	1
93	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	278	24	36	69	33	39	36	18	10	13
94	Malformations	62	8	14	12	7	7	8	4	.....	2
95	Foreign substances in the eye	210	16	21	55	26	31	28	12	10	11
96	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	104	6	13	28	11	19	16	5	2	4
97	Dust and other foreign particles	106	10	8	27	15	12	12	7	8	7
98	All other	6	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
99	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.	10,384	598	1,489	2,302	1,269	1,533	1,413	1,164	301	315
100	Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	105	263	329	166	297	204	145	55	37
101	Catarrh	154	4	11	30	21	21	38	22	4	3
102	Colds	189	5	61	47	17	19	17	7	5	11
103	Exposure to cold	19	.....	2	5	2	3	1	1	5	.....
104	Exposure to heat	441	23	33	78	52	93	76	64	14	8
105	Malaria	46	3	7	6	6	10	8	4	2	.....
106	Military service	564	17	71	151	103	71	84	43	8	16
107	Neuralgia	755	15	31	123	83	125	169	178	9	22
108	Old age	666	38	94	126	92	101	89	70	35	21
109	Paralysis	197	6	37	59	29	19	17	16	4	10
110	Scrofula	234	10	10	46	25	35	85	20	2	1
111	Sore eyes	921	38	99	189	128	106	143	173	20	25
112	Strained eyes	231	27	50	49	25	26	20	16	8	10
113	All other	4,366	307	720	1,064	520	607	462	405	130	151
114	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	444	31	79	110	57	45	36	51	16	19
115	VII.—Cause unknown	3,075	249	504	635	342	547	375	219	89	115

ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

New England division.						Middle Atlantic division.			East North Central division.					West North Central division.							
Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Nebraska.	Kansas.	
47	18	34	161	13	41	363	97	401	279	123	246	133	111	73	85	152	11	19	35	91	52
29	12	21	87	8	22	192	55	276	170	82	146	92	71	57	60	106	9	11	17	65	53
1	1	1	2	.....	1	14	2	15	13	5	11	5	2	.....	2	8	2	1	.....	5	54
1	.....	2	.....	1	1	6	2	4	6	6	9	2	1	1	4	5	.....	2	1	2	55
2	1	3	4	.....	1	8	.....	13	14	6	11	5	13	11	7	5	1	1	2	6	56
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	57
15	5	8	29	2	6	55	12	111	39	20	29	39	23	12	10	30	2	.....	6	18	58
1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	8	16	8	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	13	6	.....	3	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
2	1	2	20	1	3	21	11	29	28	14	24	14	11	8	14	17	.....	2	2	10	62
.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	64
4	.....	2	8	2	3	23	7	30	26	14	25	8	4	9	5	19	2	2	2	9	65
2	2	.....	11	1	4	37	10	29	18	8	17	9	7	8	7	8	1	1	1	5	66
.....	1	1	2	1	.....	8	1	9	7	2	5	5	5	3	3	12	.....	.....	2	1	67
5	2	6	19	2	8	32	10	35	19	9	20	10	9	5	9	3	.....	1	8	10	68
2	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	2	4	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
3	1	2	10	1	4	11	6	13	8	3	6	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	5	2	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72
.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	11	1	14	6	3	5	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
13	4	7	55	3	11	138	32	90	90	32	79	31	31	11	16	43	2	7	10	16	77
3	1	.....	5	.....	3	20	6	10	16	9	22	9	8	3	2	14	.....	2	2	4	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	79
1	2	1	9	2	.....	27	9	10	7	1	8	2	5	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	82
1	.....	2	3	.....	1	10	1	13	2	2	12	1	1	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	83
8	1	4	37	1	7	77	13	45	60	18	32	17	15	5	11	16	.....	5	7	7	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
1	1	.....	6	1	5	9	4	9	12	5	2	3	3	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
1	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
6	1	3	10	2	2	19	4	13	20	6	25	13	5	3	6	15	1	1	1	6	93
3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	9	1	4	5	1	2	4	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	94
3	1	1	7	2	2	10	3	8	15	5	23	9	3	1	4	15	.....	1	1	4	95
1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	2	4	7	3	10	5	3	1	1	7	.....	.....	1	1	96
2	.....	1	5	.....	2	3	1	4	8	2	13	4	.....	.....	3	8	.....	1	.....	3	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
69	49	48	298	51	83	710	186	593	771	422	548	250	311	187	215	521	26	42	87	191	99
10	4	7	57	8	19	116	33	114	106	63	74	31	55	39	27	56	2	9	9	24	100
1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	4	8	8	9	4	1	3	5	6	.....	.....	3	4	101
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	25	8	28	15	4	17	.....	11	5	3	6	1	.....	.....	2	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
2	4	.....	11	1	5	11	5	17	32	13	25	2	6	4	13	18	1	1	3	12	104
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	105
1	3	2	7	1	3	29	7	35	59	37	25	18	12	9	18	53	.....	1	9	13	106
3	2	1	6	.....	3	15	2	14	35	26	46	8	8	2	13	49	3	.....	2	14	107
4	3	3	17	3	8	60	8	26	46	12	30	16	22	17	14	32	5	1	8	15	108
.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	23	4	10	22	7	15	9	6	5	8	11	.....	.....	2	3	109
3	.....	.....	5	1	1	4	1	5	19	17	4	3	3	2	3	15	.....	.....	1	4	110
2	3	4	22	3	4	54	6	39	44	28	54	40	23	12	16	65	.....	10	4	21	111
3	2	4	13	1	4	23	5	22	18	13	12	4	2	2	3	10	.....	2	3	5	112
40	27	25	152	29	34	340	102	278	363	193	233	113	162	85	92	196	14	18	43	72	113
3	3	3	16	3	3	34	10	35	33	23	26	12	16	9	10	20	1	4	3	10	114
36	21	6	136	21	29	253	52	199	216	116	142	55	106	49	56	109	17	24	24	63	115

TABLE 22.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		South Atlantic division.								
		Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
1	All causes	60	368	118	758	369	701	394	719	174
2	I.—Disease	30	107	35	223	122	170	97	206	52
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	23	69	25	168	90	135	66	152	39
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	2	5	2	17	22	14	19	25	7
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	1				12	3	1	3	1
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	2	1	13	7	8	16	19	5
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum).				2	2		1	1	
8	Pterygium					1	2			1
9	All other		3	1	2		1	1	2	
10	Diseases of the cornea		1	3	3	6	2	5	5	2
11	Corneal ulcer		1	3	2	6	1	5	4	1
12	Staphyloma								1	
13	All other				1		1			1
14	Diseases of the iris		2	1	5	1	1	3	2	
15	Diseases of the choroid			1				1	1	
16	Glaucoma	3	14	1	21	4	18	8	20	6
17	Diseases of the retina	2	1			4	1	1	3	1
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	1				1		1	2	
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica					1				1
20	Detachment of the retina		1			2	1		1	
21	All other	1								
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	6	18	6	34	17	23	6	22	4
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	6	17	6	34	17	23	6	22	4
24	All other		1							
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	10	24	8	84	33	69	23	65	16
26	Cataract	10	24	7	84	33	69	23	65	16
27	All other			1						
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.					1				
29	Progressive myopia				1					
30	Cancer and other neoplasms			1	1		4		1	
31	All other diseases of the eye						1		1	
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye		4	2	2	2	2		7	3
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	7	38	10	55	31	35	31	54	12
34	Typhoid fever	2	9		4	4	4	6	9	
35	Smallpox		3		1	2	2	2	2	
36	Measles		6		7	8	8	5	7	3
37	Scarlet fever		2	1		3	1	1	4	2
38	Diphtheria				1	1			1	
39	Influenza (grippe)	1	4	3	5	1	4	4	3	1
40	Syphilis			1	1			1		
41	Meningitis	1	1		9	1	4	7	10	4
42	Other diseases of the head	1	2	1	16	2	5	2	13	
43	Locomotor ataxia		2	3	4					
44	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)					2			1	
45	Bright's disease		2		1				1	
46	Diabetes						1			1
47	Kidney disease (not otherwise specified)	1	2		2	2		2		
48	Puerperal fever							1		
49	All other		1		2	3	4		1	1
50	Combination of two or more diseases	1	4	1	2	2	2		2	
51	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.					1				1

ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.																			
East South Central division.				West South Central division.				Mountain division.								Pacific division.			
Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Arkansas.	Louisiana.	Oklahoma.	Texas.	Montana.	Idaho.	Wyoming.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Utah.	Nevada.	Washington.	Oregon.	California.	
1,049	889	740	478	615	444	376	1,027	67	66	25	207	283	53	107	18	228	155	677	1
328	279	188	128	147	113	142	339	22	28	7	63	79	19	39	7	91	53	249	2
241	192	136	86	109	77	100	253	16	21	5	47	35	16	28	7	74	45	194	3
48	38	27	14	22	16	17	48	2	1	3	4	10	5	2	4	10	6	24	4
28	19	6	6	16	3	10	27	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	2	5	2	11	5
17	18	19	8	5	10	7	20	1	.....	2	1	4	3	1	2	4	4	6	6
1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9
16	5	.....	2	6	1	6	10	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	10
13	4	.....	2	5	1	5	9	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	11
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13
2	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	14
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
22	30	14	6	11	9	10	20	.....	2	.....	3	14	2	3	.....	8	3	24	16
3	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	6	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	19
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	20
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21
40	26	23	11	20	13	17	45	4	5	.....	15	1	2	4	.....	19	12	72	22
40	26	22	11	20	13	16	45	4	5	.....	15	1	2	4	.....	19	12	71	23
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24
99	82	64	46	43	34	33	117	4	6	1	16	8	6	14	2	29	17	48	25
97	82	64	46	43	34	33	117	4	6	1	16	8	6	14	2	29	17	48	26
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
8	4	5	4	4	2	13	6	1	4	.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	4	9	32
87	86	52	42	38	36	42	84	6	7	2	16	44	3	11	.....	16	8	55	33
9	5	8	7	2	3	7	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	34
3	9	5	4	8	6	1	14	.....	.....	.....	5	39	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	35
27	23	8	9	13	8	13	16	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	3	1	6	36
9	7	4	1	1	.....	2	5	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	1	1	4	37
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
6	11	2	5	.....	6	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	7	39
.....	3	3	2	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40
8	9	11	7	2	6	7	17	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	8	41
8	10	5	3	3	3	9	9	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	42
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	43
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	46
3	3	4	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	47
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49
2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	50
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51

TABLE 22.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		South Atlantic division.								
		Delaware.	Maryland.	District of Columbia.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
52	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).	5	52	10	96	52	59	49	104	17
53	A.—Directly affecting the eye	4	31	8	78	45	43	35	82	13
54	From burns	1	2	1	8	4	2	1	3	1
55	From firearms	.....	7	.....	7	.....	3	4	17	6
56	From cutting or piercing instruments	.....	4	.....	9	7	9	3	12	.....
57	From falls	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	From explosives	.....	6	1	19	9	9	5	16	3
59	From other explosions	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....
60	From explosions of nature not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
61	By machines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
62	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	2	4	.....	9	10	3	2	6	.....
63	By animals	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
64	From unfortunate results of operations	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
65	From other definitely reported causes	1	2	4	10	4	6	10	11	1
66	From causes not definitely reported	.....	2	.....	8	2	3	4	12	1
67	From combination of causes	.....	.....	.....	5	2	4	3	2	.....
68	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	1	8	2	6	1	6	4	6	2
69	From firearms	1	1	1	2	.....	2	3	2	1
70	From cutting or piercing instruments	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	From falls	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
72	By machines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
73	From blows to the head	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
74	By animals	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	From other definitely reported causes	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
76	From causes not definitely reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
77	C.—Part affected uncertain	.....	13	.....	12	6	10	10	16	2
78	From firearms	.....	4	.....	7	2	4	7	6	1
79	In mines or quarries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
80	From falls	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	3	1
81	By machines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	By animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
83	From other definitely reported causes	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
84	From causes not definitely reported	.....	7	.....	2	2	2	1	6	.....
85	D.—From combination of classes of causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	III.—Poisoning	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
87	Alcoholic poisoning (other than wood alcohol)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Tobacco poisoning	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
89	Wood alcohol poisoning	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Chronic lead poisoning	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
91	Other chronic occupational poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
93	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	2	6	4	3	6	8	3	5	2
94	Malformations	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
95	Foreign substances in the eye	2	4	4	1	5	5	3	5	2
96	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	4	1
97	Dust and other foreign particles	1	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
98	All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
99	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	17	133	40	294	140	320	184	323	82
100	Congenital (cause not stated)	3	23	7	56	25	81	32	60	10
101	Catarrh	1	.....	.....	5	1	5	2	7	.....
102	Colds	.....	8	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
103	Exposure to cold	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
104	Exposure to heat	1	6	5	16	7	18	9	24	7
105	Malaria	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	1	.....
106	Military service	.....	8	5	17	11	16	3	10	1
107	Neuralgia	1	7	1	21	14	36	15	27	3
108	Old age	2	7	1	20	6	23	13	23	6
109	Paralysis	.....	2	.....	5	.....	6	1	4	1
110	Scrofula	2	5	.....	11	7	5	1	4	.....
111	Sore eyes	.....	.....	2	11	5	9	24	42	13
112	Strained eyes	.....	4	.....	5	3	4	5	5	.....
113	All other	7	63	17	122	58	112	74	114	40
114	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	.....	4	.....	9	9	11	5	6	1
115	VII.—Cause unknown	5	62	29	130	40	133	53	75	20

ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

East South Central division.				West South Central division.				Mountain division.								Pacific division.			
Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Arkansas.	Louisiana.	Oklahoma.	Texas.	Montana.	Idaho.	Wyoming.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Utah.	Nevada.	Washington.	Oregon.	California.	
131	89	91	48	50	65	42	107	17	16	7	46	23	14	17	4	38	26	134	52
100	68	65	35	37	46	35	82	14	14	5	32	15	11	15	3	25	20	80	53
8	7	5	3	2	2	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	5	54
9	13	13	5	3	11	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	55
12	4	7	6	7	4	5	14	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
29	12	4	2	5	3	9	9	10	10	3	16	3	4	8	2	11	5	37	58
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	3	59
1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	60
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
9	4	9	7	4	6	3	9	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	1	1	3	3	12	62
2	2	.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	63
2	1	3	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	64
13	11	7	3	4	8	5	20	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	65
7	10	8	7	4	5	1	10	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	66
7	2	3	1	3	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	67
10	9	9	2	6	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	17	68
1	4	5	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	69
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
4	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	73
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	74
.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	76
21	12	17	11	7	14	7	20	3	2	2	11	7	3	1	1	9	3	37	77
10	4	12	6	6	9	1	11	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	78
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	79
6	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	82
1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	83
4	5	3	.....	.....	2	6	7	1	2	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	4	3	23	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
6	4	3	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	-	1	5	86
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	87
4	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	88
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	91
2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	92
8	10	17	1	5	3	1	9	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	4	1	8	93
.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	94
8	9	10	1	4	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	7	95
5	3	8	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	96
3	6	2	1	1	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
435	395	350	233	347	203	159	455	20	16	10	70	133	14	35	3	71	59	185	99
71	47	43	43	48	25	14	58	2	3	.....	15	23	1	9	2	4	6	27	100
14	9	8	7	9	2	3	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	101
5	5	4	3	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	9	102
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
22	13	20	21	14	19	6	25	2	.....	.....	3	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	104
2	1	2	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
31	32	12	9	13	12	11	7	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	5	3	8	106
38	50	54	27	68	14	26	70	.....	1	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	5	4	13	107
23	13	28	25	21	15	5	29	1	3	.....	9	20	1	1	.....	8	1	12	108
3	11	2	1	4	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	109
43	29	11	2	10	.....	4	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	110
41	35	50	17	47	20	32	74	1	3	.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	10	3	12	111
7	6	5	2	2	3	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	9	112
135	143	111	73	109	88	52	156	13	4	6	26	57	7	16	1	36	35	80	113
14	10	6	6	10	4	9	28	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	4	2	4	3	12	114
127	102	85	61	55	54	23	87	4	5	1	17	44	5	11	2	19	12	84	115

TABLE 23.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.					
		All classes.			White.		
					Total.		
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1	All causes	29,242	17,160	12,082	25,381	14,772	10,609
2	I.—Disease	11,011	5,960	5,051	10,140	5,454	4,686
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	8,315	4,464	3,851	7,702	4,114	3,588
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	593	522	1,059	563	496
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	248	192	416	232	184
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	295	290	559	283	276
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	22	17	5	16	15	1
8	Pterygium	9	7	2	9	7	2
9	All other	59	26	33	59	26	33
10	Diseases of the cornea	271	150	121	260	144	116
11	Corneal ulcer	224	123	101	213	117	96
12	Staphyloma	28	17	11	28	17	11
13	All other	19	10	9	19	10	9
14	Diseases of the iris	135	71	64	127	66	61
15	Diseases of the choroid	18	13	5	17	12	5
16	Glaucoma	989	403	586	956	384	572
17	Diseases of the retina	184	125	59	182	123	59
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	27	19	8	27	19	8
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	28	17	43	26	17
20	Detachment of the retina	93	64	29	93	64	29
21	All other	19	14	5	19	14	5
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	1,206	641	1,726	1,115	611
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	1,182	623	1,684	1,091	593
24	All other	42	24	18	42	24	18
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	1,648	1,626	2,907	1,461	1,446
26	Cataract	3,267	1,644	1,623	2,900	1,457	1,443
27	All other	7	4	3	7	4	3
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	29	13	41	28	13
29	Progressive myopia	24	13	11	24	13	11
30	Cancer and other neoplasms	43	18	25	41	18	23
31	All other diseases of the eye	17	11	6	16	10	6
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	184	172	346	177	169
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	1,486	1,191	2,421	1,331	1,090
34	Typhoid fever	219	138	81	196	122	74
35	Smallpox	227	143	84	196	121	75
36	Measles	483	260	223	434	233	201
37	Scarlet fever	305	163	142	298	160	138
38	Influenza (grippe)	215	91	124	191	79	112
39	Syphilis	63	44	19	48	31	17
40	Meningitis	351	165	186	312	142	170
41	Other diseases of the head	368	208	160	333	191	142
42	Locomotor ataxia	83	73	10	76	66	10
43	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	72	35	37	71	35	36
44	Kidney disease and diabetes	139	78	61	125	68	57
45	All other	86	49	37	78	45	33
46	Combination of two or more diseases	66	39	27	63	38	25
47	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.	19	10	9	17	9	8

TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

White—Continued.						Colored.									
Native.			Foreign born.			Total.			Negro.			Other colored.			
Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	
20,474	11,783	8,691	4,907	2,989	1,918	3,861	2,388	1,473	3,612	2,224	1,388	249	164	85	1
8,348	4,465	3,883	1,792	989	803	871	506	365	815	468	347	56	38	18	2
6,216	3,299	2,917	1,486	815	671	613	350	263	574	323	251	39	27	12	3
991	525	466	68	38	30	56	30	26	36	15	21	20	15	5	4
389	214	175	27	18	9	24	16	8	8	3	5	16	13	3	5
529	269	260	30	14	16	26	12	14	22	10	12	4	2	2	6
15	15	.....	1	.....	1	6	2	4	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	7
7	6	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
51	21	30	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
224	119	105	36	25	11	11	6	5	9	5	4	2	1	1	10
183	96	87	30	21	9	11	6	5	9	5	4	2	1	1	11
26	16	10	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
15	7	8	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
111	55	56	16	11	5	8	5	3	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	14
15	10	5	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
745	289	456	211	95	116	33	19	14	33	19	14	.....	.....	.....	16
145	93	52	37	30	7	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
24	16	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
36	21	15	7	5	2	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
70	46	24	23	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
15	10	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1,387	886	501	339	229	110	121	91	30	119	89	30	2	2	.....	22
1,351	864	487	333	227	106	121	91	30	119	89	30	2	2	.....	23
36	22	14	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
2,213	1,122	1,091	694	339	355	367	187	180	353	179	174	14	8	6	25
2,208	1,120	1,088	692	337	355	367	187	180	353	179	174	14	8	6	26
5	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
36	25	11	5	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
18	9	9	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
34	15	19	7	3	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	30
14	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
283	142	141	63	35	28	10	7	3	9	6	3	1	1	.....	32
2,120	1.159	961	301	172	129	256	155	101	239	144	95	17	11	6	33
157	99	58	39	23	16	23	16	7	22	15	7	1	1	.....	34
154	96	58	42	25	17	31	22	9	22	15	7	9	7	2	35
401	217	184	33	16	17	49	27	22	48	27	21	1	.....	1	36
264	139	125	34	21	13	7	3	4	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	37
158	67	91	33	12	21	24	12	12	24	12	12	.....	.....	.....	38
39	26	13	9	5	4	15	13	2	13	12	1	2	1	1	39
295	134	161	17	8	9	39	23	16	39	23	16	.....	.....	.....	40
304	174	130	29	17	12	35	17	18	33	17	16	2	.....	2	41
54	47	7	22	19	3	7	7	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	42
66	31	35	5	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43
104	56	48	21	12	9	14	10	4	14	10	4	.....	.....	.....	44
68	38	30	10	7	3	8	4	4	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	45
56	35	21	7	3	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	46
12	7	5	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	47

TABLE 23.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING 1910—

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.					
		All classes.			White.		
					Total.		
		Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
48	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	3,310	632	3,466	2,909	557
49	A.—Directly affecting the eye	2,629	2,246	383	2,281	1,958	323
50	From burns	161	126	35	128	98	30
51	From firearms	165	153	12	97	90	7
52	From cutting or piercing instruments	224	163	61	211	151	60
53	From explosives	721	712	9	667	659	8
54	From other explosions	79	72	7	74	68	6
55	From explosions of nature not stated	64	64	.....	63	63	.....
56	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	308	42	304	272	32
57	From unfortunate results of operations	52	25	27	46	22	24
58	From other definitely reported causes	412	292	120	341	245	96
59	From causes not definitely reported	283	219	64	247	192	55
60	From combination of causes	118	112	6	103	98	5
61	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	333	256	77	293	223	70
62	From firearms	63	59	4	49	47	2
63	From falls	113	67	46	109	65	44
64	From blows to the head	86	69	17	72	57	15
65	From other definitely reported causes	44	37	7	38	32	6
66	From causes not definitely reported	27	24	3	25	22	3
67	C.—Part affected uncertain	978	806	172	890	726	164
68	From firearms	239	226	13	189	178	11
69	In mines or quarries	31	31	.....	29	29	.....
70	From falls	120	72	48	110	66	44
71	From other definitely reported causes	115	92	23	103	81	22
72	From causes not definitely reported	473	385	88	459	372	87
73	D.—From combination of classes of causes	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
74	III.—Poisoning	108	95	13	100	88	12
75	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	278	201	77	216	153	63
76	Malformations	62	33	29	60	31	29
77	Foreign substances in the eye	210	165	45	150	119	31
78	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature	104	78	26	75	57	18
79	Dust and other foreign particles	106	87	19	75	62	13
80	All other	6	3	3	6	3	3
81	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	5,582	4,802	8,603	4,554	4,049
82	Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	839	762	1,438	738	700
83	Catarrh	154	75	79	136	64	72
84	Colds	189	87	102	174	79	95
85	Exposure to heat	441	295	146	249	199	50
86	Military service	564	564	.....	503	503	.....
87	Neuralgia	755	273	482	650	224	426
88	Old age	666	275	391	492	207	285
89	Paralysis	197	115	82	173	102	71
90	Scrofula	234	107	127	173	78	95
91	Sore eyes	921	486	435	771	390	381
92	Strained eyes	231	124	107	208	109	99
93	All other	4,431	2,342	2,089	3,636	1,861	1,775
94	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	444	305	139	400	269	131
95	VII.—Cause unknown	3,075	1,707	1,368	2,456	1,345	1,111

TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
White—Continued.						Colored.									
Native.			Foreign born.			Total.			Negro.			Other colored.			
Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	
2,642	2,200	442	824	709	115	476	401	75	463	391	72	13	10	3	48
1,737	1,474	263	544	484	60	348	288	60	337	280	57	11	8	3	49
96	75	21	32	23	9	33	28	5	32	27	5	1	1	.....	50
88	82	6	9	8	1	68	63	5	68	63	5	.....	.....	.....	51
202	147	55	9	4	5	13	12	1	11	10	1	2	2	.....	52
471	464	7	196	195	1	54	53	1	53	52	1	1	1	.....	53
52	48	4	22	20	2	5	4	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	54
38	38	.....	25	25	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
205	185	20	99	87	12	46	36	10	44	34	10	2	2	.....	56
32	14	18	14	8	6	6	3	3	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	57
276	197	79	65	48	17	71	47	24	68	46	22	3	1	2	58
190	142	48	57	50	7	36	27	9	36	27	9	.....	.....	.....	59
87	82	5	16	16	.....	15	14	1	13	13	.....	2	1	1	60
229	177	52	64	46	18	40	33	7	40	33	7	.....	.....	.....	61
46	44	2	3	3	.....	14	12	2	14	12	2	.....	.....	.....	62
83	49	34	26	16	10	4	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	63
48	38	10	24	19	5	14	12	2	14	12	2	.....	.....	.....	64
32	28	4	6	4	2	6	5	1	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	65
20	18	2	5	4	1	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
674	547	127	216	179	37	88	80	8	86	78	8	2	2	.....	67
165	155	10	24	23	1	50	48	2	49	47	2	1	1	.....	68
13	13	.....	16	16	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
71	41	30	39	25	14	10	6	4	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	70
80	65	15	23	16	7	12	11	1	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	71
345	273	72	114	99	15	14	13	1	13	12	1	1	1	.....	72
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
71	60	11	29	28	1	8	7	1	6	5	1	2	2	.....	74
165	110	55	51	43	8	62	48	14	56	43	13	6	5	1	75
56	29	27	4	2	2	2	.2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
103	78	25	47	41	6	60	46	14	54	41	13	6	5	1	77
53	37	16	22	20	2	29	21	8	28	20	8	1	1	.....	78
50	41	9	25	21	4	31	25	6	26	21	5	5	4	1	79
6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
7,106	3,732	3,374	1,497	822	675	1,781	1,028	753	1,657	950	707	124	78	46	81
1,376	702	674	62	36	26	163	101	62	155	97	58	8	4	4	82
123	57	66	13	7	6	18	11	7	18	11	7	.....	.....	.....	83
110	46	64	64	33	31	15	8	7	14	8	6	1	.....	1	84
194	150	44	55	49	6	192	96	96	190	95	95	2	1	1	85
438	438	.....	65	65	.....	61	61	.....	59	59	.....	2	2	.....	86
608	207	401	42	17	25	105	49	56	99	49	50	6	.....	6	87
310	128	182	182	79	103	174	68	106	158	59	99	16	9	7	88
131	76	55	42	26	16	24	13	11	24	13	11	.....	.....	.....	89
166	73	93	7	5	2	61	29	32	60	29	31	1	.....	1	90
683	336	347	88	54	34	150	96	54	127	81	46	23	15	8	91
165	84	81	43	25	18	23	15	8	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	92
2,802	1,435	1,367	834	426	408	795	481	314	730	434	296	65	47	18	93
319	217	102	81	52	29	44	36	8	40	34	6	4	2	2	94
1,823	999	824	633	346	287	619	362	257	575	333	242	44	29	15	95

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		BOTH SEXES.								
1	All causes	29,242	8,759	1,900	1,422	1,375	1,513	1,220	1,147	182
2	I.—Disease	11,011	3,223	204	862	684	618	418	369	68
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	8,315	1,669	191	690	153	211	191	197	36
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	757	32	569	24	48	35	33	16
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	125	.....	11	15	35	32	26	6
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	584	32	540	6	2	.....	.....	4
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	22	7	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....
8	Pterygium	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	All other	59	41	.....	17	2	10	2	4	6
10	Diseases of the cornea	271	134	2	44	22	23	24	16	3
11	Corneal ulcer	224	104	2	33	21	15	18	13	2
12	Staphyloma	28	22	.....	9	.....	6	4	3	.....
13	All other	19	8	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1
14	Diseases of the iris	135	16	1	.....	7	1	2	4	1
15	Diseases of the choroid	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Glaucoma	989	33	.....	.....	6	6	8	13	.....
17	Diseases of the retina	184	16	1	.....	.....	2	5	7	1
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	27	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Detachment of the retina	93	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....
21	All other	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	285	24	24	40	71	51	69	6
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	278	24	24	39	68	50	67	6
24	All other	42	7	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	342	111	43	41	47	50	42	8
26	Cataract	3,267	340	111	43	41	46	49	42	8
27	All other	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	27	10	6	2	1	5	2	1
29	Progressive myopia	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cancer and other neoplasms	43	14	5	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....
31	All other diseases of the eye	17	9	4	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	35	1	2	4	7	11	10	.....
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	1,551	13	172	530	406	227	171	
34	Typhoid fever	219	99	.....	5	23	26	25	20	.....
35	Smallpox	227	157	.....	18	56	43	21	15	4
36	Measles	483	284	1	23	100	72	44	32	12
37	Scarlet fever	305	263	.....	19	100	90	29	22	3
38	Influenza (grippe)	215	31	.....	5	8	8	4	6	.....
39	Syphilis	63	17	4	3	1	1	2	2	4
40	Meningitis	351	306	.....	29	111	90	40	34	2
41	Other diseases of the head	368	267	5	52	84	58	38	24	6
42	Locomotor ataxia	83	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	72	38	3	4	11	4	11	5	.....
44	Kidney disease and diabetes	139	12	.....	.....	3	2	1	6	.....
45	All other	86	41	.....	10	17	5	6	2	1
46	Combination of two or more diseases	66	35	.....	4	16	6	6	3	.....
47	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.	19	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
Total.	20 to 64 years.							65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.	
BOTH SEXES.															
13,593	1,253	2,485	2,859	3,264	1,620	1,919	193	6,259	1,791	1,744	1,235	1,361	128	631	1
4,979	377	720	988	1,284	690	840	80	2,649	791	804	525	481	48	160	2
4,064	244	530	779	1,099	598	746	68	2,461	713	754	493	456	45	121	3
283	48	49	58	81	19	26	2	67	23	19	16	8	1	8	4
252	39	43	54	74	17	23	2	56	20	17	11	8	.....	7	5
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
12	6	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7
6	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
12	3	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	9
115	16	29	16	27	14	11	2	21	9	6	2	4	.....	1	10
101	14	27	14	23	11	10	2	19	9	5	1	4	.....	.....	11
6	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
8	1	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	13
110	10	25	34	16	14	10	1	8	4	2	1	1	.....	1	14
16	.....	2	2	7	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
643	11	37	88	195	155	153	4	305	151	90	39	22	3	8	16
141	8	36	33	35	11	12	6	25	9	11	2	2	1	2	17
21	3	4	2	6	2	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
29	1	8	11	3	2	3	1	15	5	7	1	2	.....	1	19
76	3	21	17	21	6	8	.....	6	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	20
15	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21
1,238	66	188	342	339	138	150	15	301	110	100	53	33	5	23	22
1,209	65	177	338	332	135	147	15	295	109	99	49	33	5	23	23
29	1	11	4	7	3	3	.....	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	24
1,266	62	134	151	335	211	344	29	1,608	359	487	356	372	34	58	25
1,262	62	133	149	334	211	344	29	1,607	359	486	356	372	34	58	26
4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
12	3	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
13	.....	.....	5	2	1	3	2	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	4	29
12	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	13	5	3	4	1	.....	4	30
6	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
209	17	23	46	54	30	34	5	100	37	29	20	13	1	12	32
908	133	190	206	184	92	91	12	179	73	48	31	24	3	39	33
98	23	17	23	14	11	8	2	17	10	4	2	1	.....	5	34
60	12	21	10	10	2	3	2	6	1	2	1	.....	2	4	35
175	35	46	31	33	13	12	5	17	7	7	2	1	.....	7	36
35	12	12	5	4	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	37
119	4	11	23	33	15	32	1	65	22	14	15	14	.....	.....	38
39	6	15	8	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	39
42	15	9	11	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40
89	7	27	22	17	9	7	.....	8	3	1	3	1	.....	4	41
81	1	10	32	26	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
30	5	5	9	5	4	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
81	4	6	11	24	21	15	.....	44	19	13	7	4	1	2	44
30	6	7	10	4	1	2	.....	15	6	5	1	3	.....	.....	45
29	3	4	11	6	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46
7	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	9	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	47

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		BOTH SEXES—continued.								
48	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).	3,942	1,257	4	19	195	390	323	313	13
49	A.—Directly affecting the eye	2,629	789	3	11	117	259	205	186	8
50	From burns	161	50	.....	6	18	7	8	10	1
51	From firearms	165	55	.....	.....	2	8	24	21	.....
52	From cutting or piercing instruments	224	188	.....	.....	46	91	34	16	1
53	From explosives	721	130	.....	.....	5	25	50	50	.....
54	From other explosions	79	13	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	.....
55	From explosions of nature not stated	64	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
56	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	350	67	.....	.....	9	23	16	19	.....
57	From unfortunate results of operations	52	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2
58	From other definitely reported causes	412	159	3	5	26	56	34	34	1
59	From causes not definitely reported	283	88	.....	.....	10	33	23	19	3
60	From combination of causes	118	27	.....	.....	1	9	9	8	.....
61	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	333	93	1	3	14	34	24	16	1
62	From firearms	63	17	.....	.....	1	6	3	7	.....
63	From falls	113	41	.....	2	8	19	8	3	1
64	From blows to the head	86	18	.....	.....	3	4	9	2	.....
65	From other definitely reported causes	44	12	1	.....	2	4	3	2	.....
66	From causes not definitely reported	27	5	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....
67	C.—Part affected uncertain	978	374	.....	5	64	97	94	110	4
68	From firearms	239	96	.....	.....	6	7	29	54	.....
69	In mines or quarries	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	From falls	120	52	.....	2	18	18	7	5	2
71	From other definitely reported causes	115	35	.....	1	9	8	5	12	.....
72	From causes not definitely reported	473	191	.....	2	31	64	53	39	2
73	D.—From combination of classes of causes	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
74	III.—Poisoning	108	11	.....	2	.....	3	3	3	.....
75	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	278	95	57	2	8	10	10	7	1
76	Malformations	62	59	54	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
77	Foreign substances in the eye	210	30	.....	.....	7	8	9	6	.....
78	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature	104	19	.....	.....	7	2	5	5	.....
79	Dust and other foreign particles	106	11	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....
80	All other	6	6	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
81	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	3,559	1,618	412	386	380	363	343	57
82	Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	1,601	1,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Catarrh	154	15	1	.....	4	4	5	1	.....
84	Colds	189	78	.....	36	11	10	7	8	6
85	Exposure to heat	441	23	.....	.....	3	4	6	10	.....
86	Military service	564	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
87	Neuralgia	755	55	1	6	5	10	10	20	3
88	Old age	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Paralysis	197	25	.....	5	2	7	5	6	.....
90	Scrofula	234	131	4	17	26	32	27	24	1
91	Sore eyes	921	465	1	117	82	83	98	68	16
92	Strained eyes	231	10	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....
93	All other	4,431	1,147	10	231	253	228	202	193	30
94	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	444	65	.....	1	9	15	14	25	1
95	VII.—Cause unknown	3,075	549	17	124	93	97	89	87	42

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
BOTH SEXES—continued.															
2,310	349	637	578	412	161	157	16	339	132	105	63	38	1	36	48
1,597	261	452	393	279	103	96	13	219	92	62	42	23	.....	24	49
95	15	22	26	20	5	7	.....	15	6	5	3	1	.....	1	50
102	37	35	19	7	2	2	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	51
34	9	8	8	5	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	52
573	110	210	142	75	18	15	3	14	8	2	3	1	.....	4	53
64	12	22	12	12	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
56	6	23	18	7	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
228	17	47	54	56	28	23	3	53	22	15	10	6	.....	2	56
29	2	3	9	5	3	7	.....	16	3	5	4	4	.....	1	57
192	29	37	51	37	20	15	3	57	31	12	10	4	.....	4	58
148	18	32	30	38	14	16	.....	42	11	15	11	5	.....	5	59
76	6	13	24	17	8	7	1	12	4	5	1	2	.....	3	60
194	14	44	53	43	20	17	3	43	13	18	8	4	.....	3	61
43	6	14	11	6	4	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
46	2	5	14	16	4	5	.....	25	7	10	5	3	.....	1	63
55	4	18	11	10	6	5	1	12	3	6	3	.....	.....	1	64
30	1	6	9	7	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	65
20	1	1	8	4	1	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
518	74	141	132	90	38	43	.....	77	27	25	13	11	1	9	67
140	27	64	28	16	1	4	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
27	3	6	7	5	2	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69
51	7	10	14	10	3	7	.....	15	3	5	2	5	.....	2	70
63	8	8	20	15	7	5	.....	15	3	7	4	1	.....	2	71
237	29	53	63	44	25	23	.....	40	16	12	6	5	1	5	72
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
80	3	18	26	22	5	6	.....	16	6	5	3	1	1	1	74
145	12	29	32	38	17	17	.....	34	16	7	7	4	.....	4	75
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
142	11	27	32	38	17	17	.....	34	16	7	7	4	.....	4	77
70	5	15	19	14	5	12	.....	13	8	2	1	2	.....	2	78
72	6	12	13	24	12	5	.....	21	8	5	6	2	.....	2	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
4,455	393	812	913	1,131	523	621	62	2,251	565	552	445	625	64	119	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
79	5	16	11	19	16	11	1	59	20	16	15	6	2	1	83
87	9	27	17	16	6	12	.....	20	6	9	1	4	.....	4	84
291	19	46	58	90	27	47	4	123	38	37	22	22	4	4	85
357	31	51	54	85	51	79	6	177	76	50	26	20	5	21	86
544	38	95	91	150	89	77	4	151	58	45	29	16	3	5	87
22	.....	.....	.....	2	3	16	1	643	30	75	120	385	33	1	88
105	5	20	27	26	12	15	.....	66	19	24	12	11	.....	1	89
90	19	25	14	23	4	2	3	10	6	1	2	.....	1	3	90
386	70	107	77	73	32	21	6	60	17	19	17	6	1	10	91
110	6	12	21	29	15	26	1	110	33	28	23	25	1	1	92
2,384	191	413	543	618	268	315	36	832	262	248	178	130	14	68	93
261	24	44	46	63	37	45	2	105	35	30	20	17	3	13	94
1,363	95	225	276	314	187	233	33	865	246	241	172	195	11	298	95

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		MALE.								
1	All causes	17,160	4,878	1,018	770	741	849	683	714	103
2	I.—Disease	5,960	1,719	127	461	369	329	196	197	40
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	4,464	880	116	354	85	115	91	99	20
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	593	379	19	287	14	22	15	17	5
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	248	63	.....	9	10	16	14	12	2
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	295	294	19	271	2	.....	.....	.....	2
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	17	7	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....
8	Pterygium	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	All other	26	15	.....	6	1	5	.....	2	1
10	Diseases of the cornea	150	64	1	21	11	10	11	9	1
11	Corneal ulcer	123	46	1	15	10	5	7	8	.....
12	Staphyloma	17	14	.....	6	.....	4	3	1	.....
13	All other	10	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
14	Diseases of the iris	71	6	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....
15	Diseases of the choroid	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Glaucoma	403	16	.....	.....	4	5	3	4	.....
17	Diseases of the retina	125	11	1	.....	.....	2	2	5	1
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	19	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Detachment of the retina	64	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....
21	All other	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	1,206	157	18	15	23	39	27	30	5
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,182	153	18	15	23	37	26	29	5
24	All other	24	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	1,648	198	66	25	22	29	25	24	7
26	Cataract	1,644	197	66	25	22	29	24	24	7
27	All other	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	29	17	7	3	1	.....	3	2	1
29	Progressive myopia	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cancer and other neoplasms	18	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	All other diseases of the eye	11	7	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	184	18	.....	1	2	5	5	5	.....
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	1,486	836	11	107	283	213	105	97	20
34	Typhoid fever	138	54	.....	3	12	14	14	11	.....
35	Smallpox	143	95	.....	9	36	24	11	12	3
36	Measles	260	146	1	14	51	37	18	18	7
37	Scarlet fever	163	141	.....	12	57	43	14	12	3
38	Influenza (grippe)	91	17	.....	4	4	5	2	2	.....
39	Syphilis	44	13	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	4
40	Meningitis	165	144	.....	18	47	48	14	17	.....
41	Other diseases of the head	208	151	3	34	47	33	19	13	2
42	Locomotor ataxia	73	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	35	20	3	3	6	.....	5	3	.....
44	Kidney disease and diabetes	78	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....
45	All other	49	28	.....	5	13	3	5	1	1
46	Combination of two or more diseases	39	20	.....	2	9	4	2	3	.....
47	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.	10	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
Total.	20 to 64 years.							65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.	
MALE.															
8,651	867	1,736	1,944	1,986	928	1,072	118	3,272	990	946	615	666	55	359	1
2,848	232	440	629	731	345	422	49	1,312	391	408	253	242	18	81	2
2,309	146	328	500	617	302	377	39	1,217	350	383	237	230	17	58	3
170	30	25	33	53	11	16	2	38	13	12	8	4	1	6	4
151	24	21	30	49	10	15	2	29	11	11	3	4	.....	5	5
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
6	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	9
68	9	15	8	16	10	8	2	17	8	5	2	2	.....	1	10
61	7	14	8	14	8	8	2	16	8	5	1	2	.....	.....	11
3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
4	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	13
62	9	14	19	10	8	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
12	.....	1	2	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
268	4	18	47	73	57	67	2	117	63	32	14	8	.....	2	16
97	3	28	23	25	7	7	4	15	7	6	2	.....	.....	2	17
14	.....	2	1	6	2	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	.....	6	9	2	.....	2	.....	8	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	19
52	3	17	10	14	4	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
12	.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	21
862	38	138	262	238	85	93	8	172	69	51	29	21	2	15	22
842	38	129	258	233	85	91	8	172	69	51	29	21	2	15	23
20	.....	9	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
626	37	72	77	159	103	163	15	799	169	257	171	188	14	25	25
624	37	72	75	159	103	163	15	798	169	256	171	188	14	25	26
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
10	2	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
8	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	29
4	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	30
3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
119	13	12	24	32	16	18	4	43	13	15	8	7	.....	4	32
537	86	112	128	113	43	45	10	90	38	23	16	12	1	23	33
69	17	15	15	10	6	4	2	11	7	3	.....	1	.....	4	34
44	10	13	9	7	2	1	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	35
103	27	27	13	17	6	9	4	8	4	3	1	.....	.....	3	36
18	8	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37
49	3	4	13	16	4	9	.....	25	8	5	6	6	.....	.....	38
26	3	10	6	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	39
18	4	6	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40
53	5	14	13	12	4	5	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	41
71	1	9	30	23	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
14	3	2	4	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
43	1	2	8	14	10	8	.....	28	11	6	6	4	1	1	44
11	1	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	10	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	45
18	3	1	8	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		MALE—continued.								
48	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).	3,310	964	3	9	124	275	265	276	12
49	A.—Directly affecting the eye	2,246	617	3	4	70	194	174	165	7
50	From burns	126	35	.....	3	14	5	4	8	1
51	From firearms	153	48	.....	.....	1	6	22	19	.....
52	From cutting or piercing instruments	163	135	.....	.....	27	69	28	11	.....
53	From explosives	712	125	.....	.....	5	22	49	49	.....
54	From other explosions	72	12	.....	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....
55	From explosions of nature not stated	64	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
56	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	308	57	.....	.....	5	19	15	18	.....
57	From unfortunate results of operations	25	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
58	From other definitely reported causes	292	107	3	1	13	37	23	29	1
59	From causes not definitely reported	219	63	.....	.....	4	23	18	15	3
60	From combination of causes	112	24	.....	.....	1	7	8	8	.....
61	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	256	57	.....	3	10	14	17	12	1
62	From firearms	59	14	.....	.....	1	4	3	6	.....
63	From falls	67	19	.....	2	6	4	5	1	1
64	From blows to the head	69	11	.....	.....	2	1	7	1	.....
65	From other definitely reported causes	37	9	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	.....
66	From causes not definitely reported	24	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
67	C.—Part affected uncertain	806	289	.....	2	44	67	74	98	4
68	From firearms	226	87	.....	.....	4	6	26	51	.....
69	In mines or quarries	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	From falls	72	32	.....	.....	13	10	4	3	2
71	From other definitely reported causes	92	28	.....	1	7	5	5	10	.....
72	From causes not definitely reported	385	142	.....	1	20	46	39	34	2
73	D.—From combination of classes of causes	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
74	III.—Poisoning	95	7	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....
75	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	201	47	29	2	.....	6	3	6	1
76	Malformations	33	31	27	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
77	Foreign substances in the eye	165	13	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	.....
78	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature	78	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....
79	Dust and other foreign particles	87	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
80	All other	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	5,582	1,820	850	229	186	183	164	183	25
82	Congenital (cause not stated)	839	839	839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Catarrh	75	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
84	Colds	87	31	.....	16	5	3	2	5	.....
85	Exposure to heat	295	16	.....	.....	2	3	4	7	.....
86	Military service	564	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
87	Neuralgia	273	24	.....	1	1	5	6	10	1
88	Old age	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Paralysis	115	12	.....	4	1	3	1	3	.....
90	Scrofula	107	58	4	10	11	11	13	8	1
91	Sore eyes	486	219	1	62	40	41	35	33	7
92	Strained eyes	124	9	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....
93	All other	2,342	598	6	136	125	113	100	103	15
94	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	305	38	.....	.....	5	6	11	16	.....
95	VII.—Cause unknown	1,707	283	9	69	57	47	42	34	25

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
MALE—continued.															
2,065	318	594	521	357	129	133	13	253	101	77	45	30	.....	28	48
1,440	241	419	362	244	82	81	11	171	76	48	29	18	.....	18	49
77	13	20	24	13	4	3	.....	13	6	5	1	1	.....	1	50
97	34	33	19	7	2	2	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	51
28	8	8	5	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
570	110	209	142	74	17	15	3	14	8	2	3	1	.....	3	53
58	11	20	11	10	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
56	6	23	18	7	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
206	16	42	53	49	21	22	3	43	20	12	6	5	.....	2	56
11	.....	.....	5	3	1	2	.....	8	2	1	3	2	.....	1	57
143	23	25	38	32	12	11	2	39	20	10	5	4	.....	3	58
119	14	26	24	28	12	15	.....	34	9	11	10	4	.....	3	59
75	6	13	23	17	8	7	1	11	4	5	1	1	.....	2	60
167	13	42	44	37	15	14	2	29	7	13	7	2	.....	3	61
42	6	14	10	6	4	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
34	2	4	9	13	3	3	.....	13	2	5	4	2	.....	1	63
46	3	18	9	8	4	4	.....	11	2	6	3	.....	.....	1	64
27	1	5	9	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65
18	1	1	7	3	1	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
457	64	133	115	76	32	37	.....	53	18	16	9	10	.....	7	67
136	25	63	28	15	1	4	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
27	3	6	7	5	2	4	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69
33	3	8	10	6	2	4	.....	7	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	70
54	7	8	17	11	6	5	.....	8	3	2	2	1	.....	2	71
207	26	48	53	39	21	20	.....	31	9	12	5	5	.....	5	72
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
71	3	15	24	20	5	4	.....	16	6	5	3	1	1	1	74
122	9	25	31	32	14	11	.....	28	15	6	5	2	.....	4	75
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
120	8	24	31	32	14	11	.....	28	15	6	5	2	.....	4	77
57	3	15	18	10	4	7	.....	11	7	2	.....	2	.....	2	78
63	5	9	13	22	10	4	.....	17	8	4	5	.....	.....	2	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
2,553	239	485	530	624	295	344	36	1,136	322	296	208	282	28	73	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
43	4	11	6	8	9	5	.....	27	12	6	5	2	2	.....	83
43	4	12	7	10	3	7	.....	11	3	7	.....	1	.....	2	84
210	14	38	37	73	18	28	2	66	23	16	14	10	3	3	85
357	31	51	54	85	51	79	6	177	76	50	26	20	5	21	86
204	15	41	39	54	32	21	2	42	17	14	7	4	.....	3	87
5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	270	10	35	51	162	12	.....	88
68	1	9	21	16	9	12	.....	34	12	13	4	5	.....	1	89
41	10	11	6	10	.....	1	3	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	90
239	43	75	48	39	17	12	5	23	4	8	10	1	.....	5	91
59	6	8	14	13	7	10	1	56	18	15	9	13	1	.....	92
1,284	111	229	298	315	149	165	17	424	143	131	81	64	5	36	93
187	17	31	33	49	26	30	1	72	24	22	10	15	1	8	94
805	49	146	176	173	114	128	19	455	131	132	91	94	7	164	95

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		FEMALE.								
1	All causes	12,082	3,881	882	632	634	664	537	433	79
2	I.—Disease	5,051	1,504	77	401	315	289	222	172	28
3	A.—Specific affection of the eye	3,851	789	75	336	68	96	100	98	16
4	Diseases of the conjunctiva	522	378	13	282	10	26	20	16	11
5	Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	192	62	.....	2	5	19	18	14	4
6	Ophthalmia neonatorum	290	290	13	269	4	2	.....	.....	2
7	Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pterygium	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	All other	33	26	.....	11	1	5	2	2	5
10	Diseases of the cornea	121	70	1	23	11	13	13	7	2
11	Corneal ulcer	101	58	1	18	11	10	11	5	2
12	Staphyloma	11	8	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....
13	All other	9	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
14	Diseases of the iris	64	10	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	1
15	Diseases of the choroid	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Glaucoma	586	17	.....	.....	2	1	5	9	.....
17	Diseases of the retina	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
18	Retinitis pigmentosa	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Retinitis hemorrhagica	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Detachment of the retina	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
21	All other	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
22	Diseases of the optic nerve	641	128	6	9	17	32	24	39	1
23	Atrophy of the optic nerve	623	125	6	9	16	31	24	38	1
24	All other	18	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
25	Diseases of the crystalline lens	1,626	144	45	18	19	18	25	18	1
26	Cataract	1,623	143	45	18	19	17	25	18	1
27	All other	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	13	10	3	3	1	1	2	.....	.....
29	Progressive myopia	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Cancer and other neoplasms	25	8	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
31	All other diseases of the eye	6	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	172	17	1	1	2	2	6	5	.....
33	B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	1,191	715	2	65	247	193	122	74	12
34	Typhoid fever	81	45	.....	2	11	12	11	9	.....
35	Smallpox	84	62	.....	9	20	19	10	3	1
36	Measles	223	138	.....	9	49	35	26	14	5
37	Scarlet fever	142	122	.....	7	43	47	15	10	.....
38	Influenza (grippe)	124	14	.....	1	4	3	2	4	.....
39	Syphilis	19	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
40	Meningitis	186	162	.....	11	64	42	26	17	2
41	Other diseases of the head	160	116	2	18	37	25	19	11	4
42	Locomotor ataxia	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	37	18	.....	1	5	4	6	2	.....
44	Kidney disease and diabetes	61	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
45	All other	37	13	.....	5	4	2	1	1	.....
46	Combination of two or more diseases	27	15	.....	2	7	2	4	.....	.....
47	C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other.	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
	20 to 64 years.							65 years or over.						Age not repotred.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
FEMALE.															
4,942	386	749	915	1,278	692	847	75	2,987	801	798	620	695	73	272	1
2,131	145	280	359	553	345	418	31	1,337	400	396	272	239	30	79	2
1,755	98	202	279	482	296	369	29	1,244	363	371	256	226	28	63	3
113	18	24	25	28	8	10	.....	29	10	7	8	4	.....	2	4
101	15	22	24	25	7	8	.....	27	9	6	8	4	.....	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
6	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
47	7	14	8	11	4	3	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	10
40	7	13	6	9	3	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11
3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
48	1	11	15	6	6	8	1	5	1	2	1	1	.....	1	14
4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
375	7	19	41	122	98	86	2	188	88	58	25	14	3	6	16
44	5	8	10	10	4	5	2	10	2	5	.....	2	1	.....	17
7	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
10	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	7	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	19
24	.....	4	7	7	2	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	20
3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
376	28	50	80	101	53	57	7	129	41	49	24	12	3	8	22
367	27	48	80	99	50	56	7	123	40	48	20	12	3	8	23
9	1	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	24
640	25	62	74	176	108	181	14	809	190	230	185	184	20	33	25
638	25	61	74	175	108	181	14	809	190	230	185	184	20	33	26
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	29
8	2	.....	1	2	1	1	1	7	4	1	1	1	.....	2	30
3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
90	4	11	22	22	14	16	1	57	24	14	12	6	1	8	32
371	47	78	78	71	49	46	2	89	35	25	15	12	2	16	33
29	6	2	8	4	5	4	.....	6	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	34
16	2	8	1	3	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	35
72	8	19	18	16	7	3	1	9	3	4	1	1	.....	4	36
17	4	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	37
70	1	7	10	17	11	23	1	40	14	9	9	8	.....	.....	38
13	3	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39
24	11	3	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
36	2	13	9	5	5	2	.....	6	2	1	2	1	.....	2	41
10	.....	1	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
16	2	3	5	3	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
38	3	4	3	10	11	7	.....	16	8	7	1	.....	.....	1	44
19	5	3	7	2	1	1	.....	5	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	45
11	.....	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46
5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	47

TABLE 24.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING A WHOLE:

	REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.								
		Total.	Number losing vision at—							
			Age of—							
			Less than 20 years.							
			Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.
		FEMALE—continued.								
48	II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).	632	293	1	10	71	115	58	37	1
49	A.—Directly affecting the eye	383	172	.....	7	47	65	31	21	1
50	From burns	35	15	.....	3	4	2	4	2	.....
51	From firearms	12	7	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....
52	From cutting or piercing instruments	61	53	.....	.....	19	22	6	5	1
53	From explosives	9	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
54	From other explosions	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
55	From explosions of nature not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	From flying objects (other than in explosions)	42	10	.....	.....	4	4	1	1	.....
57	From unfortunate results of operations	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
58	From other definitely reported causes	120	52	.....	4	13	19	11	5	.....
59	From causes not definitely reported	64	25	.....	.....	6	10	5	4	.....
60	From combination of causes	6	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
61	B.—Not directly affecting the eye	77	36	1	.....	4	20	7	4	.....
62	From firearms	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
63	From falls	46	22	.....	.....	2	15	3	2	.....
64	From blows to the head	17	7	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....
65	From other definitely reported causes	7	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
66	From causes not definitely reported	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
67	C.—Part affected uncertain	172	85	.....	3	29	30	20	12	.....
68	From firearms	13	9	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....
69	In mines or quarries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	From falls	48	20	.....	2	5	8	3	2	.....
71	From other definitely reported causes	23	7	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....
72	From causes not definitely reported	88	49	.....	1	11	18	14	5	.....
73	D.—From combination of classes of causes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	III.—Poisoning	13	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
75	IV.—Other definitely reported causes	77	48	28	.....	8	4	7	1	.....
76	Malformations	29	28	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
77	Foreign substances in the eye	45	17	.....	.....	7	4	6	.....	.....
78	Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature	26	11	.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....
79	Dust and other foreign particles	19	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
80	All other	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
81	V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	4,802	1,739	768	183	200	197	199	160	32
82	Congenital (cause not stated)	762	762	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Catarrh	79	10	1	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....
84	Colds	102	47	.....	20	6	7	5	3	6
85	Exposure to heat	146	7	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....
86	Military service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Neuralgia	482	31	1	5	4	5	4	10	2
88	Old age	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Paralysis	82	13	.....	1	1	4	4	3	.....
90	Scrofula	127	73	.....	7	15	21	14	16	.....
91	Sore eyes	435	246	.....	55	42	42	63	35	9
92	Strained eyes	107	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
93	All other	2,089	549	4	95	128	115	102	90	15
94	VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	139	27	.....	1	4	9	3	9	1
95	VII.—Cause unknown	1,368	266	8	55	36	50	47	53	17

TO SEX, AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.															
Number losing vision at—															
Age of—															
20 to 64 years.								65 years or over.						Age not reported.	
Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years or over.	Age not definitely reported.		
FEMALE—continued.															
245	31	43	57	55	32	24	3	86	31	28	18	8	1	8	48
157	20	33	31	35	21	15	2	48	16	14	13	5	.....	6	49
18	2	2	2	7	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50
5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
6	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	52
3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53
6	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
22	1	5	1	7	7	1	.....	10	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	56
18	2	3	4	2	2	5	.....	8	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	57
49	6	12	13	5	8	4	1	18	11	2	5	.....	.....	1	58
29	4	6	6	10	2	1	.....	8	2	4	1	1	.....	2	59
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	60
27	1	2	9	6	5	3	1	14	6	5	1	2	.....	.....	61
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
12	.....	1	5	3	1	2	.....	12	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	63
9	1	.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	65
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
61	10	8	17	14	6	6	.....	24	9	9	4	1	1	2	67
4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
18	4	2	4	4	1	3	.....	8	2	4	1	1	.....	2	70
9	1	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	71
30	3	5	10	5	4	3	.....	9	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
9	.....	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
23	3	4	1	6	3	6	.....	6	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	75
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
22	3	3	1	6	3	6	.....	6	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	77
13	2	.....	1	4	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	78
9	1	3	.....	2	2	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
1,902	154	327	383	507	228	277	26	1,115	243	256	237	343	36	46	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
36	1	5	5	11	7	6	1	32	8	10	10	4	.....	1	83
44	5	15	10	6	3	5	.....	9	3	2	1	3	.....	2	84
81	5	8	21	17	9	19	2	57	15	21	8	12	1	1	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
340	23	54	52	96	57	56	2	109	41	31	22	12	3	2	87
17	.....	.....	.....	1	3	12	1	373	20	40	69	223	21	1	88
37	4	11	6	10	3	3	.....	32	7	11	8	6	.....	.....	89
49	9	14	8	13	4	1	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	90
147	27	32	29	34	15	9	1	37	13	11	7	5	1	5	91
51	.....	4	7	16	8	16	.....	54	15	13	14	12	.....	1	92
1,100	80	184	245	303	119	150	19	408	119	117	97	66	9	32	93
74	7	13	13	14	11	15	1	33	11	8	10	2	2	5	94
558	46	79	100	141	73	105	14	410	115	109	81	101	4	134	95

TABLE 25.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS OF PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND CHILDREN

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910. Aggregate.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
Total	29,242	31	1,042	478	564	27,580	589
Reporting children	16,524	19	756	330	426	15,556	193
Reporting blind children	195	2	24	13	11	166	3
Reporting no blind children	16,252	17	728	315	413	15,350	157
Not reporting as to vision of children	77	.....	4	2	2	40	33
Not reporting children	12,718	12	286	148	138	12,024	396
Reporting brothers or sisters	27,210	29	1,018	467	551	25,986	177
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	2,295	11	270	132	138	2,004	10
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	24,741	18	740	333	407	23,878	105
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	174	.....	8	2	6	104	62
Reporting no brothers or sisters	1,459	1	22	10	12	1,409	27
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	573	1	2	1	1	185	385
Under 15 years of age	1,586	2	15	9	6	1,536	33
Reporting brothers or sisters	1,399	2	13	8	5	1,379	5
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	183	.....	5	3	2	178	.....
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	1,208	2	8	5	3	1,194	4
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Reporting no brothers or sisters	156	.....	2	1	1	149	5
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	23
15 years of age or over[1]	27,656	29	1,027	469	558	26,044	556
Reporting brothers or sisters	25,811	27	1,005	459	546	24,607	172
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	2,112	11	265	129	136	1,826	10
Reporting children	1,132	5	182	85	97	940	5
Reporting blind children	45	1	9	6	3	34	1
Reporting no blind children	1,085	4	173	79	94	904	4
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Not reporting children	980	6	83	44	39	886	5
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	23,533	16	732	328	404	22,684	101
Reporting children	14,437	13	553	240	313	13,821	50
Reporting blind children	140	1	13	7	6	125	1
Reporting no blind children	14,271	12	537	232	305	13,676	46
Not reporting as to vision of children	26	.....	3	1	2	20	3
Not reporting children	9,096	3	179	88	91	8,863	51
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	166	.....	8	2	6	97	61
Reporting children	84	.....	7	2	5	44	33
Reporting no blind children	73	.....	6	1	5	43	24
Not reporting as to vision of children	11	.....	1	1	.....	1	9
Not reporting children	82	.....	1	.....	1	53	28
Reporting no brothers or sisters	1,303	1	20	9	11	1,260	22
Reporting children	683	1	13	3	10	661	8
Reporting blind children	7	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....
Reporting no blind children	669	1	11	3	8	649	8
Not reporting as to vision of children	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Not reporting children	620	.....	7	6	1	599	14
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	542	1	2	1	1	177	362
Reporting children	188	.....	1	.....	1	90	97
Reporting blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Reporting no blind children	154	.....	1	.....	1	78	75
Not reporting as to vision of children	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	21
Not reporting children	354	1	1	1	.....	87	265
Single	8,886	8	181	87	94	8,474	223
Reporting children	385	1	13	3	10	362	9
Reporting blind children	6	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
Reporting no blind children	373	1	10	1	9	354	8
Not reporting as to vision of children	6	.....	1	.....	1	4	1
Not reporting children	8,501	7	168	84	84	8,112	214
Reporting brothers or sisters	8,197	7	178	85	93	7,952	60
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	816	4	65	33	32	744	3
Reporting children	24	.....	4	2	2	20	.....
Reporting blind children	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	21	.....	2	.....	2	19	.....
Not reporting children	792	4	61	31	30	724	3
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	7,315	3	113	52	61	7,164	35
Reporting children	328	1	9	1	8	316	2
Reporting blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Reporting no blind children	323	1	8	1	7	312	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Not reporting children	6,987	2	104	51	53	6,848	33
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	22
Reporting children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Reporting no blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not reporting children	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	19

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, STATUS AS TO EXISTENCE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN, AND AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910. Aggregate.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
15 years of age or over [1]—Continued.							
Single—Continued.							
Reporting no brothers or sisters	481		2	1	1	468	11
Reporting children	22					21	1
Reporting no blind children	20					19	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	2					2	
Not reporting children	459		2	1	1	447	10
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	208	1	1	1		54	152
Reporting children	7					4	3
Reporting no blind children	6					3	3
Not reporting as to vision of children	1					1	
Not reporting children	201	1	1	1		50	149
Married, widowed, or divorced	18,661	21	842	378	464	17,478	320
Reporting children	16,098	18	740	324	416	15,158	182
Reporting blind children	189	2	22	11	11	162	3
Reporting no blind children	15,839	16	715	311	404	14,960	148
Not reporting as to vision of children	70		3	2	1	36	31
Reporting no children	2,405	3	101	54	47	2,245	56
Not reporting as to existence of children	158		1		1	75	82
Reporting brothers or sisters	17,525	20	823	370	453	16,572	110
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	1,282	7	198	94	104	1,071	6
Reporting children	1,106	5	177	82	95	919	5
Reporting blind children	42	1	7	4	3	33	1
Reporting no blind children	1,062	4	170	78	92	884	4
Not reporting as to vision of children	2					2	
Reporting no children	174	2	21	12	9	150	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	2					2	
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	16,143	13	617	274	343	15,448	65
Reporting children	14,076	12	542	237	305	13,474	48
Reporting blind children	137	1	13	7	6	122	1
Reporting no blind children	13,915	11	527	229	298	13,333	44
Not reporting as to vision of children	24		2	1	1	19	3
Reporting no children	2,014	1	74	37	37	1,925	14
Not reporting as to existence of children	53		1		1	49	3
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	100		8	2	6	53	39
Reporting children	80		7	2	5	43	30
Reporting no blind children	70		6	1	5	42	22
Not reporting as to vision of children	10		1	1		1	8
Reporting no children	16		1		1	8	7
Not reporting as to existence of children	4					2	2
Reporting no brothers or sisters	813	1	18	8	10	783	11
Reporting children	657	1	13	3	10	636	7
Reporting blind children	7		2		2	5	
Reporting no blind children	645	1	11	3	8	626	7
Not reporting as to vision of children	5					5	
Reporting no children	152		5	5		143	4
Not reporting as to existence of children	4					4	
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	323		1		1	123	199
Reporting children	179		1		1	86	92
Reporting blind children	3					2	1
Reporting no blind children	147		1		1	75	71
Not reporting as to vision of children	29					9	20
Reporting no children	49					19	30
Not reporting as to existence of children	95					18	77
Marital condition not reported	109		4	4		92	13
Reporting children	41		3	3		36	2
Reporting no blind children	40		3	3		36	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	1						1
Reporting no children	63		1	1		55	7
Not reporting as to existence of children	5					1	4
Reporting brothers or sisters	89		4	4		83	2
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	14		2	2		11	1
Reporting children	2		1	1		1	
Reporting no blind children	2		1	1		1	
Reporting no children	12		1	1		10	1
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	75		2	2		72	1
Reporting children	33		2	2		31	
Reporting no blind children	33		2	2		31	
Reporting no children	41					40	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	1					1	
Reporting no brothers or sisters	9					9	
Reporting children	4					4	
Reporting no blind children	4					4	
Reporting no children	5					5	
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	11						11
Reporting children	2						2
Reporting no blind children	1						1
Not reporting as to vision of children	1						1
Reporting no children	5						5
Not reporting as to existence of children	4						4

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 25.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS OF PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND CHILDREN

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Parents first cousins.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
Total	709	2	26	15	11	679	2
Reporting children	266	.....	16	6	10	250	.....
Reporting blind children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Reporting no blind children	262	.....	16	6	10	246	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	443	2	10	9	1	429	2
Reporting brothers or sisters	683	2	26	15	11	653	2
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	250	2	11	7	4	235	2
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	432	.....	15	8	7	417	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Under 15 years of age	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Reporting brothers or sisters	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years of age or over [1]	658	2	26	15	11	628	2
Reporting brothers or sisters	634	2	26	15	11	604	2
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	226	2	11	7	4	211	2
Reporting children	79	.....	6	2	4	73	.....
Reporting blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Reporting no blind children	76	.....	6	2	4	70	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	147	2	5	5	.....	138	2
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	407	.....	15	8	7	392	.....
Reporting children	183	.....	10	4	6	173	.....
Reporting blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	182	.....	10	4	6	172	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	224	.....	5	4	1	219	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Reporting children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Reporting blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Reporting children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Single	336	2	6	6	.....	326	2
Reporting children	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Reporting blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	328	2	6	6	.....	318	2
Reporting brothers or sisters	320	2	6	6	.....	310	2
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	131	2	5	5	.....	122	2
Reporting children	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Reporting blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Not reporting children	126	2	5	5	.....	117	2
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	188	.....	1	1	.....	187	.....
Reporting children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Reporting blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	185	.....	1	1	.....	184	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, STATUS AS TO EXISTENCE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN, AND AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Parents first cousins.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
15 years of age or over [1]—Continued.							
Single—Continued.							
Reporting no brothers or sisters	15					15	
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Not reporting children	15					15	
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	1					1	
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Not reporting children	1					1	
Married, widowed, or divorced	317		20	9	11	297	
Reporting children	258		16	6	10	242	
Reporting blind children	3					3	
Reporting no blind children	255		16	6	10	239	
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children	58		4	3	1	54	
Not reporting as to existence of children	1					1	
Reporting brothers or sisters	309		20	9	11	289	
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	91		6	2	4	85	
Reporting children	74		6	2	4	68	
Reporting blind children	2					2	
Reporting no blind children	72		6	2	4	66	
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children	17					17	
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	218		14	7	7	204	
Reporting children	180		10	4	6	170	
Reporting blind children	1					1	
Reporting no blind children	179		10	4	6	169	
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children	38		4	3	1	34	
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters							
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children							
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Reporting no brothers or sisters	7					7	
Reporting children	4					4	
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children	4					4	
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children	3					3	
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	1					1	
Reporting children							
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children							
Not reporting as to existence of children	1					1	
Marital condition not reported	5					5	
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children	5					5	
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Reporting brothers or sisters	5					5	
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	4					4	
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Reporting no children	4					4	
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	1					1	
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Reporting no children	1					1	
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Reporting no brothers or sisters							
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Reporting no children							
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters							
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Reporting no children							
Not reporting as to existence of children							

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 25.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS OF PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND CHILDREN

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Parents not first cousins.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
Total	27,343	27	984	449	535	26,260	72
Reporting children	15,739	18	716	314	402	14,971	34
Reporting blind children	181	2	23	13	10	156	.....
Reporting no blind children	15,523	16	689	299	390	14,787	31
Not reporting as to vision of children	35	.....	4	2	2	28	3
Not reporting children	11,604	9	268	135	133	11,289	38
Reporting brothers or sisters	25,887	26	961	439	522	24,857	43
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	1,989	8	252	122	130	1,725	4
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	23,815	18	702	315	387	23,065	30
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	83	.....	7	2	5	67	9
Reporting no brothers or sisters	1,341	1	21	9	12	1,307	12
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	115	.....	2	1	1	96	17
Under 15 years of age	1,464	2	15	9	6	1,445	2
Reporting brothers or sisters	1,312	2	13	8	5	1,297	.....
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	153	.....	5	3	2	148	.....
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	1,154	2	8	5	3	1,144	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	148	.....	2	1	1	144	2
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
15 years of age or over [1]	25,879	25	969	440	529	24,815	70
Reporting brothers or sisters	24,575	24	948	431	517	23,560	43
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	1,836	8	247	119	128	1,577	4
Reporting children	1,023	4	171	80	91	846	2
Reporting blind children	39	1	8	6	2	30	.....
Reporting no blind children	983	3	163	74	89	815	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Not reporting children	813	4	76	39	37	731	2
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	22,661	16	694	310	384	21,921	30
Reporting children	13,969	13	525	229	296	13,417	14
Reporting blind children	134	1	13	7	6	120	.....
Reporting no blind children	13,814	12	509	221	288	13,279	14
Not reporting as to vision of children	21	.....	3	1	2	18	.....
Not reporting children	8,692	3	169	81	88	8,504	16
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	78	.....	7	2	5	62	9
Reporting children	40	.....	6	2	4	29	5
Reporting no blind children	38	.....	5	1	4	29	4
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Not reporting children	38	.....	1	.....	1	33	4
Reporting no brothers or sisters	1,193	1	19	8	11	1,163	10
Reporting children	642	1	13	3	10	625	3
Reporting blind children	7	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....
Reporting no blind children	630	1	11	3	8	615	3
Not reporting as to vision of children	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Not reporting children	551	.....	6	5	1	538	7
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	111	.....	2	1	1	92	17
Reporting children	65	.....	1	.....	1	54	10
Reporting blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	58	.....	1	.....	1	49	8
Not reporting as to vision of children	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Not reporting children	46	.....	1	1	.....	38	7
Single	8,130	5	170	80	90	7,936	19
Reporting children	351	1	12	3	9	336	2
Reporting blind children	5	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....
Reporting no blind children	342	1	9	1	8	330	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Not reporting children	7,779	4	158	77	81	7,600	17
Reporting brothers or sisters	7,679	5	167	78	89	7,495	12
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	670	2	58	28	30	609	1
Reporting children	19	.....	4	2	2	15	.....
Reporting blind children	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	17	.....	2	.....	2	15	.....
Not reporting children	651	2	54	26	28	594	1
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	6,982	3	109	50	59	6,861	9
Reporting children	310	1	8	1	7	300	1
Reporting blind children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Reporting no blind children	305	1	7	1	6	296	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Not reporting children	6,672	2	101	49	52	6,561	8
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2
Reporting children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Reporting no blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, STATUS AS TO EXISTENCE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN, AND AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Parents not first cousins.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
15 years of age or over[1]—Continued.							
Single—Continued.							
Reporting no brothers or sisters	424	.....	2	1	1	419	3
Reporting children	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Reporting no blind children	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Not reporting children	404	.....	2	1	1	399	3
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	27	.....	1	1	.....	22	4
Reporting children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting children	26	.....	1	1	.....	21	4
Married, widowed, or divorced	17,661	20	795	356	439	16,796	50
Reporting children	15,352	17	701	308	393	14,602	32
Reporting blind children	176	2	21	11	10	153	.....
Reporting no blind children	15,145	15	677	295	382	14,424	29
Not reporting as to vision of children	31	.....	3	2	1	25	3
Reporting no children	2,252	3	93	48	45	2,140	16
Not reporting as to existence of children	57	.....	1	.....	1	54	2
Reporting brothers or sisters	16,818	19	777	349	428	15,991	31
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	1,157	6	187	89	98	961	3
Reporting children	1,002	4	166	77	89	830	2
Reporting blind children	37	1	6	4	2	30	.....
Reporting no blind children	964	3	160	73	87	799	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no children	154	2	21	12	9	130	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	15,610	13	583	258	325	14,993	21
Reporting children	13,629	12	515	226	289	13,089	13
Reporting blind children	131	1	13	7	6	117	.....
Reporting no blind children	13,479	11	500	218	282	12,955	13
Not reporting as to vision of children	19	.....	2	1	1	17	.....
Reporting no children	1,936	1	67	32	35	1,860	8
Not reporting as to existence of children	45	.....	1	.....	1	44	.....
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	51	.....	7	2	5	37	7
Reporting children	39	.....	6	2	4	29	4
Reporting no blind children	37	.....	5	1	4	29	3
Not reporting as to vision of children	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Reporting no children	11	.....	1	.....	1	7	3
Not reporting as to existence of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	760	1	17	7	10	735	7
Reporting children	618	1	13	3	10	601	3
Reporting blind children	7	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....
Reporting no blind children	608	1	11	3	8	593	3
Not reporting as to vision of children	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Reporting no children	140	.....	4	4	.....	132	4
Not reporting as to existence of children	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	83	.....	1	.....	1	70	12
Reporting children	64	.....	1	.....	1	53	10
Reporting blind children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	57	.....	1	.....	1	48	8
Not reporting as to vision of children	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Reporting no children	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Not reporting as to existence of children	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Marital condition not reported	88	.....	4	4	.....	83	1
Reporting children	36	.....	3	3	.....	33	.....
Reporting no blind children	36	.....	3	3	.....	33	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no children	51	.....	1	1	.....	49	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting brothers or sisters	78	.....	4	4	.....	74	.....
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	9	.....	2	2	.....	7	.....
Reporting children	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Reporting no blind children	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Reporting no children	7	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	69	.....	2	2	.....	67	.....
Reporting children	30	.....	2	2	.....	28	.....
Reporting no blind children	30	.....	2	2	.....	28	.....
Reporting no children	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Not reporting as to existence of children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reporting no brothers or sisters	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Reporting children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Reporting no blind children	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Reporting no children	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Reporting children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no blind children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reporting as to vision of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reporting no children	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 25.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS OF PARENTS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND CHILDREN

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Not reporting as to relationship of parents.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
Total	1,190	2	32	14	18	641	515
Reporting children	519	1	24	10	14	335	159
Reporting blind children	10		1		1	6	3
Reporting no blind children	467	1	23	10	13	317	126
Not reporting as to vision of children	42					12	30
Not reporting children	671	1	8	4	4	306	356
Reporting brothers or sisters	640	1	31	13	18	476	132
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	56	1	7	3	4	44	4
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	494		23	10	13	396	75
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	90		1		1	36	53
Reporting no brothers or sisters	94		1	1		78	15
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	456	1				87	368
Under 15 years of age	71					40	31
Reporting brothers or sisters	38					33	5
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	6					6	
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	29					25	4
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	3					2	1
Reporting no brothers or sisters	6					3	3
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	27					4	23
15 years of age or over [1]	1,119	2	32	14	18	601	484
Reporting brothers or sisters	602	1	31	13	18	443	127
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	50	1	7	3	4	38	4
Reporting children	30	1	5	3	2	21	3
Reporting blind children	3		1		1	1	1
Reporting no blind children	26	1	4	3	1	19	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	1					1	
Not reporting children	20		2		2	17	1
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	465		23	10	13	371	71
Reporting children	285		18	7	11	231	36
Reporting blind children	5					4	1
Reporting no blind children	275		18	7	11	225	32
Not reporting as to vision of children	5					2	3
Not reporting children	180		5	3	2	140	35
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	87		1		1	34	52
Reporting children	44		1		1	15	28
Reporting no blind children	35		1		1	14	20
Not reporting as to vision of children	9					1	8
Not reporting children	43					19	24
Reporting no brothers or sisters	88		1	1		75	12
Reporting children	37					32	5
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children	35					30	5
Not reporting as to vision of children	2					2	
Not reporting children	51		1	1		43	7
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	429	1				83	345
Reporting children	123					36	87
Reporting blind children	2					1	1
Reporting no blind children	96					29	67
Not reporting as to vision of children	25					6	19
Not reporting children	306	1				47	258
Single	420	1	5	1	4	212	202
Reporting children	26		1		1	18	7
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children	24		1		1	17	6
Not reporting as to vision of children	2					1	1
Not reporting children	394	1	4	1	3	194	195
Reporting brothers or sisters	198		5	1	4	147	46
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	15		2		2	13	
Reporting children							
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children							
Not reporting children	15		2		2	13	
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	145		3	1	2	116	26
Reporting children	15		1		1	13	1
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children	15		1		1	13	1
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Not reporting children	130		2	1	1	103	25
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	38					18	20
Reporting children	3					1	2
Reporting no blind children	2					1	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	1						1
Not reporting children	35					17	18

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, STATUS AS TO EXISTENCE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN, AND AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

AGE GROUP, MARITAL CONDITION, AND STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND CHILDREN.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Not reporting as to relationship of parents.						
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
15 years of age or over[1]—Continued.							
Single—Continued.							
Reporting no brothers or sisters	42					34	8
Reporting children	2					1	1
Reporting no blind children	2					1	1
Not reporting as to vision of children							
Not reporting children	40					33	7
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	180	1				31	148
Reporting children	6					3	3
Reporting no blind children	5					2	3
Not reporting as to vision of children	1					1	
Not reporting children	174	1				28	145
Married, widowed, or divorced	683	1	27	13	14	385	270
Reporting children	488	1	23	10	13	314	150
Reporting blind children	10		1		1	6	3
Reporting no blind children	439	1	22	10	12	297	119
Not reporting as to vision of children	39					11	28
Reporting no children	95		4	3	1	51	40
Not reporting as to existence of children	100					20	80
Reporting brothers or sisters	398	1	26	12	14	292	79
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	34	1	5	3	2	25	3
Reporting children	30	1	5	3	2	21	3
Reporting blind children	3		1		1	1	1
Reporting no blind children	26	1	4	3	1	19	2
Not reporting as to vision of children	1					1	
Reporting no children	3					3	
Not reporting as to existence of children	1					1	
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	315		20	9	11	251	44
Reporting children	267		17	7	10	215	35
Reporting blind children	5					4	1
Reporting no blind children	257		17	7	10	209	31
Not reporting as to vision of children	5					2	3
Reporting no children	40		3	2	1	31	6
Not reporting as to existence of children	8					5	3
Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters	49		1		1	16	32
Reporting children	41		1		1	14	26
Reporting no blind children	33		1		1	13	19
Not reporting as to vision of children	8					1	7
Reporting no children	5					1	4
Not reporting as to existence of children	3					1	2
Reporting no brothers or sisters	46		1	1		41	4
Reporting children	35					31	4
Reporting blind children							
Reporting no blind children	33					29	4
Not reporting as to vision of children	2					2	
Reporting no children	9		1	1		8	
Not reporting as to existence of children	2					2	
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	239					52	187
Reporting children	115					33	82
Reporting blind children	2					1	1
Reporting no blind children	90					27	63
Not reporting as to vision of children	23					5	18
Reporting no children	38					8	30
Not reporting as to existence of children	86					11	75
Marital condition not reported	16					4	12
Reporting children	5					3	2
Reporting no blind children	4					3	1
Not reporting as to vision of children	1						1
Reporting no children	7					1	6
Not reporting as to existence of children	4						4
Reporting brothers or sisters	6					4	2
Reporting blind brothers or sisters	1						1
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Reporting no children	1						1
Reporting no blind brothers or sisters	5					4	1
Reporting children	3					3	
Reporting no blind children	3					3	
Reporting no children	2					1	1
Not reporting as to existence of children							
Reporting no brothers or sisters							
Reporting children							
Reporting no blind children							
Reporting no children							
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	10						10
Reporting children	2						2
Reporting no blind children	1						1
Not reporting as to vision of children	1						1
Reporting no children	4						4
Not reporting as to existence of children	4						4

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 26.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, AND STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

STATUS AS TO VISION AND RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
	BOTH SEXES.						
Total	29,242	25,381	20,474	4,907	3,861	3,612	249
Both parents reported as blind	31	23	18	5	8	7	1
One parent only reported as blind	1,042	877	747	130	165	144	21
Father only reported as blind	478	402	351	51	76	62	14
Mother only reported as blind	564	475	396	79	89	82	7
Neither parent reported as blind	27,580	24,008	19,386	4,622	3,572	3,357	215
Not reporting as to vision of parents	589	473	323	150	116	104	12
Parents first cousins	709	681	631	50	28	19	9
Both parents reported as blind	2	2	2	----	----	----	----
One parent only reported as blind	26	24	22	2	2	2	----
Father only reported as blind	15	14	13	1	1	1	----
Mother only reported as blind	11	10	9	1	1	1	----
Neither parent reported as blind	679	653	605	48	26	17	9
Not reporting as to vision of parents	2	2	2	----	----	----	----
Parents not first cousins	27,343	23,840	19,258	4,582	3,503	3,298	205
Both parents reported as blind	27	20	16	4	7	6	1
One parent only reported as blind	984	842	715	127	142	124	18
Father only reported as blind	449	382	332	50	67	55	12
Mother only reported as blind	535	460	383	77	75	69	6
Neither parent reported as blind	26,260	22,925	18,487	4,438	3,335	3,151	184
Not reporting as to vision of parents	72	53	40	13	19	17	2
Not reporting as to relationship of parents	1,190	860	585	275	330	295	35
Both parents reported as blind	2	1	----	1	1	1	----
One parent only reported as blind	32	11	10	1	21	18	3
Father only reported as blind	14	6	6	----	8	6	2
Mother only reported as blind	18	5	4	1	13	12	1
Neither parent reported as blind	641	430	294	136	211	189	22
Not reporting as to vision of parents	515	418	281	137	97	87	10
	MALE.						
Total	17,160	14,772	11,783	2,989	2,388	2,224	164
Both parents reported as blind	16	10	7	3	6	5	1
One parent only reported as blind	568	465	401	64	103	88	15
Father only reported as blind	299	240	206	34	59	49	10
Mother only reported as blind	269	225	195	30	44	39	5
Neither parent reported as blind	16,243	14,037	11,193	2,844	2,206	2,066	140
Not reporting as to vision of parents	333	260	182	78	73	65	8
Parents first cousins	392	371	337	34	21	15	6
Both parents reported as blind	1	1	1	----	----	----	----
One parent only reported as blind	14	12	11	1	2	2	----
Father only reported as blind	11	10	9	1	1	1	----
Mother only reported as blind	3	2	2	----	1	1	----
Neither parent reported as blind	377	358	325	33	19	13	6
Not reporting as to vision of parents	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Parents not first cousins	16,112	13,948	11,127	2,821	2,164	2,030	134
Both parents reported as blind	13	8	6	2	5	4	1
One parent only reported as blind	537	444	382	62	93	79	14
Father only reported as blind	279	225	192	33	54	45	9
Mother only reported as blind	258	219	190	29	39	34	5
Neither parent reported as blind	15,523	13,467	10,714	2,753	2,056	1,937	119
Not reporting as to vision of parents	39	29	25	4	10	10	----
Not reporting as to relationship of parents	656	453	319	134	203	179	24
Both parents reported as blind	2	1	----	1	1	1	----
One parent only reported as blind	17	9	8	1	8	7	1
Father only reported as blind	9	5	5	----	4	3	1
Mother only reported as blind	8	4	3	1	4	4	----
Neither parent reported as blind	343	212	154	58	131	116	15
Not reporting as to vision of parents	294	231	157	74	63	55	8

TABLE 26.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, AND STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

STATUS AS TO VISION AND RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
	FEMALE.						
Total	12,082	10,609	8,691	1,918	1,473	1,388	85
Both parents reported as blind	15	13	11	2	2	2	.....
One parent only reported as blind	474	412	346	66	62	56	6
Father only reported as blind	179	162	145	17	17	13	4
Mother only reported as blind	295	250	201	49	45	43	2
Neither parent reported as blind	11,337	9,971	8,193	1,778	1,366	1,291	75
Not reporting as to vision of parents	256	213	141	72	43	39	4
Parents first cousins	317	310	294	16	7	4	3
Both parents reported as blind	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
One parent only reported as blind	12	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Father only reported as blind	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mother only reported as blind	8	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Neither parent reported as blind	302	295	280	15	7	4	3
Not reporting as to vision of parents	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parents not first cousins	11,231	9,892	8,131	1,761	1,339	1,268	71
Both parents reported as blind	14	12	10	2	2	2	.....
One parent only reported as blind	447	398	333	65	49	45	4
Father only reported as blind	170	157	140	17	13	10	3
Mother only reported as blind	277	241	193	48	36	35	1
Neither parent reported as blind	10,737	9,458	7,773	1,685	1,279	1,214	65
Not reporting as to vision of parents	33	24	15	9	9	7	2
Not reporting as to relationship of parents	534	407	266	141	127	116	11
Both parents reported as blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One parent only reported as blind	15	2	2	.....	13	11	2
Father only reported as blind	5	1	1	.....	4	3	1
Mother only reported as blind	10	1	1	.....	9	8	1
Neither parent reported as blind	298	218	140	78	80	73	7
Not reporting as to vision of parents	221	187	124	63	34	32	2

TABLE 27.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, AND STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.												
	Aggregate.							Parents first cousins.					
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.					Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.	
All causes	29,242	31	1,042	478	564	27,580	589	709	2	26	15	11	679	2
I.—Disease	11,011	9	428	194	234	10,438	136	223	.....	9	5	4	214	.....
A.—Specific affection of the eye	8,315	6	397	176	221	7,807	105	171	.....	9	5	4	162	.....
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	1	15	5	10	1,088	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	1	13	4	9	422	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	.....	1	1	.....	579	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	22	.....	1	.....	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pterygium	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Diseases of the cornea	271	.....	1	.....	1	269	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Corneal ulcer	224	.....	1	.....	1	223	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Staphyloma	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
All other	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the iris	135	1	5	2	3	128	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Diseases of the choroid	18	.....	1	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma	989	1	55	21	34	927	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Diseases of the retina	184	.....	16	10	6	168	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Retinitis pigmentosa	27	.....	3	2	1	24	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	.....	2	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detachment of the retina	93	.....	11	7	4	82	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	.....	70	34	36	1,762	15	39	.....	1	1	.....	38	.....
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	.....	69	33	36	1,722	14	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
All other	42	.....	1	1	.....	40	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	2	215	97	118	2,992	65	81	.....	7	4	3	74	.....
Cataract	3,267	2	214	97	117	2,986	65	81	.....	7	4	3	74	.....
All other	7	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	.....	2	1	1	40	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Progressive myopia	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cancer and other neoplasms	43	.....	1	1	.....	39	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other diseases of the eye	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	1	16	5	11	336	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	3	31	18	13	2,612	31	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Typhoid fever	219	.....	4	1	3	215	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Smallpox	227	2	2	2	.....	220	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Measles	483	1	5	4	1	476	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Scarlet fever	305	.....	2	1	1	301	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Influenza (grippe)	215	.....	6	2	4	207	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Syphilis	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Meningitis	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of the head	368	.....	3	2	1	359	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Locomotor ataxia	83	.....	1	.....	1	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidney disease and diabetes	139	.....	7	5	2	131	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Combination of two or more diseases	66	.....	1	1	.....	65	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	.....	59	31	28	3,835	48	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
III.—Poisoning	108	.....	2	2	.....	104	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
IV.—Other definitely reported causes	278	.....	5	2	3	269	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Malformations	62	.....	1	1	.....	60	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Foreign substances in the eye	210	.....	4	1	3	203	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
All other	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	17	394	180	214	9,827	146	340	2	10	6	4	326	2
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	5	37	20	17	1,519	40	139	2	1	.....	1	134	2
Catarrh	154	1	10	4	6	142	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Colds	189	.....	7	2	5	180	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exposure to heat	441	.....	11	5	6	427	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Military service	564	.....	15	6	9	544	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Neuralgia	755	.....	31	8	23	722	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Old age	666	1	33	13	20	594	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Paralysis	197	1	6	4	2	188	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula	234	.....	6	1	5	226	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Sore eyes	921	3	21	14	7	888	9	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Strained eyes	231	.....	12	8	4	217	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
All other	4,431	6	205	95	110	4,180	40	136	.....	8	5	3	128	.....
VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	444	.....	11	6	5	430	3	11	.....	1	1	.....	10	.....
VII.—Cause unknown	3,075	5	143	63	80	2,677	250	90	.....	6	3	3	84	.....

TABLE 27.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, AND STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.												
	Parents not first cousins.							Not reporting as to relationship of parents.					
	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.			Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.	Total.	Both parents reported as blind.	One parent only reported as blind.		Neither parent reported as blind.	Not reporting as to vision of parents.
			Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.					Total.	Father only reported as blind.	Mother only reported as blind.		
All causes	27,343	27	984	449	535	26,260	72	1,190	2	32	14	18	641	515
I.—Disease	10,478	9	411	184	227	10,041	17	310	.....	8	5	3	183	119
A.—Specific affection of the eye	7,899	6	381	167	214	7,499	13	245	.....	7	4	3	146	92
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,067	1	14	5	9	1,051	1	36	.....	1	.....	1	25	10
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	425	1	13	4	9	411	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	563	.....	1	1	.....	561	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4
Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Pterygium	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Diseases of the cornea	262	.....	1	.....	1	261	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Corneal ulcer	219	.....	1	.....	1	218	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Staphyloma	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the iris	128	1	4	2	2	123	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Diseases of the choroid	18	.....	1	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaucoma	963	1	55	21	34	907	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
Diseases of the retina	179	.....	16	10	6	163	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Retinitis pigmentosa	25	.....	3	2	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	.....	2	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detachment of the retina	91	.....	11	7	4	80	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,780	.....	68	32	36	1,710	2	28	.....	1	1	.....	14	13
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,742	.....	68	32	36	1,672	2	27	.....	1	1	.....	14	12
All other	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,047	2	203	90	113	2,832	10	146	.....	5	3	2	86	55
Cataract	3,040	2	202	90	112	2,826	10	146	.....	5	3	2	86	55
All other	7	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	38	.....	2	1	1	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Progressive myopia	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cancer and other neoplasms	39	.....	1	1	.....	38	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
All other diseases of the eye	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	340	1	16	5	11	323	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,560	3	30	17	13	2,523	4	65	.....	1	1	.....	37	27
Typhoid fever	211	.....	4	1	3	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	215	2	2	2	.....	211	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Measles	454	1	4	3	1	449	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	8	1
Scarlet fever	295	.....	2	1	1	293	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Influenza (grippe)	207	.....	6	2	4	200	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Meningitis	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Other diseases of the head	352	.....	3	2	1	348	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Locomotor ataxia	80	.....	1	.....	1	78	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kidney disease and diabetes	134	.....	7	5	2	127	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
All other	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Combination of two or more diseases	65	.....	1	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,803	.....	57	30	27	3,741	5	106	.....	2	1	1	61	43
III.—Poisoning	102	.....	2	2	.....	100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
IV.—Other definitely reported causes	259	.....	5	2	3	252	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Malformations	54	.....	1	1	.....	53	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Foreign substances in the eye	199	.....	4	1	3	193	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
All other	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	9,689	13	371	170	201	9,270	35	355	2	13	4	9	231	109
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,394	2	34	19	15	1,351	7	68	1	2	1	1	34	31
Catarrh	144	1	9	4	5	134	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	5	1
Colds	183	.....	7	2	5	176	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Exposure to heat	421	.....	11	5	6	408	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1
Military service	548	.....	15	6	9	531	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3
Neuralgia	732	.....	31	8	23	701	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Old age	604	1	32	13	19	567	4	59	.....	1	.....	1	24	34
Paralysis	188	1	5	3	2	182	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Scrofula	225	.....	6	1	5	218	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sore eyes	889	3	18	13	5	854	5	19	.....	3	1	2	12	4
Strained eyes	219	.....	12	8	4	206	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
All other	4,151	5	191	88	103	3,942	13	144	1	6	2	4	110	27
VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	425	.....	10	5	5	414	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
VII.—Cause unknown	2,587	5	128	56	72	2,442	12	398	.....	9	4	5	151	238

TABLE 28.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS, AND STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

STATUS AS TO VISION AND RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																
	Total.	Born blind.	Not born blind.[1]														
			Total.	Losing vision at—													
				Age of—													
				Less than 20 years.								20 years or over.					Age not reported.
				Total.	Less than 1 year.	1 year.	2 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.		Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[2]	45 to 64 years.[3]	65 years or over.[4]	
											Infancy.	Childhood or youth.						
Total	29,242	1,900	27,342	6,859	1,422	358	1,017	1,513	1,220	1,147	78	104	19,852	1,253	5,418	6,922	6,259	631
Both parents reported as blind	31	6	25	6	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	17	.....	2	7	8	2
One parent only reported as blind	1,042	50	992	83	5	2	19	17	22	18	.....	.....	902	18	166	322	396	7
Father only reported as blind	478	30	448	47	3	1	12	6	14	11	.....	.....	397	14	81	128	174	4
Mother only reported as blind	564	20	544	36	2	1	7	11	8	7	.....	.....	505	4	85	194	222	3
Neither parent reported as blind	27,580	1,797	25,783	6,721	1,410	354	989	1,487	1,188	1,118	75	100	18,647	1,227	5,196	6,508	5,716	415
Not reporting as to vision of parents	589	47	542	49	7	2	7	9	7	10	3	4	286	8	54	85	139	207
Parents first cousins	709	154	555	181	27	13	24	50	34	27	.....	6	362	31	134	114	83	12
Both parents reported as blind	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
One parent only reported as blind	26	1	25	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	1	3	9	9	1
Father only reported as blind	15	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	1	2	5	5	1
Mother only reported as blind	11	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	4	4	.....
Neither parent reported as blind	679	149	530	179	27	13	24	49	33	27	.....	6	340	30	131	105	74	11
Not reporting as to vision of parents	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parents not first cousins	27,343	1,662	25,681	6,519	1,375	342	966	1,427	1,159	1,090	72	88	18,799	1,199	5,125	6,585	5,890	363
Both parents reported as blind	27	3	24	6	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	16	.....	2	7	7	2
One parent only reported as blind	984	47	937	76	5	2	16	16	21	16	.....	.....	855	16	157	306	376	6
Father only reported as blind	449	29	420	44	3	1	10	6	13	11	.....	.....	373	12	76	120	165	3
Mother only reported as blind	535	18	517	32	2	1	6	10	8	5	.....	.....	482	4	81	186	211	3
Neither parent reported as blind	26,260	1,605	24,655	6,431	1,368	339	948	1,410	1,135	1,071	72	88	17,877	1,182	4,958	6,258	5,479	347
Not reporting as to vision of parents	72	7	65	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	51	1	8	14	28	8
Not reporting as to relationship of parents	1,190	84	1,106	159	20	3	27	36	27	30	6	10	691	23	159	223	286	256
Both parents reported as blind	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
One parent only reported as blind	32	2	30	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	1	6	7	11	.....
Father only reported as blind	14	1	13	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	3	3	4	.....
Mother only reported as blind	18	1	17	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	3	4	7	.....
Neither parent reported as blind	641	43	598	111	15	2	17	28	20	20	3	6	430	15	107	145	163	57
Not reporting as to vision of parents	515	38	477	43	5	1	7	8	7	8	3	4	235	7	46	71	111	199

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 29.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, STATUS AS TO EXISTENCE OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS, AND STATUS OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
	Total.	Reporting brothers or sisters.				Reporting no brothers or sisters.	Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters.
		Total.	Reporting blind brothers or sisters.	Reporting no blind brothers or sisters.	Not reporting as to vision of brothers or sisters.		
All causes	29,242	27,210	2,295	24,741	174	1,459	573
I.—Disease	11,011	10,294	848	9,391	55	561	156
A.—Specific affection of the eye	8,315	7,761	711	7,007	43	434	120
Diseases of the conjunctiva	1,115	990	51	934	5	112	13
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	440	415	30	383	2	22	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	585	500	16	481	3	78	7
Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	22	17	1	16		3	2
Pterygium	9	9		9			
All other	59	49	4	45		9	1
Diseases of the cornea	271	259	8	251		11	1
Corneal ulcer	224	216	6	210		8	
Staphyloma	28	27	2	25		1	
All other	19	16		16		2	1
Diseases of the iris	135	123	5	118		9	3
Diseases of the choroid	18	18	1	17			
Glaucoma	989	937	86	847	4	42	10
Diseases of the retina	184	177	21	155	1	7	
Retinitis pigmentosa	27	26	9	17		1	
Retinitis hemorrhagica	45	42	1	41		3	
Detachment of the retina	93	90	10	80		3	
All other	19	19	1	17	1		
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,847	1,767	149	1,612	6	64	16
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,805	1,726	147	1,574	5	63	16
All other	42	41	2	38	1	1	
Diseases of the crystalline lens	3,274	3,043	340	2,680	23	160	71
Cataract	3,267	3,037	340	2,674	23	159	71
All other	7	6		6		1	
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	42	39	15	23	1	3	
Progressive myopia	24	20	4	16		3	1
Cancer and other neoplasms	43	37	1	35	1	3	3
All other diseases of the eye	17	14	3	11		3	
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	356	337	27	308	2	17	2
B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	2,677	2,515	136	2,367	12	126	36
Typhoid fever	219	209	15	194		8	2
Smallpox	227	212	6	206		12	3
Measles	483	462	37	425		18	3
Scarlet fever	305	291	15	274	2	13	1
Influenza (grippe)	215	203	12	191		11	1
Syphilis	63	49	2	44	3	4	10
Meningitis	351	329	11	315	3	19	3
Other diseases of the head	368	337	19	315	3	22	9
Locomotor ataxia	83	79		79		3	1
Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	72	68	1	67		4	
Kidney disease and diabetes	139	135	6	128	1	2	2
All other	86	79	6	73		6	1
Combination of two or more diseases	66	62	6	56		4	
C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other	19	18	1	17		1	
II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	3,942	3,716	88	3,615	13	180	46
III.—Poisoning	108	105	3	99	3	1	2
IV.—Other definitely reported causes	278	256	16	239	1	17	5
Malformations	62	55	12	43		5	2
Foreign substances in the eye	210	196	4	191	1	11	3
All other	6	5		5		1	
V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	10,384	9,736	1,059	8,620	57	538	110
Congenital (cause not stated)	1,601	1,477	461	1,003	13	102	22
Catarrh	154	149	11	138		5	
Colds	189	170	5	164	1	17	2
Exposure to heat	441	412	25	387		24	5
Military service	564	540	21	518	1	20	4
Neuralgia	755	723	52	669	2	28	4
Old age	666	595	45	538	12	45	26
Paralysis	197	182	6	176		11	4
Scrofula	234	225	26	198	1	8	1
Sore eyes	921	878	55	820	3	42	1
Strained eyes	231	220	18	202		11	
All other	4,431	4,165	334	3,807	24	225	41
VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	444	432	23	409		11	1
VII.—Cause unknown	3,075	2,671	258	2,368	45	151	253

TABLE 30.—BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS AND STATUS OF CHILDREN AS TO VISION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.			
	Total.	Reporting blind children.	Reporting no blind children.	Not reporting as to vision of children.
All causes	16,524	195	16,252	77
I.—Disease	6,304	58	6,221	25
A.—Specific affection of the eye	5,290	53	5,216	21
Diseases of the conjunctiva	341	7	332	2
Trachoma (granulated eyelids)	268	6	261	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	35	...	35	...
Gonococcus conjunctivitis (exclusive of ophthalmia neonatorum)	10	...	10	...
Pterygium	7	1	6	...
All other	21	...	20	1
Diseases of the cornea	116	1	115	...
Corneal ulcer	104	1	103	...
Staphyloma	6	...	6	...
All other	6	...	6	...
Diseases of the iris	84	...	83	1
Diseases of the choroid	10	...	10	...
Glaucoma	780	7	771	2
Diseases of the retina	110	4	106	...
Retinitis pigmentosa	13	1	12	...
Retinitis hemorrhagica	35	1	34	...
Detachment of the retina	52	2	50	...
All other	10	...	10	...
Diseases of the optic nerve	1,159	5	1,150	4
Atrophy of the optic nerve	1,134	5	1,125	4
All other	25	...	25	...
Diseases of the crystalline lens	2,390	29	2,350	11
Cataract	2,386	29	2,346	11
All other	4	...	4	...
Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes	8	...	8	...
Progressive myopia	16	...	16	...
Cancer and other neoplasms	20	...	20	...
All other diseases of the eye	3	...	3	...
Combination of two or more diseases of the eye	253	...	252	1
B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye	1,001	3	994	4
Typhoid fever	102	1	101	...
Smallpox	81	...	81	...
Measles	194	...	194	...
Scarlet fever	51	...	51	...
Influenza (grippe)	150	...	149	1
Syphilis	28	...	27	1
Meningitis	65	1	64	...
Other diseases of the head	92	...	91	1

REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED REPORTING CHILDREN: 1910.			
	Total.	Reporting blind children.	Reporting no blind children.	Not reporting as to vision of children.
B.—Disease other than specific affection of the eye—Continued.				
Locomotor ataxia	47	1	46	...
Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified)	29	...	29	...
Kidney disease and diabetes	103	...	102	1
All other	37	...	37	...
Combination of two or more diseases	22	...	22	...
C.—Specific affection of the eye returned for one eye, disease other than of the eye for the other	13	2	11	...
II.—Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	2,068	11	2,049	8
III.—Poisoning	69	...	69	...
IV.—Other definitely reported causes	139	3	135	1
Malformations	3	...	3	...
Foreign substances in the eye	135	3	131	1
All other	1	...	1	...
V.—Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	5,911	91	5,797	23
Congenital (cause not stated)	120	16	104	...
Catarrh	116	1	115	...
Colds	99	...	99	...
Exposure to heat	345	3	340	2
Military service	498	...	498	...
Neuralgia	605	10	594	1
Old age	584	7	572	5
Paralysis	128	1	127	...
Scrofula	93	4	89	...
Sore eyes	461	8	453	...
Strained eyes	172	1	171	...
All other	2,690	40	2,635	15
VI.—Combination of different classes of causes	281	6	275	...
VII.—Cause unknown	1,752	26	1,706	20

TABLE 31.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AT ENUMERATION AND EDUCATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

EDUCATION.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]								
	Total.	5 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 19 years of age.	20 to 24 years of age.	25 to 44 years of age.	45 to 64 years of age.	65 years of age or over.	Age not reported.
All classes	29,034	533	845	991	1,074	5,258	8,472	11,798	63
Having attended school	11,149	265	598	767	788	3,114	3,160	2,443	14
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	6,001	238	530	683	650	2,194	1,390	306	10
Having attended other schools also	1,689	26	80	155	187	698	444	97	2
Common school only	1,028	20	69	96	112	399	274	57	1
High school or academy	233	1	2	26	38	107	49	10	.....
University or college	130	.....	.....	7	15	70	30	8	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	109	5	8	22	13	41	16	4	.....
Schools of character not reported	189	.....	1	4	9	81	75	18	1
Having attended no other school	4,312	212	450	528	463	1,496	946	209	8
Reporting no other instruction	4,182	205	436	511	444	1,456	920	202	8
Reporting private instruction at home	130	7	14	17	19	40	26	7	.....
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,148	27	68	84	138	920	1,770	2,137	4
Having attended—									
Common school only	3,223	16	43	47	92	592	1,093	1,338	2
High school or academy	432	.....	2	10	10	91	146	173	.....
University or college	163	.....	.....	.....	6	43	49	65	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	268	11	21	17	15	49	70	84	1
Schools of character not reported	1,062	.....	2	10	15	145	412	477	1
Not having attended school	14,693	250	222	210	266	1,848	4,519	7,340	38
Reporting private instruction at home	517	21	28	16	22	121	161	144	1
Reporting no instruction	14,176	229	194	194	244	1,727	4,355	7,196	37
Not reporting as to education	3,192	18	25	14	20	296	793	2,015	11

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported.

TABLE 32.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND EDUCATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

EDUCATION.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]													
	Total.	Number losing vision at—												
		Age of—												
		Less than 20 years.								20 years or over.					
		Total.	Birth.	Less than 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[2]	45 to 64 years.[3]	65 years or over.[4]	Age not reported.
All classes	29,034	8,557	1,807	1,346	1,350	1,513	1,220	1,147	174	19,852	1,253	5,418	6,922	6,259	625
Having attended school	11,149	5,829	1,131	994	915	1,084	867	708	130	5,155	642	1,827	1,570	1,116	165
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind	6,001	5,066	1,056	936	862	958	683	457	114	860	289	450	113	8	75
Having attended other schools also	1,689	1,150	130	127	103	221	283	263	23	520	171	276	69	4	19
Common school only	1,028	713	80	62	48	141	203	169	10	302	100	164	35	3	13
High school or academy	233	168	21	29	21	35	22	39	1	63	22	32	9	.....	2
University or college	130	102	7	11	22	21	21	18	2	28	7	16	5	.....	.....
Schools of miscellaneous character	109	93	18	22	9	16	15	7	6	12	1	7	3	1	4
Schools of character not reported	189	74	4	3	3	8	22	30	4	115	41	57	17	.....	.....
Having attended no other school	4,312	3,916	926	809	759	737	400	194	91	340	118	174	44	4	56
Reporting no other instruction	4,182	3,805	906	778	740	714	390	187	90	323	112	168	40	3	54
Reporting private instruction at home	130	111	20	31	19	23	10	7	1	17	6	6	4	1	2
Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind	5,148	763	75	58	53	126	184	251	16	4,295	353	1,377	1,457	1,108	90
Having attended—															
Common school only	3,223	509	33	32	24	91	135	182	12	2,664	239	850	875	700	50
High school or academy	432	56	7	7	2	11	4	24	1	370	30	131	126	83	6
University or college	163	16	3	2	3	2	2	4	.....	146	14	55	39	38	1
Schools of miscellaneous character	268	94	27	15	18	9	15	7	3	154	16	35	51	52	20
Schools of character not reported	1,062	88	5	2	6	13	28	34	.....	961	54	306	366	235	13
Not having attended school	14,693	2,433	622	329	403	367	297	376	39	11,983	534	3,052	4,417	3,980	277
Reporting private instruction at home	517	188	35	28	45	32	25	18	5	324	23	114	124	63	5
Reporting no instruction	14,176	2,245	587	301	358	335	272	358	34	11,659	511	2,938	4,293	3,917	272
Not reporting as to education	3,192	295	54	23	32	62	56	63	5	2,714	77	539	935	1,163	183

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 33.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, THE UNITED STATES

	RACE AND NATIVITY AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]							
		Aggregate.	Having attended school.						
			Total.	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.					
				Having attended other schools also.					
				Total.	Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.
		BOTH SEXES.							
1	All classes: Total	29,034	11,149	1,689	1,028	233	130	109	189
2	Reading raised type	6,044	5,652	1,356	799	202	117	79	159
3	Reading one kind only	4,433	4,120	974	623	131	57	48	115
4	Reading more than one kind	1,611	1,532	382	176	71	60	31	44
5	Not reading raised type	22,176	5,372	327	226	31	12	29	29
6	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	814	125	6	3	.....	1	1	1
7	White: Total	25,184	10,487	1,606	980	220	125	103	178
8	Reading raised type	5,735	5,364	1,286	761	191	112	73	149
9	Reading one kind only	4,187	3,891	917	590	124	54	43	106
10	Reading more than one kind	1,548	1,473	369	171	67	58	30	43
11	Not reading raised type	18,722	5,005	314	216	29	12	29	28
12	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	727	118	6	3	.....	1	1	1
13	Native: Total	20,278	9,044	1,422	865	207	114	94	142
14	Reading raised type	5,217	4,905	1,175	706	181	103	66	119
15	Reading one kind only	3,815	3,566	844	553	116	49	40	86
16	Reading more than one kind	1,402	1,339	331	153	65	54	26	33
17	Not reading raised type	14,524	4,041	241	156	26	10	27	22
18	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	537	98	6	3	.....	1	1	1
19	Foreign born: Total	4,906	1,443	184	115	13	11	9	36
20	Reading raised type	518	459	111	55	10	9	7	30
21	Reading one kind only	372	325	73	37	8	5	3	20
22	Reading more than one kind	146	134	38	18	2	4	4	10
23	Not reading raised type	4,198	964	73	60	3	2	2	6
24	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	190	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Colored: Total	3,850	662	83	48	13	5	6	11
26	Reading raised type	309	288	70	38	11	5	6	10
27	Reading one kind only	246	229	57	33	7	3	5	9
28	Reading more than one kind	63	59	13	5	4	2	1	1
29	Not reading raised type	3,454	367	13	10	2	.....	.....	1
30	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	87	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Negro: Total	3,604	627	78	46	12	5	5	10
32	Reading raised type	300	279	66	36	11	5	5	9
33	Reading one kind only	238	221	54	32	7	3	4	8
34	Reading more than one kind	62	58	12	4	4	2	1	1
35	Not reading raised type	3,224	342	12	10	1	.....	.....	1
36	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Other colored: Total	246	35	5	2	1	.....	1	1
38	Reading raised type	9	9	4	2	.....	.....	1	1
39	Reading one kind only	8	8	3	1	.....	.....	1	1
40	Reading more than one kind	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Not reading raised type	230	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, EDUCATION, AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR AS A WHOLE: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910 [1]—continued.

Having attended school—Continued.									Not having attended school.				
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind—Continued.			Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.						Total.	Reporting private instruction at home.	Reporting no instruction.	Not reporting as to education.	
Having attended no other school.			Total.	Having attended—									
Total.	Reporting no other instruction.	Reporting private instruction at home.		Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.					
BOTH SEXES.													
4,312	4,182	130	5,148	3,223	432	163	268	1,062	14,693	517	14,176	3,192	1
3,598	3,490	108	698	208	77	39	31	343	287	220	67	105	2
2,596	2,531	65	550	164	51	26	20	289	226	167	59	87	3
1,002	959	43	148	44	26	13	11	54	61	53	8	18	4
665	644	21	4,380	2,977	351	120	233	699	14,301	287	14,014	2,503	5
49	48	1	70	38	4	4	4	20	105	10	95	584	6
4,085	3,964	121	4,796	2,980	419	153	242	1,002	11,876	439	11,437	2,821	7
3,406	3,304	102	672	203	75	38	29	327	271	207	64	100	8
2,449	2,389	60	525	159	49	25	18	274	214	158	56	82	9
957	915	42	147	44	26	13	11	53	57	49	8	18	10
633	615	18	4,058	2,741	340	111	210	656	11,523	224	11,299	2,194	11
46	45	1	66	36	4	4	3	19	82	8	74	527	12
3,728	3,620	108	3,894	2,386	358	133	194	823	9,162	353	8,809	2,072	13
3,153	3,060	93	577	174	72	33	24	274	228	171	57	84	14
2,275	2,221	54	447	135	48	23	14	227	182	132	50	67	15
878	839	39	130	39	24	10	10	47	46	39	7	17	16
534	520	14	3,266	2,186	282	96	168	534	8,868	176	8,692	1,615	17
41	40	1	51	26	4	4	2	15	66	6	60	373	18
357	344	13	902	594	61	20	48	179	2,714	86	2,628	749	19
253	244	9	95	29	3	5	5	53	43	36	7	16	20
174	168	6	78	24	1	2	4	47	32	26	6	15	21
79	76	3	17	5	2	3	1	6	11	10	1	1	22
99	95	4	792	555	58	15	42	122	2,655	48	2,607	579	23
5	5	.....	15	10	.....	.....	1	4	16	2	14	154	24
227	218	9	352	243	13	10	26	60	2,817	78	2,739	371	25
192	186	6	26	5	2	1	2	16	16	13	3	5	26
147	142	5	25	5	2	1	2	15	12	9	3	5	27
45	44	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	28
32	29	3	322	236	11	9	23	43	2,778	63	2,715	309	29
3	3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	23	2	21	57	30
221	212	9	328	230	12	10	19	57	2,632	74	2,558	345	31
188	182	6	25	5	2	1	2	15	16	13	3	5	32
143	138	5	24	5	2	1	2	14	12	9	3	5	33
45	44	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	34
30	27	3	300	223	10	9	16	42	2,594	59	2,535	288	35
3	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	22	2	20	52	36
6	6	.....	24	13	1	.....	7	3	185	4	181	26	37
4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2	2	.....	22	13	1	.....	7	1	184	4	180	21	41
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	42

TABLE 33.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, THE UNITED STATES

	RACE AND NATIVITY AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]							
		Aggregate.	Having attended school.						
			Total.	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.					
				Having attended other schools also.					
				Total.	Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.
		MALE.							
1	All classes: Total	17,045	6,727	1,136	698	147	103	56	132
2	Reading raised type	3,367	3,165	858	499	117	93	41	108
3	Reading one kind only	2,599	2,434	644	402	89	45	29	79
4	Reading more than one kind	768	731	214	97	28	48	12	29
5	Not reading raised type	13,251	3,494	274	196	30	10	15	23
6	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	427	68	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
7	White: Total	14,663	6,305	1,080	667	137	100	53	123
8	Reading raised type	3,175	2,988	814	477	109	90	38	100
9	Reading one kind only	2,438	2,286	606	382	84	43	26	71
10	Reading more than one kind	737	702	208	95	25	47	12	29
11	Not reading raised type	11,109	3,251	262	187	28	10	15	22
12	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	379	66	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
13	Native: Total	11,674	5,343	939	575	128	92	49	95
14	Reading raised type	2,847	2,702	741	440	103	84	36	78
15	Reading one kind only	2,191	2,073	554	355	79	39	25	56
16	Reading more than one kind	656	629	187	85	24	45	11	22
17	Not reading raised type	8,543	2,590	194	132	25	8	13	16
18	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	284	51	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
19	Foreign born: Total	2,989	962	141	92	9	8	4	28
20	Reading raised type	328	286	73	37	6	6	2	22
21	Reading one kind only	247	213	52	27	5	4	1	15
22	Reading more than one kind	81	73	21	10	1	2	1	7
23	Not reading raised type	2,566	661	68	55	3	2	2	6
24	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	95	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Colored: Total	2,382	422	56	31	10	3	3	9
26	Reading raised type	192	177	44	22	8	3	3	8
27	Reading one kind only	161	148	38	20	5	2	3	8
28	Reading more than one kind	31	29	6	2	3	1	.....	.....
29	Not reading raised type	2,142	243	12	9	2	.....	.....	1
30	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	48	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Negro: Total	2,220	396	52	30	9	3	2	8
32	Reading raised type	184	169	41	21	8	3	2	7
33	Reading one kind only	153	140	35	19	5	2	2	7
34	Reading more than one kind	31	29	6	2	3	1	.....	.....
35	Not reading raised type	1,990	226	11	9	1	.....	.....	1
36	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Other colored: Total	162	26	4	1	1	.....	1	1
38	Reading raised type	8	8	3	1	.....	.....	1	1
39	Reading one kind only	8	8	3	1	.....	.....	1	1
40	Reading more than one kind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Not reading raised type	152	17	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, EDUCATION, AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910 [1]—continued.													
Having attended school—Continued.									Not having attended school.				
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind—Continued.			Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.										
Having attended no other school.				Having attended—									
Total.	Reporting no other instruction.	Reporting private instruction at home.	Total.	Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.	Total.	Reporting private instruction at home.	Reporting no instruction.	Not reporting as to education.	
MALE.													
2,458	2,396	62	3,133	1,876	248	125	153	731	8,646	280	8,366	1,672	1
1,921	1,875	46	386	106	31	30	19	200	152	119	33	50	2
1,483	1,449	34	307	83	21	20	11	172	121	92	29	44	3
438	426	12	79	23	10	10	8	28	31	27	4	6	4
513	498	15	2,707	1,752	215	92	133	515	8,436	154	8,282	1,321	5
24	23	1	40	18	2	3	1	16	58	7	51	301	6
2,318	2,259	59	2,907	1,733	238	116	135	685	6,903	227	6,676	1,455	7
1,807	1,763	44	367	103	29	29	18	188	140	110	30	47	8
1,391	1,359	32	289	80	19	19	10	161	111	85	26	41	9
416	404	12	78	23	10	10	8	27	29	25	4	6	10
487	473	14	2,502	1,613	207	84	116	482	6,717	112	6,605	1,141	11
24	23	1	38	17	2	3	1	15	46	5	41	267	12
2,077	2,028	49	2,327	1,374	198	96	113	546	5,253	177	5,076	1,078	13
1,655	1,618	37	306	86	28	24	15	153	108	83	25	37	14
1,280	1,253	27	239	66	19	17	8	129	87	66	21	31	15
375	365	10	67	20	9	7	7	24	21	17	4	6	16
402	391	11	1,994	1,278	168	69	97	382	5,106	90	5,016	847	17
20	19	1	27	10	2	3	1	11	39	4	35	194	18
241	231	10	580	359	40	20	22	139	1,650	50	1,600	377	19
152	145	7	61	17	1	5	3	35	32	27	5	10	20
111	106	5	50	14	.....	2	2	32	24	19	5	10	21
41	39	2	11	3	1	3	1	3	8	8	.....	.....	22
85	82	3	508	335	39	15	19	100	1,611	22	1,589	294	23
4	4	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1	6	73	24
140	137	3	226	143	10	9	18	46	1,743	53	1,690	217	25
114	112	2	19	3	2	1	1	12	12	9	3	3	26
92	90	2	18	3	2	1	1	11	10	7	3	3	27
22	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	28
26	25	1	205	139	8	8	17	33	1,719	42	1,677	180	29
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	10	34	30
134	131	3	210	137	9	9	12	43	1,624	49	1,575	200	31
110	108	2	18	3	2	1	1	11	12	9	3	3	32
88	86	2	17	3	2	1	1	10	10	7	3	3	33
22	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	34
24	23	1	191	133	7	8	11	32	1,600	38	1,562	164	35
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	10	33	36
6	6	.....	16	6	1	.....	6	3	119	4	115	17	37
4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2	2	.....	14	6	1	.....	6	1	119	4	115	16	41
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	42

TABLE 33.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, THE UNITED STATES

	RACE AND NATIVITY AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]							
		Aggregate.	Having attended school.						
			Total.	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.					
				Having attended other schools also.					
				Total.	Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.
		FEMALE.							
1	All classes: Total	11,989	4,422	553	330	86	27	53	57
2	Reading raised type	2,677	2,487	498	300	85	24	38	51
3	Reading one kind only	1,834	1,686	330	221	42	12	19	36
4	Reading more than one kind	843	801	168	79	43	12	19	15
5	Not reading raised type	8,925	1,878	53	30	1	2	14	6
6	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	387	57	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
7	White: Total	10,521	4,182	526	313	83	25	50	55
8	Reading raised type	2,560	2,376	472	284	82	22	35	49
9	Reading one kind only	1,749	1,605	311	208	40	11	17	35
10	Reading more than one kind	811	771	161	76	42	11	18	14
11	Not reading raised type	7,613	1,754	52	29	1	2	14	6
12	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	348	52	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
13	Native: Total	8,604	3,701	483	290	79	22	45	47
14	Reading raised type	2,370	2,203	434	266	78	19	30	41
15	Reading one kind only	1,624	1,493	290	198	37	10	15	30
16	Reading more than one kind	746	710	144	68	41	9	15	11
17	Not reading raised type	5,981	1,451	47	24	1	2	14	6
18	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	253	47	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
19	Foreign born: Total	1,917	481	43	23	4	3	5	8
20	Reading raised type	190	173	38	18	4	3	5	8
21	Reading one kind only	125	112	21	10	3	1	2	5
22	Reading more than one kind	65	61	17	8	1	2	3	3
23	Not reading raised type	1,632	303	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	95	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Colored: Total	1,468	240	27	17	3	2	3	2
26	Reading raised type	117	111	26	16	3	2	3	2
27	Reading one kind only	85	81	19	13	2	1	2	1
28	Reading more than one kind	32	30	7	3	1	1	1	1
29	Not reading raised type	1,312	124	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	39	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Negro: Total	1,384	231	26	16	3	2	3	2
32	Reading raised type	116	110	25	15	3	2	3	2
33	Reading one kind only	85	81	19	13	2	1	2	1
34	Reading more than one kind	31	29	6	2	1	1	1	1
35	Not reading raised type	1,234	116	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	34	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Other colored: Total	84	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Reading raised type	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Reading one kind only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Reading more than one kind	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Not reading raised type	78	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, EDUCATION, AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910 [1]—continued.													
Having attended school—Continued.									Not having attended school.				
Having attended special school or workshop for the blind—Continued.			Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.						Total.	Reporting private instruction at home.	Reporting no instruction.	Not reporting as to education.	
Having attended no other school.			Total.	Having attended—									
Total.	Reporting no other instruction.	Reporting private instruction at home.		Common school only.	High school or academy.	University or college.	Schools of miscellaneous character.	Schools of character not reported.					
FEMALE.													
1,854	1,786	68	2,015	1,347	184	38	115	331	6,047	237	5,810	1,520	1
1,677	1,615	62	312	102	46	9	12	143	135	101	34	55	2
1,113	1,082	31	243	81	30	6	9	117	105	75	30	43	3
564	533	31	69	21	16	3	3	26	30	26	4	12	4
152	146	6	1,673	1,225	136	28	100	184	5,865	133	5,732	1,182	5
25	25	.....	30	20	2	1	3	4	47	3	44	283	6
1,767	1,705	62	1,889	1,247	181	37	107	317	4,973	212	4,761	1,366	7
1,599	1,541	58	305	100	46	9	11	139	131	97	34	53	8
1,058	1,030	28	236	79	30	6	8	113	103	73	30	41	9
541	511	30	69	21	16	3	3	26	28	24	4	12	10
146	142	4	1,556	1,128	133	27	94	174	4,806	112	4,694	1,053	11
22	22	.....	28	19	2	1	2	4	36	3	33	260	12
1,651	1,592	59	1,567	1,012	160	37	81	277	3,909	176	3,733	994	13
1,498	1,442	56	271	88	44	9	9	121	120	88	32	47	14
995	968	27	208	69	29	6	6	98	95	66	29	36	15
503	474	29	63	19	15	3	3	23	25	22	3	11	16
132	129	3	1,272	908	114	27	71	152	3,762	86	3,676	768	17
21	21	.....	24	16	2	1	1	4	27	2	25	179	18
116	113	3	322	235	21	.....	26	40	1,064	36	1,028	372	19
101	99	2	34	12	2	.....	2	18	11	9	2	6	20
63	62	1	28	10	1	.....	2	15	8	7	1	5	21
38	37	1	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	1	22
14	13	1	284	220	19	.....	23	22	1,044	26	1,018	285	23
1	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	8	81	24
87	81	6	126	100	3	1	8	14	1,074	25	1,049	154	25
78	74	4	7	2	.....	.....	1	4	4	4	.....	2	26
55	52	3	7	2	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	.....	2	27
23	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	28
6	4	2	117	97	3	1	6	10	1,059	21	1,038	129	29
3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	11	23	30
87	81	6	118	93	3	1	7	14	1,008	25	983	145	31
78	74	4	7	2	.....	.....	1	4	4	4	.....	2	32
55	52	3	7	2	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	.....	2	33
23	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	34
6	4	2	109	90	3	1	5	10	994	21	973	124	35
3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	10	19	36
.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	1	.....	66	.....	66	9	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	1	.....	65	.....	65	5	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	42

TABLE 34.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]																				
		Reading raised type.																			
			Reading one kind only.									Reading more than one kind.									
					Braille.								Number reading—								
															Braille.						
	Aggregate.	Total.	Total.	New York Point.	Total.	American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.	Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not definitely reported.	Kind not reported.	Total.	New York Point.	American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.	Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not reported or not definitely reported.	Not reading raised type.	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.
UNITED STATES	29,034	6,044	4,433	2,267	1,119	900	60	159	433	375	73	166	1,611	1,193	798	226	212	1,013	293	148	22,176	814
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																					
New England	2,252	628	368	10	231	176	6	49	42	63	9	13	260	95	201	45	21	182	63	24	1,530	94
Middle Atlantic	5,161	1,355	974	439	195	153	12	30	68	196	11	65	381	275	178	65	89	179	137	35	3,616	190
East North Central	6,987	1,419	1,100	611	317	281	8	28	100	33	16	23	319	281	157	34	21	218	28	29	5,412	156
West North Central	3,537	750	606	397	163	132	21	10	23	15	2	6	144	104	78	40	16	83	18	15	2,688	99
South Atlantic	3,629	692	528	371	11	4	1	6	82	20	17	27	164	149	36	9	15	127	12	16	2,870	67
East South Central	3,141	413	293	128	90	63	5	22	51	4	8	12	120	90	50	16	25	79	11	14	2,651	77
West South Central	2,448	407	296	218	20	13	4	3	37	7	6	8	111	105	28	4	12	95	3	7	1,962	79
Mountain	821	128	95	36	41	33	3	5	2	8	3	5	33	30	21	5	4	16	4	3	670	23
Pacific	1,038	252	173	57	51	45	....	6	28	29	1	7	79	64	49	8	9	34	17	5	777	29
NEW ENGLAND:																					
Maine	287	38	23	1	13	11	1	1	4	4	1	....	15	4	13	2	1	14	....	1	239	10
New Hampshire	160	36	22	2	11	8	....	3	4	2	2	1	14	7	15	....	2	9	3	.....	113	11
Vermont	167	16	10	1	4	3	....	1	2	2	....	1	6	.....	....	1	2	5	1	.....	138	13
Massachusetts	1,173	418	244	2	161	122	4	35	26	39	5	11	174	68	133	30	16	121	42	17	711	44
Rhode Island	168	57	30	.....	18	9	....	9	1	11	....	....	27	5	17	7	....	15	10	4	107	4
Connecticut	297	63	39	4	24	23	1	....	5	5	1	....	24	11	23	5	....	18	7	2	222	12
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																					
New York	2,466	611	460	326	20	15	3	2	27	50	3	34	151	143	63	19	22	59	41	7	1,746	109
New Jersey	643	209	160	74	37	22	3	12	4	31	2	12	49	40	21	8	23	12	14	.....	425	9
Pennsylvania	2,052	535	354	39	138	116	6	16	37	115	6	19	181	92	94	38	44	108	82	28	1,445	72
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Ohio	2,433	422	340	272	4	3	....	1	33	19	....	12	82	79	12	3	8	64	11	4	1,955	56
Indiana	1,158	260	186	147	10	6	....	4	21	1	3	4	74	74	31	9	4	46	1	1	878	20
Illinois	1,737	405	303	29	222	202	5	15	25	9	12	6	102	73	72	12	6	83	10	20	1,286	46
Michigan	827	138	100	18	67	60	1	6	13	1	....	1	38	33	33	5	1	15	3	1	666	23
Wisconsin	832	194	171	145	14	10	2	2	8	3	1	....	23	22	9	5	2	10	3	3	627	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																					
Minnesota	474	130	110	104	4	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	20	19	3	2	6	11	1	1	336	8
Iowa	658	153	132	117	6	3	2	1	5	2	1	1	21	17	10	3	1	15	2	4	470	35
Missouri	1,302	213	156	12	129	106	17	6	8	3	1	3	57	29	38	31	4	38	6	6	1,059	30
North Dakota	82	13	8	4	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	67	2
South Dakota	131	33	26	9	16	15	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	6	5	....	....	4	1	.....	95	3
Nebraska	264	64	50	43	3	1	1	1	3	1	....	....	14	13	10	1	2	3	3	.....	198	2
Kansas	626	144	124	108	3	1	....	2	6	7	....	....	20	15	9	2	2	12	5	4	463	19
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																					
Delaware	60	14	9	1	4	2	....	2	....	3	1	....	5	2	4	1	1	1	3	.....	44	2
Maryland	363	91	72	61	1	....	....	1	6	2	1	1	19	19	4	1	3	12	1	2	261	11
District of Columbia	118	29	19	14	.....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	10	8	1	1	1	6	2	3	85	4
Virginia	750	97	87	68	.....	....	....	....	13	3	3	....	10	8	4	1	1	8	1	2	633	20
West Virginia	365	79	72	61	1	....	....	1	8	1	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	280	6
North Carolina	696	129	88	39	2	1	1	....	32	....	6	9	41	40	7	2	....	38	....	.....	557	10
South Carolina	392	87	57	41	1	....	....	1	9	1	....	5	30	28	3	1	....	.....	1	3	297	8
Georgia	715	135	102	70	1	....	....	1	13	3	6	9	33	28	8	1	8	54	4	4	575	5
Florida	170	31	22	16	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	9	9	5	1	1	3	....	.....	138	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Kentucky	1,046	130	107	81	1	1	....	....	15	3	3	4	23	23	1	2	5	20	1	1	897	19
Tennessee	883	125	77	15	41	20	....	21	11	1	4	5	48	41	23	8	15	32	3	6	724	34
Alabama	737	110	75	7	48	42	5	1	18	....	....	2	35	12	25	6	3	27	6	5	618	9
Mississippi	475	48	34	25	.....	....	....	....	7	....	1	1	14	14	1	....	2	.....	1	2	412	15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																					
Arkansas	610	125	103	86	2	....	....	2	12	1	....	2	22	20	6	1	5	23	2	2	481	4
Louisiana	443	37	24	11	1	1	....	....	4	3	2	3	13	13	5	....	2	8	1	.....	385	21
Oklahoma	372	70	51	27	13	11	2	....	4	3	1	3	19	17	10	1	2	10	....	2	293	9
Texas	1,023	175	118	94	4	1	2	1	17	....	3	....	57	55	7	2	3	54	....	3	803	45
MOUNTAIN:																					
Montana	67	15	11	1	6	6	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	....	2	1	.....	50	2
Idaho	65	11	8	4	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	1	....	.....	51	3
Wyoming	25	7	5	3	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	1	1	.....	17	1
Colorado	206	48	34	25	3	2	....	1	....	4	2	....	14	13	6	2	3	8	1	2	152	6
New Mexico	282	16	14	1	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	....	1	....	.....	256	10
Arizona	52	6	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	.....	46	.....
Utah	106	21	17	1	15	10	3	2	....	1	....	....	4	3	4	....	....	.....	....	1	84	1
Nevada	18	4	2	.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	1	.....	14	.....
PACIFIC:																					
Washington	227	46	28	14	7	6	....	1	3	2	....	2	18	13	7	2	4	13	1	.....	174	7
Oregon	154	51	37	19	15	15	....	....	....	1	....	2	14	12	11	2	1	1	1	.....	97	6
California	677	155	108	24	29	24	....	5	25	26	1	3	47	39	31	4	4	20	15	5	506	16

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 35.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, SEX, AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]											
	Aggregate.	Reading raised type.										
		Total.	Reading one kind only.									
			Total.	New York Point.	Braille.				Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not definitely reported.	Kind not reported.
					Total.	American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.				
All classes	29,034	6,044	4,433	2,267	1,119	900	60	159	433	375	73	166
Male	17,045	3,367	2,599	1,335	688	573	32	83	243	213	39	81
Female	11,989	2,677	1,834	932	431	327	28	76	190	162	34	85
White	25,184	5,735	4,187	2,129	1,091	882	58	151	403	351	62	151
Male	14,663	3,175	2,438	1,252	666	560	30	76	221	194	34	71
Female	10,521	2,560	1,749	877	425	322	28	75	182	157	28	80
Native	20,278	5,217	3,815	1,976	984	814	38	132	375	281	59	140
Male	11,674	2,847	2,191	1,148	591	510	18	63	209	148	32	63
Female	8,604	2,370	1,624	828	393	304	20	69	166	133	27	77
Foreign born	4,906	518	372	153	107	68	20	19	28	70	3	11
Male	2,989	328	247	104	75	50	12	13	12	46	2	8
Female	1,917	190	125	49	32	18	8	6	16	24	1	3
Colored	3,850	309	246	138	28	18	2	8	30	24	11	15
Male	2,382	192	161	83	22	13	2	7	22	19	5	10
Female	1,468	117	85	55	6	5	.....	1	8	5	6	5
Negro	3,604	300	238	136	25	15	2	8	29	22	11	15
Male	2,220	184	153	81	19	10	2	7	21	17	5	10
Female	1,384	116	85	55	6	5	.....	1	8	5	6	5
Other colored	246	9	8	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Male	162	8	8	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Female	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RACE, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910[1]—continued.									
	Reading raised type—Continued.								Not reading raised type.	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.
	Reading more than one kind.									
	Total.	Number reading—								
		New York Point.	Braille.			Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not reported or not definitely reported.		
			American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.					
All classes	1,611	1,193	798	226	212	1,013	293	148	22,176	814
Male	768	578	375	105	96	441	143	77	13,251	427
Female	843	615	423	121	116	572	150	71	8,925	387
White	1,548	1,147	777	223	205	966	287	144	18,722	727
Male	737	558	365	102	93	419	139	76	11,109	379
Female	811	589	412	121	112	547	148	68	7,613	348
Native	1,402	1,050	700	192	184	899	243	125	14,524	537
Male	656	502	326	91	78	390	114	65	8,543	284
Female	746	548	374	101	106	509	129	60	5,981	253
Foreign born	146	97	77	31	21	67	44	19	4,198	190
Male	81	56	39	11	15	29	25	11	2,566	95
Female	65	41	38	20	6	38	19	8	1,632	95
Colored	63	46	21	3	7	47	6	4	3,454	87
Male	31	20	10	3	3	22	4	1	2,142	48
Female	32	26	11	.....	4	25	2	3	1,312	39
Negro	62	45	21	3	7	46	6	4	3,224	80
Male	31	20	10	3	3	22	4	1	1,990	46
Female	31	25	11	.....	4	24	2	3	1,234	34
Other colored	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	230	7
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	2
Female	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	78	5

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 36.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE AT ENUMERATION AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]											
	Aggregate.	Reading raised type.										
		Total.	Reading one kind only.									
			Total.	New York Point.	Braille.				Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not definitely reported.	Kind not reported.
					Total.	American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.				
5 years or over[1]	29,034	6,044	4,433	2,267	1,119	900	60	159	433	375	73	166
5 to 9 years	533	185	175	77	73	67	1	5	6	1	3	15
10 to 14 years	845	506	462	245	180	169	1	10	16	1	4	16
15 to 19 years	991	641	522	308	179	167	.....	12	12	1	6	16
20 to 24 years	1,074	639	482	289	158	144	4	10	15	6	2	12
25 to 29 years	1,125	592	430	284	114	96	2	16	9	4	4	15
30 to 34 years	1,199	565	383	245	86	70	3	13	22	8	11	11
35 to 39 years	1,361	546	354	226	66	45	6	15	22	17	10	13
40 to 44 years	1,573	505	332	197	51	29	11	11	42	27	6	9
45 to 49 years	1,874	490	308	132	68	41	8	19	50	38	8	12
50 to 54 years	2,012	391	267	105	49	32	6	11	65	33	3	12
55 to 59 years	2,089	273	186	52	36	16	9	11	44	38	5	11
60 to 64 years	2,497	248	166	46	21	9	5	7	38	52	2	7
65 to 69 years	2,835	190	143	24	19	8	.....	11	43	47	5	5
70 to 74 years	2,656	144	122	19	12	5	2	5	30	50	4	7
75 to 79 years	2,566	73	57	9	4	1	.....	3	13	28	.....	3
80 to 84 years	1,942	31	25	3	1	.....	1	.....	5	15	.....	1
85 years or over	1,799	15	12	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	1
Age not reported	63	10	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

AGE GROUP.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910[1]—continued.									
	Reading raised type—Continued.								Not reading raised type.	Not reporting as to ability to read raised type.
	Reading more than one kind.									
	Total.	Number reading—								
		New York Point.	Braille.			Line type or letter.	Moon type.	Kind not reported or not definitely reported.		
			American.	English or European.	Kind not reported.					
5 years or over[1]	1,611	1,193	798	226	212	1,013	293	148	22,176	814
5 to 9 years	10	10	7	.....	1	2	.....	.....	323	25
10 to 14 years	44	26	36	2	3	24	1	1	311	28
15 to 19 years	119	92	85	2	9	69	4	7	344	6
20 to 24 years	157	122	115	20	15	86	17	10	422	13
25 to 29 years	162	134	100	18	19	89	18	16	514	19
30 to 34 years	182	152	94	26	16	109	25	15	617	17
35 to 39 years	192	157	87	26	25	134	23	18	793	22
40 to 44 years	173	135	79	24	25	123	37	19	1,044	24
45 to 49 years	182	124	67	32	33	125	38	19	1,355	29
50 to 54 years	124	77	41	24	20	98	29	16	1,594	27
55 to 59 years	87	63	28	20	14	59	28	9	1,766	50
60 to 64 years	82	55	35	18	9	50	20	4	2,196	53
65 to 69 years	47	22	13	8	10	23	28	3	2,560	85
70 to 74 years	22	9	5	3	7	9	11	5	2,413	99
75 to 79 years	16	10	3	1	6	5	11	2	2,384	109
80 to 84 years	6	2	1	2	.....	4	1	3	1,895	106
85 years or over	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1,683	101
Age not reported	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	52	1

[1] Includes those whose age was not reported.

TABLE 37.—BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

ABILITY TO READ RAISED TYPE AND KIND OF TYPE READ.	BLIND POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]											
	Total.	Number losing vision at—										
		Age of—										
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.					Age not reported.
		Total.	Less than 5 years.[2]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[3]	Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[4]	45 to 64 years.[5]	65 years or over.[6]	
Total	29,034	8,557	4,573	1,513	1,220	1,147	104	19,852	1,253	5,418	6,922	6,259	625
Reading raised type	6,044	4,807	2,763	935	645	417	47	1,170	246	524	307	93	67
Reading one kind only	4,433	3,444	1,955	644	487	318	40	933	211	399	248	75	56
New York Point	2,267	1,879	1,041	344	284	187	23	359	119	182	55	3	29
Braille	1,119	912	526	167	126	82	11	198	52	97	40	9	9
American Braille	900	769	451	133	107	68	10	125	39	65	18	3	6
English or European Braille	60	51	27	16	5	3	.....	9	7	.....	1	1	.....
Kind not reported	159	92	48	18	14	11	1	64	6	32	21	5	3
Line type or letter	433	397	253	76	42	21	5	33	13	13	7	.....	3
Moon type	375	57	20	12	10	15	.....	310	22	93	135	60	8
Kind not definitely reported	73	63	35	14	9	5	.....	10	2	4	4	.....	.....
Kind not reported	166	136	80	31	16	8	1	23	3	10	7	3	7
Reading more than one kind	1,611	1,363	808	291	158	99	7	237	35	125	59	18	11
Number reading—													
New York Point	1,193	1,040	612	220	122	79	7	141	26	80	30	5	12
American Braille	798	681	406	144	74	56	1	111	21	61	23	6	6
English or European Braille	226	189	105	47	25	11	1	34	6	18	9	1	3
Braille, kind not reported	212	162	93	40	17	10	2	49	5	24	13	7	1
Line type or letter	1,013	962	596	214	101	46	5	45	12	23	9	1	6
Moon type	293	157	86	31	25	15	.....	134	14	67	37	16	2
Kind not reported or not definitely reported	148	131	81	24	14	10	2	17	2	7	6	2	.....
Not reading raised type	22,176	3,610	1,738	547	557	715	53	18,102	989	4,783	6,437	5,893	464
Not reporting as to ability to read raised type	814	140	72	31	18	15	4	580	18	111	178	273	94

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 38.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]												
	Male.							Female.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
Total	16,747	14,385	11,406	2,979	2,362	2,201	161	11,754	10,304	8,390	1,914	1,450	1,366	84
Gainfully employed	4,101	3,608	3,045	563	493	469	24	681	613	518	95	68	64	4
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	855	758	669	89	97	88	9	50	42	31	11	8	6	2
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	657	586	514	72	71	65	6	37	32	24	8	5	3	2
Truck farmers, fruit growers, florists, etc.	27	26	23	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Agricultural laborers	93	78	71	7	15	14	1	7	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Stock raisers and herders	31	27	25	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poultry raisers	36	34	29	5	2	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
All others	11	7	7	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
In extraction of minerals	13	13	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	1,143	1,071	878	193	72	68	4	297	288	237	51	9	7	2
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	8	7	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basket makers	35	25	18	7	10	10	.....	11	9	7	2	2	.....	2
Chair caners	192	161	119	42	31	30	1	32	28	26	2	4	4	.....
Other woodworkers	16	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operatives in printing and publishing establishments	5	3	2	1	2	2	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	23	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	.....	1	1	.....
Hammock and net makers (not in factories)	16	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Knitters (not in factories)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	96	72	24	1	1	.....
Fancy workers (not in factories)	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	79	69	10	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	12	10	10	.....	2	1	1	12	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....
Other textile workers	4	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	10	4	1	1	.....
Broom makers	461	451	374	77	10	9	1	8	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Mattress makers	28	25	19	6	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano tuners	249	244	227	17	5	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	11	8	6	2	3	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	6	5	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers and officials, contractors and builders, etc	23	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	48	44	33	11	4	4	.....	19	19	16	3	.....	.....	.....
In transportation	58	53	49	4	5	5	.....	9	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Drivers and teamsters	10	8	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone operators	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....
All others	29	26	22	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In trade	1,015	940	752	188	75	72	3	52	50	46	4	2	2	.....
Bankers, brokers, commission merchants, money lenders, etc	15	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate and insurance agents	46	43	33	10	3	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	265	240	177	63	25	25	.....	10	8	7	1	2	2	.....
News dealers	28	26	21	5	2	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, cigars and tobacco	48	48	39	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, general stores	40	38	35	3	2	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, music and musical instruments	22	21	17	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, groceries	67	61	48	13	6	6	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other retail merchants and dealers	186	171	139	32	15	13	2	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen, saleswomen, and clerks (in stores)	37	36	33	3	1	1	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	150	142	114	28	8	8	.....	26	26	25	1	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	65	60	48	12	5	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	46	39	35	4	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 38.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY, AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]												
	Male.							Female.					
	All classes.	White.			Colored.			All classes.	White.			Colored.		
		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.		Total.	Native.	Foreign born.	Total.	Negro.	Other colored.
In service	907	690	612	78	217	210	7	260	212	185	27	48	48	.....
Public service	12	10	9	1	2	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional service	598	509	456	53	89	83	6	153	142	131	11	11	11	.....
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	13	12	10	2	1	1	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clergymen and other religious workers	112	80	72	8	32	31	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawyers	20	18	16	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	367	319	290	29	48	45	3	106	97	92	5	9	9	.....
Physicians and surgeons	13	11	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	36	35	28	7	1	1	.....	26	25	20	5	1	1	.....
Professional entertainers	11	10	9	1	1	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	26	24	21	3	2	1	1	7	6	6	.....	1	1	.....
Domestic and personal service	255	133	115	18	122	121	1	93	61	47	14	37	37	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	21	17	14	3	4	4	.....	13	11	7	4	2	2	.....
Hotel, restaurant, and lunch-room keepers	19	17	14	3	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Janitors	7	6	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries)	21	13	11	2	8	8	.....	34	9	9	.....	25	25	.....
Nurses	3	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	1	1	.....	6	6	.....
Saloon keepers and bartenders	4	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servants and waiters	18	6	5	1	12	12	.....	24	22	17	5	2	2	.....
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	145	60	55	5	85	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	17	9	6	3	8	8	.....	17	16	11	5	1	1	.....
All other service	42	38	32	6	4	4	.....	8	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Organ grinders	14	14	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	28	24	20	4	4	4	.....	8	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....
In miscellaneous and unclassifiable occupations	110	83	75	8	27	26	1	13	12	11	1	1	1	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	85	59	55	4	26	25	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	25	24	20	4	1	1	.....	12	11	10	1	1	1	.....
Not gainfully employed	12,646	10,777	8,361	2,416	1,869	1,732	137	11,073	9,691	7,872	1,819	1,382	1,302	80
Living on own income	1,442	1,397	1,079	318	45	35	10	551	537	448	89	14	13	1
All others	11,204	9,380	7,282	2,098	1,824	1,697	127	10,522	9,154	7,424	1,730	1,368	1,289	79

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

TABLE 39.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]													
	Total.	Number losing vision at—												
		Age of—												
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.						Age not reported.
		Total.	Less than 5 years.[2]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[3]	Total.	20 to 44 years.			45 years or over.			
									Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[4]	Total.	45 to 64 years.[5]	65 years or over.[6]	
Total	16,747	4,480	2,207	810	683	714	66	11,923	4,602	867	3,735	7,321	4,049	3,272	344
Gainfully employed	4,101	1,777	767	344	316	325	25	2,282	1,600	374	1,226	682	541	141	42
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	855	214	77	45	35	55	2	629	336	62	274	293	198	95	12
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	657	143	45	29	26	42	1	504	260	47	213	244	160	84	10
Truck farmers, fruit growers, florists, etc	27	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	22	14	2	12	8	6	2	1
Agricultural laborers	93	41	22	8	3	8	.....	52	28	5	23	24	19	5	.....
Stock raisers and herders	31	7	3	1	2	1	.....	24	11	4	7	13	11	2	.....
Poultry raisers	36	16	5	5	3	2	1	19	17	2	15	2	1	1	1
All others	11	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	8	6	2	4	2	1	1	.....
In extraction of minerals	13	5	1	.....	2	1	1	8	6	1	5	2	2	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	1,143	685	282	131	137	120	15	446	375	107	268	71	63	8	12
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Basket makers	35	9	2	1	2	3	1	26	20	10	10	6	6	.....	.....
Chair caners	192	112	52	19	17	21	3	78	61	14	47	17	17	.....	2
Other woodworkers	16	8	3	1	2	2	.....	8	4	.....	4	4	3	1	.....
Operatives in printing and publishing establishments	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	23	11	4	1	4	2	.....	9	7	2	5	2	2	.....	3
Hammock and net makers (not in factories)	16	9	5	1	3	.....	.....	7	6	3	3	1	1	.....	.....
Fancy workers (not in factories)	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	12	8	2	2	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other textile workers	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Broom makers	461	262	79	49	62	62	10	197	179	50	129	18	18	.....	2
Mattress makers	28	16	5	3	6	2	.....	11	10	3	7	1	1	.....	1
Piano tuners	249	219	116	52	34	16	1	30	29	9	20	1	1	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	11	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	8	7	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
Laborers	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers and officials, contractors and builders, etc	23	7	1	.....	3	3	.....	13	9	2	7	4	3	1	3
All others	48	13	5	2	1	5	.....	35	23	7	16	12	6	6	.....
In transportation	58	16	6	4	3	3	.....	42	27	10	17	15	13	2	.....
Drivers and teamsters	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	5	1	4	4	4	.....	.....
Telephone operators	19	6	1	3	1	1	.....	13	11	6	5	2	2	.....	.....
All others	29	9	5	1	1	2	.....	20	11	3	8	9	7	2	.....
In trade	1,015	318	128	61	59	67	3	689	500	99	401	189	171	18	8
Bankers, brokers, commission merchants, money lenders, etc	15	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	7	2	5	6	4	2	.....
Real estate and insurance agents	46	11	2	2	3	4	.....	35	20	4	16	15	13	2	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	265	70	32	13	14	9	2	192	144	27	117	48	47	1	3
News dealers	28	9	4	3	1	1	.....	19	17	2	15	2	2	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, cigars and tobacco	48	7	3	2	2	.....	.....	40	34	11	23	6	6	.....	1
Retail merchants and dealers, general stores	40	14	6	.....	2	6	.....	26	20	6	14	6	4	2	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, music and musical instruments	22	18	7	3	6	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1
Retail merchants and dealers, groceries	67	21	4	2	5	10	.....	46	34	3	31	12	11	1	.....
Other retail merchants and dealers	186	46	17	12	4	13	.....	139	98	20	78	41	34	7	1
Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	37	21	7	4	7	3	.....	16	14	4	10	2	2	.....	.....
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	150	50	22	9	9	10	.....	98	72	13	59	26	24	2	2
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	65	30	19	4	2	4	1	35	24	4	20	11	10	1	.....
All others	46	19	5	7	3	4	.....	27	15	3	12	12	12	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 39.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]														
	Total.	Number losing vision at—													
		Age of—													
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.							Age not reported.
		Total.	Less than 5 years.[2]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[2]	Total.	20 to 44 years.			45 years or over.			
									Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[4]	Total.	45 to 64 years.[5]	65 years or over.[6]	
In service	907	488	252	89	75	68	4	410	312	82	230	98	82	16	9
Public service	12	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9	4	1	3	5	4	1	.....
Professional service	598	407	224	75	59	47	2	185	138	44	94	47	39	8	6
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	13	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	7	5	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
Clergymen and other religious workers	112	54	31	5	7	11	.....	58	38	6	32	20	14	6	.....
Lawyers	20	5	2	1	1	1	.....	15	7	.....	7	8	7	1	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	367	295	170	57	39	27	2	67	62	23	39	5	5	.....	5
Physicians and surgeons	13	5	2	1	1	1	.....	7	3	1	2	4	4	.....	1
Professors, school principals, and teachers	36	30	11	7	8	4	.....	6	4	3	1	2	1	1	.....
Professional entertainers	11	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6	3	3	2	2	.....	.....
All others	26	9	3	1	2	3	.....	17	13	5	8	4	4	.....	.....
Domestic and personal service	255	61	19	11	12	18	1	191	149	33	116	42	37	5	3
Boarding and lodging house keepers	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	10	3	7	10	10	.....	.....
Hotel, restaurant, and lunch-room keepers	19	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	17	10	1	9	7	6	1	.....
Janitors	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	2	4	2	2	.....
Launderers (not in laundries)	21	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	19	13	3	10	6	6	.....	.....
Nurses	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saloon keepers and bartenders	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servants and waiters	18	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15	14	4	10	1	1	.....	.....
Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	145	44	12	9	11	12	.....	98	87	17	70	11	10	1	3
All others	17	6	3	1	.....	1	1	11	8	2	6	3	2	1	.....
All other service	42	17	8	3	2	3	1	25	21	4	17	4	2	2	.....
Organ grinders	14	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12	10	2	8	2	1	1	.....
All others	28	15	7	3	2	2	1	13	11	2	9	2	1	1	.....
In miscellaneous and unclassifiable occupations	110	51	21	14	5	11	.....	58	44	13	31	14	12	2	1
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	85	38	15	11	3	9	.....	46	35	7	28	11	9	2	1
All others	25	13	6	3	2	2	.....	12	9	6	3	3	3	.....	.....
Not gainfully employed	12,646	2,703	1,440	466	367	389	41	9,641	3,002	493	2,509	6,639	3,508	3,131	302
Living on own income	1,442	79	17	21	11	27	3	1,341	279	54	225	1,062	479	583	22
All others	11,204	2,624	1,423	445	356	362	38	8,300	2,723	439	2,284	5,577	3,029	2,548	280

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 40.—FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]														
	Total.	Number losing vision at—													
		Age of—													
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.							Age not reported.
		Total.	Less than 5 years.[2]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[3]	Total.	20 to 44 years.			45 years or over.			
									Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[4]	Total.	45 to 64 years.[5]	65 years or over.[6]	
Total	11,754	3,562	1,915	645	537	433	32	7,929	2,069	386	1,683	5,860	2,873	2,987	263
Gainfully employed	681	464	264	90	56	47	7	210	123	32	91	87	63	24	7
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	50	13	6	3	1	3	.....	37	14	2	12	23	12	11	.....
Farmers (including dairy farmers)	37	6	3	1	1	1	.....	31	10	1	9	21	10	11	.....
Truck farmers, fruit growers, florists, etc.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Agricultural laborers	7	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
Poultry raisers	4	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	297	210	112	41	29	23	5	85	45	6	39	40	33	7	2
Basket makers	11	5	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	3	1	2	1
Chair caners	32	27	16	6	3	2	.....	5	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Operatives in printing and publishing establishments	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Hammock and net makers (not in factories)	5	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Knitters (not in factories)	97	61	39	9	8	4	1	36	17	1	16	19	15	4	.....
Fancy workers (not in factories)	79	69	30	16	12	10	1	10	9	1	8	1	1	.....	.....
Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	12	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Other textile workers	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Seamstresses	15	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	12	6	1	5	6	6	.....	.....
Broom makers	8	7	3	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattress makers	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano tuners	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
All others	19	14	8	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....
In transportation	9	7	3	1	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Telephone operators	9	7	3	1	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
In trade	52	36	23	6	4	3	.....	15	11	3	8	4	2	2	1
Real estate and insurance agents	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
News dealers	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, general stores	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Retail merchants and dealers, groceries	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other retail merchants and dealers	5	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Saleswomen and clerks (in stores)	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	26	20	12	3	3	2	.....	6	5	2	3	1	1	.....	.....
Newspaper carriers	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 40.—FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]														
	Total.	Number losing vision at—													
		Age of—													
		Less than 20 years.						20 years or over.							Age not reported.
		Total.	Under 5 years.[2]	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	Age not definitely reported.[3]	Total.	20 to 44 years.			45 years or over.			
									Total.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[4]	Total.	45 to 64 years.[5]	65 years or over.[6]	
In service	260	189	114	37	20	16	2	67	50	18	32	17	13	4	4
Public service	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional service	153	144	90	28	13	12	1	8	7	3	4	1	1	.....	1
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	8	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Religious workers	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	106	104	66	20	11	7	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Physicians and surgeons	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	26	24	14	5	1	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Professional entertainers	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	7	5	1	2	1	1	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic and personal service	98	40	20	8	7	4	1	55	40	15	25	15	11	4	3
Boarding and lodging house keepers	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	5	3	2	5	4	1	2
Hotel, restaurant, and lunch-room keepers	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janitors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Laundresses (not in laundries)	34	16	5	4	5	2	.....	18	16	7	9	2	2	.....	.....
Nurses	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	.....
Servants and waitresses	24	10	7	1	1	.....	1	13	11	3	8	2	2	.....	1
All others	17	10	6	2	1	1	.....	7	5	1	4	2	1	1	.....
All other service	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
In miscellaneous and unclassifiable occupations	13	9	6	2	.....	1	.....	4	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	12	9	6	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Not gainfully employed	11,073	3,098	1,651	555	481	386	25	7,719	1,946	354	1,592	5,773	2,810	2,963	256
Living on own income	551	62	31	13	12	6	.....	481	73	12	61	408	148	260	8
All others	10,522	3,036	1,620	542	469	380	25	7,238	1,873	342	1,531	5,365	2,662	2,703	248

[1] Includes the small number whose age at enumeration was not reported.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in infancy but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in childhood or youth but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[5] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[6] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.

TABLE 41.—BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL DEPENDENCE ON OCCUPATION, AND ANNUAL

	OCCUPATION AND SEX.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.						
		Total.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	Dependent on occupation for living.	Not dependent on occupation for living.	Not reporting as to dependence on occupation.
1	All occupations: Aggregate	4,782	1,891	2,757	134	3,129	1,500	153
2	Male	4,101	1,743	2,239	119	2,829	1,132	140
3	Female	681	148	518	15	300	368	13
4	In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	905	445	419	41	666	197	42
5	Farmers (including dairy farmers)	694	373	289	32	539	123	32
6	Truck farmers, fruit growers, florists, etc	28	10	16	2	21	6	1
7	Agricultural laborers	100	28	68	4	56	39	5
8	Stock raisers and herders	31	20	10	1	23	4	4
9	Poultry raisers	40	11	28	1	20	20	.....
10	All others	12	3	8	1	7	5	.....
11	In extraction of minerals	13	7	5	1	11	1	1
12	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	1,440	402	1,012	26	730	677	33
13	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	8	4	4	.....	7	1	.....
14	Basket makers	46	6	40	.....	23	22	1
15	Chair caners	224	19	203	2	85	135	4
16	Other woodworkers	16	5	10	1	12	3	1
17	Operatives in printing and publishing establishments	8	6	2	.....	6	1	1
18	Carpet and rug makers (not in factories)	30	12	18	.....	16	14	.....
19	Hammock and net makers (not in factories)	21	3	18	.....	8	12	1
20	Knitters (not in factories)	97	.....	96	1	11	84	2
21	Fancy workers (not in factories)	85	3	81	1	16	68	1
22	Weavers, not otherwise specified (not in factories)	24	6	18	.....	17	7	.....
23	Other textile workers	7	1	6	.....	3	4	.....
24	Seamstresses	15	.....	15	.....	2	13	.....
25	Broom makers	409	149	313	7	269	189	11
26	Mattress makers	31	13	18	.....	18	13	.....
27	Piano tuners	250	133	112	5	178	66	6
28	Tobacco workers	13	3	10	.....	8	5	.....
29	Laborers	6	2	3	1	4	2	.....
30	Manufacturers and officials, contractors and builders, etc	23	18	3	2	17	4	2
31	All others	67	19	42	6	30	34	3
32	In transportation	67	34	30	3	50	16	1
33	Drivers and teamsters	10	3	7	.....	9	1	.....
34	Telephone operators	28	20	8	.....	19	9	.....
35	All others	29	11	15	3	22	6	1
36	In trade	1,067	480	560	27	790	249	28
37	Bankers, brokers, commission merchants, money lenders, etc	15	11	3	1	8	6	1
38	Real estate and insurance agents	47	32	13	2	33	14	.....
39	Hucksters and peddlers	275	66	204	5	207	61	7
40	News dealers	30	15	15	.....	28	2	.....
41	Retail merchants and dealers, cigars and tobacco	48	28	20	.....	38	10	.....
42	Retail merchants and dealers, general stores	41	35	6	.....	36	5	.....
43	Retail merchants and dealers, music and musical instruments	22	19	2	1	19	3	.....
44	Retail merchants and dealers, groceries	69	48	19	2	60	8	1
45	Other retail merchants and dealers	191	112	73	6	146	40	5
46	Salesmen, saleswomen, and clerks (in stores)	41	25	16	.....	33	6	2
47	Canvassers and agents (other than real estate and insurance)	176	39	129	8	105	63	8
48	Newspaper carriers and newsboys	66	17	47	2	45	19	2
49	All others	46	33	13	.....	32	12	2
50	In service	1,167	401	650	26	801	328	38
51	Public service	13	9	4	.....	10	3	.....
52	Professional service	751	357	375	19	527	198	26
53	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	21	10	11	.....	12	8	1
54	Clergymen and other religious workers	115	44	67	4	74	37	4
55	Lawyers	20	14	5	1	14	4	2
56	Musicians and teachers of music	473	210	250	13	329	127	17
57	Physicians and surgeons	14	9	5	.....	11	3	.....
58	Professors, school principals, and teachers	62	49	13	.....	53	9	.....
59	Professional entertainers	13	5	8	.....	10	3	.....
60	All others	33	16	16	1	24	7	2
61	Domestic and personal service	353	101	247	5	228	114	11
62	Boarding and lodging house keepers	34	14	20	.....	25	8	1
63	Hotel, restaurant, and lunch-room keepers	21	15	4	2	18	1	2
64	Janitors	8	2	6	.....	4	4	.....
65	Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries)	55	12	42	1	40	15	.....
66	Nurses	10	3	7	.....	5	5	.....
67	Saloon keepers and bartenders	4	3	1	.....	3	1	.....
68	Servants and waiters	42	21	21	.....	20	22	.....
69	Wood sawyers and woodchoppers	145	21	123	1	99	41	5
70	All others	34	10	23	1	14	17	3
71	All other service	50	24	24	2	36	13	1
72	Organ grinders	14	10	3	1	12	2	.....
73	All others	36	14	21	1	24	11	1
74	In miscellaneous and unclassifiable occupations	123	32	81	10	81	32	10
75	Laborers (not otherwise specified)	86	16	63	7	63	15	8
76	All others	37	16	18	3	18	17	2

SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION, ABILITY FOR SELF-SUPPORT, EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—											Not reporting annual earnings from occupation.			
Less than $100.	$100 but less than $200.	$200 but less than $300.	$300 but less than $400.	$400 but less than $500.	$500 but less than $600.	$600 but less than $800.	$800 but less than $1,000.	$1,000 but less than $1,200.	$1,200 but less than $1,500.	$1,500 or over.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	
1,091	669	331	280	131	151	143	71	72	41	115	649	931	107	1
864	597	305	258	120	140	138	69	69	38	113	585	710	95	2
227	72	26	22	11	11	5	2	3	3	2	64	221	12	3
140	92	35	27	8	26	16	10	14	4	14	200	223	36	4
82	68	29	23	7	21	13	9	11	4	12	230	156	29	5
7	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	7	2	6
31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	41	4	7
6	3	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	2	7	5	.....	8
11	8	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	9
3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	10
1	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	11
435	226	97	93	40	44	40	21	17	1	18	69	317	22	12
1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13
16	6	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	14
94	39	10	5	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	67	1	15
5	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	16
1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17
8	7	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	18
13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	19
34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	1	20
55	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	1	21
5	8	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	22
2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	24
140	107	52	50	17	9	5	1	1	.....	.....	25	55	7	25
3	.....	2	4	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	12	.....	26
35	27	13	17	8	20	22	19	11	1	10	22	41	4	27
2	3	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28
1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	.....	6	4	2	2	30
13	7	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	.....	2	4	21	5	31
6	14	10	13	8	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	6	1	32
1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33
2	5	3	9	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	34
3	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	35
180	166	102	76	33	37	35	10	18	14	55	172	148	21	36
1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	1	37
.....	2	5	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	2	8	11	6	1	38
65	63	32	19	7	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	20	57	4	39
3	6	5	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	.....	40
4	5	5	7	5	2	1	.....	1	2	1	8	7	.....	41
6	2	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	22	1	.....	42
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	12	4	1	.....	43
5	11	6	5	3	8	3	1	1	.....	3	17	4	2	44
20	21	17	17	5	7	9	3	6	2	11	43	24	6	45
7	3	2	6	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	2	7	7	.....	46
51	34	14	8	5	6	3	.....	1	3	1	15	29	6	47
12	15	11	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	6	1	48
5	3	2	.....	1	2	3	3	1	4	9	10	3	.....	49
276	144	78	67	38	40	47	29	23	18	28	136	222	21	50
.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	51
124	82	53	53	32	33	40	26	22	16	24	90	142	14	52
3	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	.....	53
23	10	9	5	10	5	8	2	3	3	1	4	28	4	54
1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	55
85	61	32	35	17	18	17	17	10	6	8	62	97	8	56
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	57
4	4	5	9	4	7	7	5	5	1	2	6	3	.....	58
3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	59
5	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	3	6	6	1	60
143	52	21	10	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	39	67	5	61
2	4	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9	9	.....	62
1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	3	2	63
3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	64
27	8	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	1	65
2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	67
13	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	68
88	19	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	24	1	69
7	7	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7	1	70
9	10	2	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	12	2	71
5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	72
4	6	.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	10	1	73
53	24	6	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	8	15	5	74
44	18	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	3	75
9	6	4	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	2	76

TABLE 42.—BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, AND ANNUAL EARNINGS, FOR THE

	EDUCATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]							
		Total.	Gainfully employed.						
			Total.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	Dependent on occupation for living.	Not dependent on occupation for living.	Not reporting as to dependence on occupation.
		BOTH SEXES.							
1	All classes	28,501	4,782	1,891	2,757	134	3,129	1,500	153
2	Having attended school	10,884	3,104	1,315	1,719	70	1,951	1,068	85
3	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	5,763	2,258	933	1,276	49	1,373	826	59
4	Having attended other schools also	1,663	796	337	440	19	456	320	20
5	Common school only	1,008	471	176	285	10	247	215	9
6	High school or academy	232	110	50	54	6	73	33	4
7	University or college	130	93	64	28	1	62	27	4
8	Schools of miscellaneous character	104	33	12	20	1	16	15	2
9	Schools of character not reported	189	89	35	53	1	58	30	1
10	Having attended no other school	4,100	1,462	596	836	30	917	506	39
11	Reporting no other instruction	3,977	1,429	588	812	29	901	489	39
12	Reporting private instruction at home.	123	33	8	24	1	16	17	.....
13	Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	5,121	846	382	443	21	578	242	26
	Having attended—								
14	Common school only	3,207	452	193	248	11	319	120	13
15	High school or academy	432	83	31	50	2	50	33	.....
16	University or college	163	50	31	17	2	34	11	5
17	Schools of miscellaneous character	257	36	18	18	.....	25	10	1
18	Schools of character not reported	1,062	225	109	110	6	150	68	7
19	Not having attended school	14,443	1,432	472	916	44	1,008	379	45
20	Reporting private instruction at home	496	88	21	67	.....	50	38	.....
21	Reporting no instruction	13,947	1,344	451	849	44	958	341	45
22	Not reporting as to education	3,174	246	104	122	20	170	53	23
		MALE.							
23	All classes	16,747	4,101	1,743	2,239	119	2,829	1,132	140
24	Having attended school	6,574	2,582	1,204	1,321	57	1,734	774	74
25	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	3,457	1,816	837	942	37	1,195	572	49
26	Having attended other schools also	1,121	679	318	348	13	412	250	17
27	Common school only	688	411	167	234	10	224	178	9
28	High school or academy	146	89	48	40	1	64	23	2
29	University or college	103	82	59	22	1	57	21	4
30	Schools of miscellaneous character	52	22	12	9	1	12	8	2
31	Schools of character not reported	132	75	32	43	.....	55	20	.....
32	Having attended no other school	2,336	1,137	519	594	24	783	322	32
33	Reporting no other instruction	2,278	1,116	513	579	24	771	313	32
34	Reporting private instruction at home.	58	21	6	15	.....	12	9	.....
35	Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	3,117	766	367	379	20	539	202	25
	Having attended—								
36	Common school only	1,869	411	185	216	10	295	104	12
37	High school or academy	248	67	29	36	2	44	23	.....
38	University or college	125	48	30	16	2	33	10	5
39	Schools of miscellaneous character	144	32	16	16	.....	22	9	1
40	Schools of character not reported	731	208	107	95	6	145	56	7
41	Not having attended school	8,512	1,298	441	814	43	936	319	43
42	Reporting private instruction at home	269	74	19	55	.....	42	32	.....
43	Reporting no instruction	8,243	1,224	422	759	43	894	287	43
44	Not reporting as to education	1,661	221	98	104	19	159	39	23

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, EDUCATION, ABILITY FOR SELF-SUPPORT, DEPENDENCE ON OCCUPATION, UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OF OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910[1]—continued.

Gainfully employed—Continued.														Not gainfully employed.			
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—											Not reporting annual earnings from occupation.						
Less than $100.	$100 but less than $200.	$200 but less than $300.	$300 but less than $400.	$400 but less than $500.	$500 but less than $600.	$600 but less than $800.	$800 but less than $1,000.	$1,000 but less than $1,200.	$1,200 but less than $1,500.	$1,500 or over.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	Total.	Living on own income.	All others.	
BOTH SEXES.																	
1,091	669	331	280	131	151	143	71	72	41	115	649	931	107	23,719	1,993	21,726	1
615	415	246	231	104	122	119	61	64	34	89	376	576	52	7,780	560	7,220	2
430	307	180	183	85	94	89	51	46	22	57	218	431	35	3,505	100	3,405	3
167	116	63	66	36	38	42	17	18	12	34	57	119	11	867	41	826	4
121	73	37	43	20	22	16	3	6	6	17	25	75	7	537	26	511	5
23	15	10	7	5	2	5	5	4	4	5	11	12	2	122	5	117	6
6	5	7	6	7	8	13	6	5	2	9	11	8	.....	37	5	32	7
7	4	2	4	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	5	1	71	1	70	8
10	19	7	6	3	3	7	2	3	.....	2	7	19	1	100	4	96	9
293	191	117	117	49	56	47	34	28	10	23	161	312	24	2,638	59	2,579	10
287	183	117	115	47	53	46	34	28	10	23	159	304	23	2,548	57	2,491	11
6	8	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	90	2	88	12
155	108	66	48	19	28	30	10	18	12	32	158	145	17	4,275	460	3,815	13
106	56	42	25	11	16	9	.....	10	2	2	87	77	9	2,755	264	2,491	14
11	15	7	8	2	2	6	.....	1	3	4	10	12	2	349	38	311	15
5	4	2	1	.....	3	5	1	2	3	6	8	8	2	113	20	93	16
5	3	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	10	8	.....	221	17	204	17
28	30	13	12	5	6	9	9	5	3	18	43	40	4	837	121	716	18
428	229	75	41	25	24	17	9	7	6	21	210	303	37	13,011	1,114	11,897	19
38	12	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	20	.....	408	28	380	20
390	217	72	39	25	23	15	9	7	6	19	202	283	37	12,603	1,086	11,517	21
48	25	10	8	2	5	7	1	1	1	5	63	52	18	2,928	319	2,609	22
MALE.																	
864	597	305	258	120	140	138	69	69	38	113	585	710	95	12,646	1,442	11,204	23
451	355	223	210	94	113	114	59	62	31	87	333	408	42	3,992	394	3,598	24
327	252	161	165	76	86	84	49	44	20	56	183	287	26	1,641	59	1,582	25
129	103	55	60	35	33	38	17	17	11	34	53	86	8	442	27	415	26
99	64	34	41	20	20	16	3	5	6	17	23	56	7	277	15	262	27
15	15	8	4	5	2	3	5	4	3	5	11	9	.....	57	4	53	28
4	3	6	6	7	6	12	6	5	2	9	9	7	.....	21	4	17	29
3	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	30	.....	30	30
8	18	6	6	2	3	6	2	3	.....	2	7	12	.....	57	4	53	31
198	149	106	105	41	53	46	32	27	9	22	130	201	18	1,199	32	1,167	32
195	144	106	103	39	51	45	32	27	9	22	128	197	18	1,162	32	1,130	33
3	5	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	37	.....	37	34
124	103	62	45	18	27	30	10	18	11	31	150	121	16	2,351	335	2,016	35
88	53	40	24	10	16	9	.....	10	2	2	84	65	8	1,458	186	1,272	36
4	14	5	6	2	2	6	.....	1	3	3	9	10	2	181	26	155	37
5	4	2	1	.....	3	5	1	2	3	6	7	7	2	77	14	63	38
4	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	9	8	.....	112	9	103	39
23	30	13	12	5	5	9	9	5	3	18	41	31	4	523	100	423	40
374	218	72	40	24	22	17	9	6	6	21	193	260	36	7,214	839	6,375	41
29	11	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	17	.....	195	20	175	42
345	207	70	38	24	21	15	9	6	6	19	185	243	36	7,019	819	6,200	43
39	24	10	8	2	5	7	1	1	1	5	59	42	17	1,440	209	1,231	44

TABLE 42.—BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, AND ANNUAL EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED

	EDUCATION.	BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.[1]							
		Total.	Gainfully employed.						
			Total.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	Dependent on occupation for living.	Not dependent on occupation for living.	Not reporting as to dependence on occupation.
		FEMALE.							
45	All classes	11,754	681	148	518	15	300	368	13
46	Having attended school	4,310	522	111	398	13	217	294	11
47	Having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	2,306	442	96	334	12	178	254	10
48	Having attended other schools also	542	117	19	92	6	44	70	3
49	Common school only	320	60	9	51	.....	23	37	.....
50	High school or academy	86	21	2	14	5	9	10	2
51	University or college	27	11	5	6	.....	5	6	.....
52	Schools of miscellaneous character	52	11	.....	11	.....	4	7	.....
53	Schools of character not reported	57	14	3	10	1	3	10	1
54	Having attended no other school	1,764	325	77	242	6	134	184	7
55	Reporting no other instruction	1,699	313	75	233	5	130	176	7
56	Reporting private instruction at home.	65	12	2	9	1	4	8	.....
57	Not having attended special school or workshop for the blind.	2,004	80	15	64	1	39	40	1
	Having attended—								
58	Common school only	1,338	41	8	32	1	24	16	1
59	High school or academy	184	16	2	14	.....	6	10	.....
60	University or college	38	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
61	Schools of miscellaneous character	113	4	2	2	.....	3	1	.....
62	Schools of character not reported	331	17	2	15	.....	5	12	.....
63	Not having attended school	5,931	134	31	102	1	72	60	2
64	Reporting private instruction at home	227	14	2	12	.....	8	6	.....
65	Reporting no instruction	5,704	120	29	90	1	64	54	2
66	Not reporting as to education	1,513	25	6	18	1	11	14	.....

[1] Includes the small number whose age was not reported.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, EDUCATION, ABILITY FOR SELF-SUPPORT, DEPENDENCE ON OCCUPATION, STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

BLIND POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910[1]—continued.																	
Gainfully employed—Continued.														Not gainfully employed.			
Reporting annual earnings from occupation of—											Not reporting annual earnings from occupation.						
Less than $100.	$100 but less than $200.	$200 but less than $300.	$300 but less than $400.	$400 but less than $500.	$500 but less than $600.	$600 but less than $800.	$800 but less than $1,000.	$1,000 but less than $1,200.	$1,200 but less than $1,500.	$1,500 or over.	Self-supporting.	Not self-supporting.	Not reporting as to ability for self-support.	Total.	Living on own income.	All others.	
FEMALE.																	
227	72	26	22	11	11	5	2	3	3	2	64	221	12	11,073	551	10,522	45
164	60	23	21	10	9	5	2	2	3	2	43	168	10	3,788	166	3,622	46
133	55	19	18	9	8	5	2	2	2	1	35	144	9	1,864	41	1,823	47
38	13	8	6	1	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	4	33	3	425	14	411	48
22	9	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	19	.....	260	11	249	49
8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	65	1	64	50
2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	16	1	15	51
4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	41	1	40	52
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	43	.....	43	53
95	42	11	12	8	3	1	2	1	1	1	31	111	6	1,439	27	1,412	54
92	39	11	12	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	31	107	5	1,386	25	1,361	55
3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	53	2	51	56
31	5	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	24	1	1,924	125	1,799	57
18	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	1	1,297	78	1,219	58
7	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	168	12	156	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36	6	30	60
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	109	8	101	61
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	314	21	293	62
54	11	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	43	1	5,797	275	5,522	63
9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	213	8	205	64
45	10	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	40	1	5,584	267	5,317	65
9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	1	1,488	110	1,378	66

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.												
		Total.	Reporting blindness as due to—											
			Specific affection of the eye.											
			Total.	Trachoma (granulated eyelids).	Pterygium.	Other diseases of the conjunctiva.	Corneal ulcer.	Other diseases of the cornea.	Diseases of the iris.	Diseases of the choroid.	Glaucoma.	Retinitis hemorrhagica.	Detachment of the retina.	Other diseases of the retina.
1	Total	11,566	3,427	176	7	20	75	9	64	12	374	27	53	26
2	In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries.	5,164	1,452	124	6	14	41	3	19	2	128	8	7	8
3	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	4,381	1,290	105	6	11	36	2	18	1	117	8	6	8
4	Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders.	100	21	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
5	Agricultural laborers	568	112	13	.....	1	3	1	1	1	5	.....	1	.....
6	Foresters, lumbermen and raftsmen, and woodchoppers.	65	21	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
7	Fishermen and oystermen	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	All others	17	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
9	In extraction of minerals	588	50	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....
10	Coal-mine workers	206	23	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11	All other mine workers	257	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12	Quarry workers	108	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	All others	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades.	2,363	777	21	1	2	19	2	15	1	93	8	21	6
15	Chemical and allied industries	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Clay, glass, and stone product industries.	93	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Brick and tile makers	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Pottery workers	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Glassworkers	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Lime, cement, and gypsum workers.	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Marble and stone cutters	31	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	All others	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Clothing industries	84	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....
24	Tailors	67	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
25	Hat makers	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
26	All others	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
27	Food and kindred product industries.	79	23	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Bakers	33	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Flour-mill and gristmill workers	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	All others	17	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
31	Iron and steel industries	202	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	.....
32	Blast-furnace and rolling-mill workers.	63	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Foundry and metal-working establishment workers.	61	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).	29	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
35	All others	49	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
36	Leather industries	169	74	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
37	Boot and shoe factory workers.	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
38	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories).	108	44	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
39	Tannery workers	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	All others	29	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Liquor and beverage industries	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
42	Lumber industries	167	53	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	5	1	1	.....
43	Furniture and cabinet workers	53	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
44	Lumber-mill workers	64	16	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
45	Piano and organ factory workers.	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	All others	40	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
47	Metal industries other than iron and steel.	55	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	1
48	Brass workers	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Clock and watch factory workers.	8	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
50	Jewelry workers	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
51	Lead and zinc workers	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
52	Tinware factory workers	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
53	All others	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																	
Specific affection of the eye—Continued.								Disease other than specific affection of the eye.									
Atrophy of the optic nerve.	Other diseases of the optic nerve.	Cataract.	Other diseases of the crystalline lens.	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	Progressive myopia.	All other.	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye.	Total.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Influenza (grippe).	Diseases of the head other than meningitis.	Locomotor ataxia.	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified).	Kidney disease and diabetes.	All other.	
999	18	1,373	3	11	12	14	154	605	78	105	71	54	65	15	63	154	1
289	6	716	1	5	5	7	63	274	40	69	32	26	6	4	24	73	2
249	6	646	1	5	3	7	55	226	33	56	30	21	6	4	21	55	3
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
22	.....	55	.....	.....	2	.....	7	41	5	12	2	4	.....	.....	1	17	5
9	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
19	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	9
11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10
5	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	11
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
233	3	298	.....	5	1	3	45	113	13	8	17	15	17	4	12	27	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
7	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	23
5	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
10	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	27
5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28
2	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	30
13	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	31
3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	34
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	35
20	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1	.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	36
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	37
12	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
14	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	3	10	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	42
6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	43
3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	45
4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46
5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
			Reporting blindness as due to—										
			Specific affection of the eye.										
		Total.	Total.	Trachoma (granulated eyelids).	Pterygium.	Other diseases of the conjunctiva.	Corneal ulcer.	Other diseases of the cornea.	Diseases of the iris.	Diseases of the choroid.	Glaucoma.	Retinitis hemorrhagica.	Detachment of the retina.	Other diseases of the retina.
	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades—Continued.												
54	Paper industries	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Printing and bookbinding	63	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....
56	Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.	40	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
57	Bookbinders	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
58	All others	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
59	Textile industries	62	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
60	Cotton-mill operatives	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
61	Operatives in print works and establishments dyeing and finishing textiles.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Woolen and worsted mill operatives.	12	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
63	All other textile-mill operatives	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified.	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
65	All other textile workers	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
66	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	126	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1	2	.....
67	Tobacco and cigar workers	52	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
68	Oil-works employees	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
69	Rubber workers	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	All others	64	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
71	Building, mechanical, and hand trades.	1,003	327	10	1	2	8	.....	2	1	34	3	5	2
72	Blacksmiths	188	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
73	Carpenters	414	147	6	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	16	1	2	.....
74	Coopers	34	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Masons (stone and brick)	144	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1
76	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.	108	48	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....
78	Plasterers	25	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
79	Laborers	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	All others	43	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1
81	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry.	225	86	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	12	1	3	1
82	Buffers, burnishers, gilders, and polishers (not otherwise specified).	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
83	Grinders (not otherwise specified).	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
84	Machinists (not otherwise specified).	104	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....
85	Factory laborers (not otherwise specified).	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Mechanics (not otherwise specified).	31	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Proprietors and officials	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
88	All others	57	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
89	In transportation	688	201	4	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	14	1	3	2
90	Water transportation	98	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
91	Sailors, boatmen, deck hands, and canal men.	64	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	All others	34	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
93	Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges.	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
94	Laborers	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	All others	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
96	Road, street, and bridge transportation.	219	70	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1
97	Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.	191	62	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
98	All others	28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
99	Railway transportation	306	86	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1	1
100	Steam railroad laborers	94	18	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Other steam railroad employees	188	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1
102	Street railway employees	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
103	All others	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
104	Telegraph and telephone industries	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
105	All other transportation	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																	
Specific affection of the eye—Continued.								Disease other than specific affection of the eye.									
Atrophy of the optic nerve.	Other diseases of the optic nerve.	Cataract.	Other diseases of the crystalline lens.	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	Progressive myopia.	All other.	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye.	Total.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Influenza (grippe).	Diseases of the head other than meningitis.	Locomotor ataxia.	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified).	Kidney disease and diabetes.	All other.	
																	54
16		5		1		1	1	8	1	1	1	2	2			1	55
11		4		1		1	1	4	1		1	1	1				56
2		1						1					1				57
3								3		1		1				1	58
		6						4	1			1			1	1	59
		1						2	1						1		60
																	61
		2															62
		1															63
		2						1				1					64
								1								1	65
13		20				1	3	5				1	2			2	66
8		9				1	1	4					2			2	67
							1										68
																	69
5		11					1	1				1					70
89	1	148		2			19	37	2	5	4	6	5		2	13	71
9		34		1			5	7	1	3		1	1			1	72
42	1	67					5	16	1		2	2	3		2	6	73
3		2						1			1						74
4		19					3	7		2	1		1			3	75
4		1					1	2				1				1	76
20		14					4	2				1				1	77
1		3						1								1	78
		1															79
6		7		1			1	1				1					80
37		19					6	7		1	1	2		1	1	1	81
																	82
1																	83
22		6					5										84
							1	1								1	85
4		3						1		1							86
2		1						2						1	1		87
8		9						3			1	2					88
101	2	62					6	36	4	6	2	1	6	1	10	6	89
8		12					1	8	1	1		1			4	1	90
6		11						7	1	1		1			3	1	91
2		1					1	1							1		92
1		2						1								1	93
1		1						1								1	94
		1															95
42		16					2	13	2	1	1		3	1	4	1	96
37		16					1	9	2	1			3	1	2		97
5							1	4			1				2	1	98
44	2	24					3	11	1	4	1		3			2	99
5	1	9					1	4		1	1					2	100
30	1	12					2	7	1	3			3				101
5		1															102
4		2															103
2		4						1								1	104
4		4						2							2		105

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.												
		Total.	Reporting blindness as due to—											
			Specific affection of the eye.											
			Total.	Trachoma (granulated eyelids).	Pterygium.	Other diseases of the conjunctiva.	Corneal ulcer.	Other diseases of the cornea.	Diseases of the iris.	Diseases of the choroid.	Glaucoma.	Retinitis hemorrhagica.	Detachment of the retina.	Other diseases of the retina.
106	In trade	673	281	4	.....	1	1	1	10	3	59	3	4	2
107	Bankers, brokers, etc	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
108	Real estate and insurance agents, etc.	43	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....
109	Merchants and dealers, wholesale	29	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
110	Commercial travelers and sales agents.	52	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	1
111	Merchants and dealers, retail	328	135	4	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	32	1	3	.....
112	Hucksters and peddlers	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	108	44	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	7	1	.....	.....
114	Laborers	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
115	All others	59	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
116	In service	757	289	7	.....	1	3	1	8	5	44	2	6	4
117	Public service	101	27	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
118	Laborers	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	All others	92	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
120	Professional service	351	157	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	32	1	6	4
121	Actors, professional showmen, etc.	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
122	Clergymen	66	39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	2	1
123	Lawyers and others in legal professions.	46	21	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
124	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers.	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
125	Musicians and teachers of music	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
126	Physicians and surgeons	44	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
127	Professors, school principals, and teachers.	68	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	1
128	All others	72	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1
129	Domestic and personal service	305	105	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	8	1	.....	.....
130	Barbers and hairdressers	39	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
131	Hotel, restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.	36	19	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
132	Servants (other than cooks) and waiters.	61	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
133	Cooks	52	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
134	Janitors and sextons	26	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Elevator operators, doorkeepers, porters, watchmen, etc.	50	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
136	All others	41	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
137	In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group.	247	99	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	14	1	7	1
138	Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers.	68	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	4	.....
139	Clerks (other than salesmen)	66	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1
140	Electricians and their assistants	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Engineers and firemen (other than locomotive).	76	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
142	All others	24	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
143	In unclassifiable occupations	1,086	278	10	.....	1	8	1	6	.....	20	3	3	3
144	Laborers (not otherwise specified)	1,005	259	10	.....	1	7	1	5	.....	18	3	3	3
145	Engineers and firemen (not otherwise specified).	46	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
146	All others	35	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																	
Specific affection of the eye—Continued.								Disease other than specific affection of the eye.									
Atrophy of the optic nerve.	Other diseases of the optic nerve.	Cataract.	Other diseases of the crystalline lens.	Amaurosis and other disturbanees of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	Progressive myopia.	All other.	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye.	Total.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Influenza (grippe).	Diseases of the head other than meningitis.	Locomotor ataxia.	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified).	Kidney disease and diabetes.	All other.	
111	2	71	.....	.....	1	1	7	65	5	3	8	4	21	2	8	14	106
3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	107
8	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	108
3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	109
16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	110
48	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	27	2	1	4	1	4	2	4	9	111
1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	112
23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	2	.....	3	1	6	.....	1	2	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
9	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	115
118	1	69	1	.....	2	.....	17	33	2	4	7	1	6	2	3	8	116
11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	117
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	119
54	1	32	.....	.....	2	.....	12	11	1	1	4	.....	1	1	1	2	120
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
12	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
10	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	123
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126
8	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	127
11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
53	.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	3	16	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	3	129
7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	130
10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131
6	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	132
9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	133
5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	136
50	1	14	.....	.....	1	2	4	18	3	1	1	.....	5	.....	3	5	137
18	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	138
18	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	139
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	140
7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	141
6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
78	2	127	1	1	2	1	11	56	11	12	3	7	2	2	3	16	143
70	1	122	1	1	2	1	10	51	11	12	3	6	1	1	1	16	144
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	145
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	146

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
		Reporting blindness as due to—											
		Total.	Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).										
			Total.	Directly affecting the eye.									
				From burns.	From fire-arms.	From cutting or piercing instruments.	From explosives.	From other explosions.	From explosions of nature not stated.	From flying objects (other than in explosions).	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	From combination of causes.
1	Total	2,254	1,560	87	105	25	562	60	58	251	170	156	86
2	In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries.	760	506	24	56	16	89	4	5	95	94	76	47
3	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	604	405	16	35	11	78	3	4	76	78	65	39
4	Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders.	16	10	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
5	Agricultural laborers	121	81	6	20	4	7	1	1	13	14	9	6
6	Foresters, lumbermen and raftsmen, and woodchoppers.	14	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
7	Fishermen and oystermen	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	All others	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	In extraction of minerals	423	369	4	2	1	276	6	36	27	4	10	3
10	Coal-mine workers	133	110	2	2	.....	54	5	14	19	4	8	2
11	All other mine workers	190	166	1	.....	.....	139	1	19	4	.....	1	1
12	Quarry workers	91	86	1	.....	1	78	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
13	All others	9	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
14	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades.	466	297	38	16	2	63	24	8	79	15	38	14
15	Chemical and allied industries	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Clay, glass, and stone product industries.	22	16	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	1	2	1
17	Brick and tile makers	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18	Pottery workers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Glassworkers	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Lime, cement, and gypsum workers.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21	Marble and stone cutters	11	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
22	All others	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Clothing industries	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
24	Tailors	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
25	Hat makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	All others	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Food and kindred product industries.	8	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
28	Bakers	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Flour-mill and gristmill workers.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
30	All others	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Iron and steel industries	79	63	19	1	.....	8	11	2	16	1	3	2
32	Blast-furnace and rolling-mill workers.	21	16	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....
33	Foundry and metal-working establishment workers.	35	28	7	1	.....	2	5	1	10	.....	2	.....
34	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)..	9	8	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
35	All others	14	11	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
36	Leather industries	14	9	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....
37	Boot and shoe factory workers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories).	11	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
39	Tannery workers	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
40	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Liquor and beverage industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Lumber industries	39	21	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	9	2	3	.....
43	Furniture and cabinet workers	12	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
44	Lumber-mill workers	15	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....
45	Piano and organ factory workers..	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
46	All others	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
47	Metal industries other than iron and steel.	6	6	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
48	Brass workers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Clock and watch factory workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Jewelry workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Lead and zinc workers	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Tinware factory workers	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
53	All others	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																		
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)—Continued.											Poisoning.							
Not directly affecting the eye.						Part affected uncertain.												
Total.	From fire-arms.	From falls.	From blows to the head.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	From fire-arms.	In mines or quarries.	From falls.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	Alcohol (other than wood alcohol).	To-bacco.	Wood alcohol.	Chronic lead.	Other chronic occupational.	All other.	
191	42	48	53	28	20	503	138	30	40	60	235	88	12	20	17	19	6	14	1
76	20	17	22	13	4	178	68	1	10	29	70	16	3	7	1	.....	.....	5	2
61	17	14	17	10	3	138	53	1	8	26	50	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3
2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10	3	1	4	1	1	30	14	.....	.....	2	14	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	5
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
5	.....	.....	2	2	1	49	7	26	2	3	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	21	4	13	1	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	3	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
46	11	11	10	4	10	123	25	1	9	8	80	39	3	2	11	18	4	1	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	15
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	23
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	41
7	.....	.....	3	1	3	11	2	.....	2	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	42
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.										
		Reporting blindness as due to—										
		Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).										
		Total.	Directly affecting the eye.									
			Total.	From burns.	From firearms.	From cutting or piercing instruments.	From explosives.	From other explosions.	From explosions of nature not stated.	From flying objects (other than in explosions).	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	From combination of causes.
	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades—Contd.											
54	Paper industries	1	1							1		
55	Printing and bookbinding	7	4				2				2	
56	Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.	5	3				2				1	
57	Bookbinders	1	1								1	
58	All others	1										
59	Textile industries	10	9		2			1		1	1	4
60	Cotton-mill operatives	3	3								1	2
61	Operatives in print works and establishments dyeing and finishing textiles.											
62	Woolen and worsted mill operatives.	3	2		1							1
63	All other textile-mill operatives	3	3		1			1		1		
64	Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified.	1	1									1
65	All other textile workers											
66	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	20	11	1	1		1	1	1	3	2	1
67	Tobacco and cigar workers	5	2		1						1	
68	Oil-works employees	1										
69	Rubber workers											
70	All others	14	9	1			1	1	1	3	1	1
71	Building, mechanical, and hand trades	194	111	8	5	1	32	2	3	28	4	19	9
72	Blacksmiths	49	31	6	1		7		1	10	1	3	2
73	Carpenters	68	35		1	1	9			11	1	9	3
74	Coopers	7	3							1	1	1	
75	Masons (stone and brick)	31	26	1	2		13	1	1	4		1	3
76	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	11	4				1					3	
77	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	17	5				1	1	1		1	1	
78	Plasterers	4	2		1							1	
79	Laborers	3	3	1						2			
80	All others	4	2				1						1
81	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry.	56	33	4	4		3	3	2	13		3	1
82	Buffers, burnishers, gilders, and polishers (not otherwise specified).	1	1							1			
83	Grinders (not otherwise specified)	1	1							1			
84	Machinists (not otherwise specified)	33	21	1	3		1	2	1	10		2	1
85	Factory laborers (not otherwise specified).	4	1	1									
86	Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	7	5	2	1		1	1					
87	Proprietors and officials	1	1						1				
88	All others	9	3				1			1		1	
89	In transportation	155	96	6	7	2	44	5	3	18	2	4	5
90	Water transportation	14	4				2	1			1		
91	Sailors, boatmen, deck hands, and canalmen.	8	3				2	1					
92	All others	6	1								1		
93	Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges.	6	6				4		1	1			
94	Laborers	4	4				3			1			
95	All others	2	2				1		1				
96	Road, street, and bridge transportation	36	14	1	2		2	2	1	2	1		3
97	Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.	34	12	1	2		2		1	2	1		3
98	All others	2	2					2					
99	Railway transportation	95	71	5	5	2	35	2	1	15		4	2
100	Steam railroad laborers	37	33	1	4		18		1	7		1	1
101	Other steam railroad employees	54	34	4	1	2	14	1		8		3	1
102	Street railway employees	1	1					1					
103	All others	3	3				3						
104	Telegraph and telephone industries	2	1				1						
105	All other transportation	2											

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																			
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)—Continued.											Poisoning.							
Not directly affecting the eye.						Part affected uncertain.													
Total.	From fire-arms.	From falls.	From blows to the head.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	From fire-arms.	In mines or quarries.	From falls.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	Alcohol (other than wood alcohol).	To-bacco.	Wood alcohol.	Chronic lead.	Other chronic occupational.	All other.	
																			54
1			1			2				1	1	1				1			55
1			1			1				1		1				1			56
																			57
						1					1								58
						1					1								59
																			60
																			61
						1					1								62
																			63
																			64
																			65
2			1		1	7	2			1	4	3		1		1	1		66
						3	1				2	1		1					67
1			1																68
												1					1		69
1					1	4	1			1	2	1				1			70
22	8	5	3	1	5	61	8	1	6	4	42	20	3	1	3	13			71
4	2	1	1			14				2	12	2	1	1					72
12	2	3	2	1	4	21	3	1	3	1	13								73
						4	2		1		1								74
3	1	1			1	2					2	1			1				75
						7					7								76
3	3					9	2		1	1	5	15	1		2	12			77
						2	1				1	1	1						78
																			79
						2			1		1	1				1			80
5		3	1	1		18	6		1		11	1				1			81
																			82
																			83
2		1		1		10	2		1		7								84
2		2				1	1												85
						2	1				1								86
																			87
1			1			5	2				3	1				1			88
19	1	2	10	6		40	8	1	8	7	16	3		2	1				89
3			3			7		1	1	1	4	1		1					90
3			3			2			1		1								91
						5		1		1	3	1		1					92
																			93
																			94
																			95
4		1	1	2		18	3		5	4	6	1		1					96
4		1	1	2		18	3		5	4	6	1		1					97
																			98
10		1	5	4		14	4		2	2	6								99
2			2			2	1				1								100
8		1	3	4		12	3		2	2	5								101
																			102
																			103
1	1																		104
1			1			1	1					1			1				105

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
		Reporting blindness as due to—											
		Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).											
			Directly affecting the eye.										
		Total.	Total.	From burns.	From firearms.	From cutting or piercing instruments.	From explosives.	From other explosions.	From explosions of nature not stated.	From flying objects (other than in explosions).	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	From combination of causes.
106	In trade	78	38	2	4	.....	5	1	2	2	6	14	2
107	Bankers, brokers, etc	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
108	Real estate and insurance agents, etc	6	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
109	Merchants and dealers, wholesale	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Commercial travelers and sales agents	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
111	Merchants and dealers, retail	42	17	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	6	1
112	Hucksters and peddlers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	12	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
114	Laborers	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
115	All others	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
116	In service	109	73	7	9	1	12	8	1	6	15	9	5
117	Public service	21	15	1	3	1	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
118	Laborers	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	All others	19	13	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1
120	Professional service	45	30	2	4	.....	4	5	1	3	9	1	1
121	Actors, professional showmen, etc	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Clergymen	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
123	Lawyers and others in legal professions.	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
124	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Musicians and teachers of music	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
126	Physicians and surgeons	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Professors, school principals, and teachers.	9	5	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
128	All others	13	7	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
129	Domestic and personal service	43	28	4	2	.....	3	3	.....	2	4	7	3
130	Barbers and hairdressers	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
131	Hotel, restaurant, café, and lunchroom keepers.	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
132	Servants (other than cooks) and waiters.	8	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....
133	Cooks	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
134	Janitors and sextons	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
135	Elevator operators, doorkeepers, porters, watchmen, etc.	11	7	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
136	All others	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
137	In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group.	34	22	1	.....	.....	9	7	.....	2	1	1	1
138	Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
139	Clerks (other than salesmen)	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Electricians and their assistants	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Engineers and firemen (other than locomotive).	16	13	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	.....	1
142	All others	9	7	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
143	In unclassifiable occupations	229	159	5	11	3	64	5	3	22	33	4	9
144	Laborers (not otherwise specified)	213	146	3	11	3	56	4	3	22	32	3	9
145	Engineers and firemen (not otherwise specified).	8	6	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
146	All others	8	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																		
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)—Continued.											Poisoning.							
Not directly affecting the eye.						Part affected uncertain.												
Total.	From fire-arms.	From falls.	From blows to the head.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	From fire-arms.	In mines or quarries.	From falls.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	Alcohol (other than wood alcohol).	To-bacco.	Wood alcohol.	Chronic lead.	Other chronic occupational.	All other.	
16	2	10	3	.....	1	24	7	.....	3	2	12	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	106
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
11	2	6	2	.....	1	14	4	.....	2	2	6	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
13	5	3	2	1	2	23	8	.....	2	3	10	14	1	3	3	.....	2	5	116
4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	1	1	4	9	.....	1	2	.....	1	5	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	128
6	2	1	2	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2	5	5	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	130
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	136
4	.....	2	.....	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	137
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
12	3	3	4	2	.....	58	13	1	6	6	32	7	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	143
12	3	3	4	2	.....	55	13	1	5	6	30	7	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																
	Reporting blindness as due to—																
	Other definitely reported causes.				Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.												
	Total.	Foreign substances in the eye.		All other.	Total.	Catarrh and colds.	Electric light.	Exposure to heat.	Military service.	Neuralgia.	Old age.	Paralysis.	Sore eyes.	Strained eyes.	All other.	Combination of different classes of causes.	Cause of blindness unknown.
		Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	Dust and other foreign particles.														
Total	148	66	80	2	3,552	121	7	272	525	240	236	98	256	110	1,687	257	1,235
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	51	18	32	1	1,862	68	.....	112	331	175	150	38	179	28	781	133	616
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc	39	15	23	1	1,584	63	.....	96	313	152	131	34	141	26	628	108	522
Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders	1	1	.....	.....	42	1	.....	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	25	7	10
Agricultural laborers	8	2	6	.....	196	4	.....	8	14	17	14	2	32	.....	105	15	70
Foresters, lumbermen and raftsmen, and woodchoppers	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	12	2	4
Fishermen and oystermen	1	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	6	1	8
All others	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2
In extraction of minerals	5	.....	5	.....	60	4	.....	.....	3	2	3	4	5	.....	39	11	27
Coal-mine workers	2	.....	2	.....	24	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	5	13
All other mine workers	1	.....	1	.....	29	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	4	.....	17	3	11
Quarry workers	2	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	49	27	22	.....	644	17	2	78	89	27	37	23	22	29	320	48	227
Chemical and allied industries	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Clay, glass, and stone product industries	3	1	2	.....	32	1	.....	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	2	11
Brick and tile makers	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Pottery workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Glassworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Lime, cement, and gypsum workers	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Marble and stone cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	6
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	5	21	.....	10
Tailors	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	5	17	.....	8
Hat makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2
Food and kindred product industries	1	.....	1	.....	24	3	.....	2	3	.....	1	2	1	1	11	2	11
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	5
Flour-mill and gristmill workers	1	.....	1	.....	8	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2
Iron and steel industries	3	.....	3	.....	49	.....	.....	18	5	.....	1	1	1	2	21	4	14
Blast-furnace and rolling-mill workers	2	.....	2	.....	21	.....	.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3
Foundry and metal-working establishment workers	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	3
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	7
Leather industries	2	2	.....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	11	1	2	.....	1	4	23	3	21
Boot and shoe factory workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	4	15	1	15
Tannery workers	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
All others	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5
Liquor and beverage industries	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																
	Reporting blindness as due to—																
	Other definitely reported causes.				Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.												
	Total.	Foreign substances in the eye.		All other.	Total.	Catarrh and colds.	Electric light.	Exposure to heat.	Military service.	Neuralgia.	Old age.	Paralysis.	Sore eyes.	Strained eyes.	All other.	Combination of different classes of causes.	Cause of blindness unknown.
		Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	Dust and other foreign particles.														
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades—Continued.																	
Lumber industries	2	.....	2	.....	42	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	25	4	15
Furniture and cabinet workers	1	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5
Lumber-mill workers	1	.....	1	.....	18	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	4	6
Piano and organ factory workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	7	.....	4
Metal industries other than iron and steel	2	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	2	3
Brass workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clock and watch factory workers	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Jewelry workers	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lead and zinc workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinware factory workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Paper industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1
Printing and bookbinding	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	3
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Textile industries	1	.....	1	.....	24	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	16	1	11
Cotton-mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3
Operatives in print works and establishments dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Woolen and worsted mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
All other textile-mill operatives	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1
All other textile workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	.....	1	.....	37	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	23	.....	9
Tobacco and cigar workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4
Oil-works employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Rubber workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	3	1	11	.....	5
Building, mechanical, and hand trades	28	19	9	.....	279	5	1	39	44	14	22	12	11	7	124	25	93
Blacksmiths	1	.....	1	.....	57	.....	.....	20	8	2	4	1	1	1	20	3	16
Carpenters	2	.....	2	.....	126	2	.....	6	18	8	12	7	8	4	61	12	43
Coopers	1	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6
Masons (stone and brick)	11	7	4	.....	41	.....	1	6	9	.....	2	3	1	.....	19	5	13
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	1	1	5	1	10
Plasterers	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Laborers	6	4	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
All others	2	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	.....	3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry	1	.....	1	.....	49	2	.....	3	10	2	3	3	1	2	23	3	22
Buffers, burnishers, gilders, and polishers (not otherwise specified)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grinders (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	8
Factory laborers (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	3
Proprietors and officials	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	.....	9

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																
	Reporting blindness as due to—																
	Other definitely reported causes.				Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.												
	Total.	Foreign substances in the eye.		All other.	Total.	Catarrh and colds.	Electric light.	Exposure to heat.	Military service.	Neuralgia.	Old age.	Paralysis.	Sore eyes.	Strained eyes.	All other.	Combination of different classes of causes.	Cause of blindness unknown.
		Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	Dust and other foreign particles.														
In transportation	9	2	7	.....	193	6	2	17	11	13	6	7	12	10	109	17	74
Water transportation	2	1	1	.....	32	1	1	2	5	2	.....	1	1	1	18	3	14
Sailors, boatmen, deck hands, and canalmen	1	1	.....	.....	18	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	11	1	11
All others	1	.....	1	.....	14	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	3
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2
Laborers	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Road, street, and bridge transportation	1	.....	1	.....	67	4	.....	2	4	6	3	3	6	1	38	6	25
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	1	.....	1	.....	62	4	.....	2	3	6	2	3	6	1	35	4	18
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7
Railway transportation	5	1	4	.....	76	1	.....	13	.....	4	3	2	4	4	45	5	28
Steam railroad laborers	1	.....	1	.....	26	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	17	1	7
Other steam railroad employees	4	1	3	.....	45	1	.....	9	.....	2	1	.....	3	3	26	4	20
Street railway employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Telegraph and telephone industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
All other transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	2	3
In trade	3	2	1	.....	160	10	.....	8	15	3	8	10	6	6	94	14	67
Bankers, brokers, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Real estate and insurance agents, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers, wholesale	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Commercial travelers and sales agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	2	2
Merchants and dealers, retail	2	2	.....	.....	79	3	.....	5	9	.....	6	7	2	4	43	6	33
Hucksters and peddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	7
Salesmen and clerks (in stores)	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	20	1	9
Laborers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2
All others	1	.....	1	.....	11	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3	9
In service	7	5	2	.....	225	7	.....	13	28	8	9	5	9	28	118	11	69
Public service	2	.....	2	.....	32	.....	.....	1	12	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	11
Laborers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
All others	2	.....	2	.....	31	.....	.....	1	12	1	1	1	2	2	11	.....	10
Professional service	1	1	.....	.....	97	4	.....	3	8	4	6	3	2	23	44	6	25
Actors, professional showmen, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Clergymen	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	1	4	2	.....	4
Lawyers and others in legal professions	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	6	2	1
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4
Physicians and surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	2
Professors, school principals, and teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	7	7	2	9
All others	1	1	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	13	1	5
Domestic and personal service	4	4	.....	.....	96	3	.....	9	8	3	2	1	5	3	62	3	33
Barbers and hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Hotel, restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Servants (other than cooks) and waiters	1	1	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	20	1	6
Cooks	2	2	.....	.....	27	1	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	16	.....	4
Janitors and sextons	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7
Elevator operators, doorkeepers, porters, watchmen, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	5
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3

TABLE 43.—MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	MALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.																
	Reporting blindness as due to—																
	Other definitely reported causes.				Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.												
	Total.	Foreign substances in the eye.		All other.	Total.	Catarrh and colds.	Electric light.	Exposure to heat.	Military service.	Neuralgia.	Old age.	Paralysis.	Sore eyes.	Strained eyes.	All other	Combination of different classes of causes.	Cause of blindness unknown.
		Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	Dust and other foreign particles.														
In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	1	3	15	7	3	2	4	1	7	37	2	12
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	10	2	3
Clerks (other than salesmen)	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	1	3	9	.....	3
Electricians and their assistants	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen (other than locomotive)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	14	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	6
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
In unclassifiable occupations	24	12	11	1	328	8	.....	29	41	9	21	7	22	2	189	21	143
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	23	11	11	1	298	5	.....	21	38	8	21	7	20	1	177	20	134
Engineers and firemen (not otherwise specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
All others	1	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	5

TABLE 44.—FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.										
			Reporting blindness as due to—									
			Specific affection of the eye.									
		Total.	Total.	Trachoma (granulated eyelids).	Pterygium.	Other diseases of the conjunctiva.	Corneal ulcer.	Other diseases of the cornea.	Diseases of the iris.	Glaucoma.	Retinitis hemorrhagica.	Detachment of the retina.
1	Total	2,463	725	26	1	4	12	1	17	123	4	7
2	In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	599	136	8	.....	2	1	.....	3	20	.....	1
3	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	274	77	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	11	.....	1
4	Agricultural laborers	320	58	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
5	All others	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	In extraction of minerals	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades.	510	181	4	.....	.....	2	.....	3	48	.....	4
8	Clothing industries	339	123	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	34	.....	2
9	Tailoresses	28	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
10	Dressmakers	141	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	1
11	Seamstresses	143	44	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	1
12	Milliners	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
13	All others	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14	Food and kindred product industries	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
15	Leather industries	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Boot and shoe factory workers	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	All others	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Lumber industries	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Metal industries other than iron and steel	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Paper industries	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Printing and bookbinding	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
22	Textile industries	92	28	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	2
23	Cotton-mill operatives	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
24	Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
25	Silk-mill operatives	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
26	Woolen and worsted mill operatives	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	All other textile-mill operatives	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
28	Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
29	All other textile workers	43	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
30	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	22	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
31	Tobacco and cigar workers	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	All others	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
33	Building, mechanical, and hand trades	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
34	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry.	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
35	In transportation	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
36	Telegraph and telephone operators	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
37	All others	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	In trade	44	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
39	Retail merchants and dealers	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
40	Saleswomen and clerks (in stores)	19	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
41	All others	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	In service	1,246	373	13	1	2	8	1	10	47	3	2
43	Public service	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Professional service	141	64	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	16	1	2
45	Musicians and teachers of music	16	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
46	Physicians and surgeons	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
47	Professors, school principals, and teachers	106	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....
48	All others	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
49	Domestic and personal service	1,103	308	11	1	2	7	1	4	31	2	.....
50	Boarding and lodging house keepers	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
51	Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses	539	142	8	.....	.....	3	1	2	12	1	.....
52	Cooks	168	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
53	Laundresses	248	76	2	.....	2	3	.....	1	7	.....	.....
54	Nurses and midwives	98	36	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
55	All others	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group and unclassifiable occupations.	54	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
57	Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
58	Clerks (other than saleswomen)	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
59	Stenographers and typewriters	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
60	All others	36	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—																	
Specific affection of the eye—Continued.								Disease other than specific affection of the eye.									
Other diseases of the retina.	Atrophy of the optic nerve.	Other diseases of the optic nerve.	Cataract.	Amaurosis and other disturbances of vision without ophthalmoscopic changes.	Progressive myopia.	All other.	Combination of two or more diseases of the eye.	Total.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Influenza (grippe).	Diseases of the head other than meningitis.	Locomotor ataxia.	Spinal trouble (not otherwise specified).	Kidney disease and diabetes.	All other.	
3	114	3	371	2	3	6	28	140	8	23	34	21	2	4	13	35	1
.....	11	.....	84	1	.....	2	3	26	4	6	5	4	.....	1	3	3	2
.....	7	.....	50	.....	.....	1	.....	11	2	2	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	3
.....	4	.....	34	1	.....	1	3	15	2	4	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2	35	1	69	.....	.....	2	11	34	.....	.....	11	3	2	2	6	10	7
1	27	1	44	.....	.....	1	8	24	.....	.....	9	1	2	2	4	6	8
.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
1	9	1	21	.....	.....	1	6	11	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	1	2	10
.....	14	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	11
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	22
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	29
.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	38
.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	40
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1	60	2	207	1	2	2	11	69	4	15	15	11	.....	.....	4	20	42
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1	14	2	14	1	1	1	2	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	44
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	12	2	10	1	1	1	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	47
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	46	.....	192	.....	1	1	9	59	4	11	14	11	.....	.....	4	15	49
.....	3	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	20	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	3	39	3	7	9	7	.....	.....	1	12	51
.....	5	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	52
.....	11	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	53
.....	7	.....	17	.....	.....	1	2	8	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	54
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	56
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	59
.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60

TABLE 44.—FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS,

	INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.									
			Reporting blindness as due to—								
			Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia).								
				Directly affecting the eye.							
		Total.	Total.	From burns.	From fire-arms.	From cutting or piercing instruments.	From explosives.	From other explosions.	From flying objects (other than in explosions).	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.
1	Total	122	82	6	3	1	3	3	20	27	19
2	In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	23	20	3	1	.....	.....	.....	7	5	4
3	Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
4	Agricultural laborers	16	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3
5	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	In extraction of minerals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades.	29	20	1	1	.....	2	1	4	7	4
8	Clothing industries	15	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4
9	Tailoresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Dressmakers	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
11	Seamstresses	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
12	Milliners	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Food and kindred product industries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Leather industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Boot and shoe factory workers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Lumber industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
19	Metal industries other than iron and steel	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Paper industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21	Printing and bookbinding	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Textile industries	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
23	Cotton-mill operatives	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
24	Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Silk-mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Woolen and worsted mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	All other textile-mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
29	All other textile workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Tobacco and cigar workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	All others	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Building, mechanical, and hand trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry.	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
35	In transportation	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Telegraph and telephone operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	All others	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	In trade	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
39	Retail merchants and dealers	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
40	Saleswomen and clerks (in stores)	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
41	All others	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
42	In service	57	36	2	1	1	1	2	5	13	11
43	Public service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Professional service	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
45	Musicians and teachers of music	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Physicians and surgeons	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
47	Professors, school principals, and teachers	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
48	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Domestic and personal service	47	31	2	1	1	.....	2	5	12	8
50	Boarding and lodging house keepers	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
51	Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses	27	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	6
52	Cooks	9	8	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
53	Laundresses	8	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....
54	Nurses and midwives	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
55	All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group and unclassifiable occupations.	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
57	Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Clerks (other than saleswomen)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Stenographers and typewriters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	All others	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910—continued.

Reporting blindness as due to—													
Accident or other injury (including sympathetic ophthalmia)—Continued.										Poisoning.			
Not directly affecting the eye.					Part affected uncertain.								
Total.	From firearms.	From falls.	From blows to the head.	From other definitely reported causes.	Total.	From firearms.	From falls.	From other definitely reported causes.	From causes not definitely reported.	Total.	Wood alcohol.	Chronic lead.	
15	1	8	5	1	25	1	8	7	9	3	1	2	1
2		2			1				1	1		1	2
1		1			1				1				3
1		1								1		1	4
													5
													6
3	1	1	1		6		1	3	2	1		1	7
1	1				4		1	2	1				8
													9
					2			1	1				10
1	1												11
					2		1	1					12
													13
													14
													15
													16
													17
													18
													19
													20
					1			1					21
1		1											22
													23
1		1											24
													25
													26
													27
													28
													29
													30
													31
													32
										1		1	33
1			1		1				1				34
1				1									35
													36
1				1									37
					4		2		2				38
					1				1				39
					2		2						40
					1				1				41
8		5	3		13	1	4	4	4	1	1		42
													43
2		1	1		3			1	2				44
													45
					1			1					46
2		1	1		2				2				47
													48
6		4	2		10	1	4	3	2	1	1		49
					1		1						50
4		2	2		6	1	2	2	1	1	1		51
1		1											52
1		1			3		1	1	1				53
													54
													55
1			1		1		1						56
					1		1						57
													58
1			1										59
													60

TABLE 44.—FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND REPORTED CAUSE OF BLINDNESS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.													
	Reporting blindness as due to—													
	Other definitely reported causes.			Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported.										
	Total.	Foreign substances in the eye.		Total.	Catarrh and colds.	Exposure to heat.	Neuralgia.	Old age.	Paralysis.	Sore eyes.	Strained eyes.	All other.	Combination of different classes of causes.	Cause of blindness unknown.
		Acids and other substances of chemically destructive nature.	Dust and other foreign particles.											
Total	19	9	10	1,084	35	104	133	124	23	60	61	544	26	344
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	4	1	3	316	9	8	57	53	5	23	3	158	4	89
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc	1		1	138	4	1	21	30	2	8	3	69	1	39
Agricultural laborers	3	1	2	174	5	7	35	22	3	15		87	3	50
All others				4			1	1				2		
In extraction of minerals	1		1	1								1		
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	3	1	2	198	8	1	19	9	3	9	44	105	6	58
Clothing industries	2	1	1	135	5		12	5	3	7	40	63	5	35
Tailoresses				9				1	2	1	2	3		2
Dressmakers	2	1	1	50			3	1	1	1	13	31		15
Seamstresses				65	5		8	2		5	22	23	4	15
Milliners				6			1				1	4	1	2
All others				5				1			2	2		1
Food and kindred product industries				3		1						2		1
Leather industries				2								2		1
Boot and shoe factory workers														1
All others				2								2		
Lumber industries				3								3		1
Metal industries other than iron and steel				1								1		1
Paper industries				1								1		
Printing and bookbinding				3							1	2		
Textile industries	1		1	36			7	3		2	3	21	1	14
Cotton-mill operatives	1		1	7								7		
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives														1
Silk-mill operatives				1							1			1
Woolen and worsted mill operatives				2								2		1
All other textile-mill operatives				1								1		
Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified				4			1					3		6
All other textile workers				21			6	3		2	2	8	1	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries				8				1				7		4
Tobacco and cigar workers				4								4		1
All others				4				1				3		3
Building, mechanical, and hand trades				1	1									1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry				5	2							3		
In transportation				1								1		3
Telegraph and telephone operators				1								1		
All others														3
In trade				10			2					8	1	5
Retail merchants and dealers				1			1							1
Saleswomen and clerks (in stores)				7			1					6	1	1
All others				2								2		3
In service	11	7	4	543	18	95	53	59	15	28	14	261	13	179
Public service														
Professional service				35			5			3	8	19	1	22
Musicians and teachers of music				5			1			1		3	1	2
Physicians and surgeons														
Professors, school principals, and teachers				27			4			2	8	13		20
All others				3								3		
Domestic and personal service	11	7	4	508	18	95	48	59	15	25	6	242	12	157
Boarding and lodging house keepers				11		1		1				9	1	1
Servants (other than cooks) and waitresses	2	1	1	240	14	29	19	34	8	17	2	117	6	82
Cooks	2	1	1	90		52	7	3	2	3	1	22	1	28
Laundresses	6	5	1	122	4	12	12	14	3	4		73	2	26
Nurses and midwives	1		1	35		1	6	5	2	1	3	17	2	15
All others				10			4	2				4		5
In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group and unclassifiable occupations				15			2	3				10	2	10
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers														
Clerks (other than saleswomen)				1								1	2	1
Stenographers and typewriters				1								1		
All others				13			2	3				8		9

TABLE 45.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Number losing vision at—					Total.	Number losing vision at—				
		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]
		20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]			20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]	
Total	11,566	789	3,585	3,930	3,076	186	2,463	143	651	865	753	51
In agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries	5,164	366	1,367	1,687	1,653	91	599	31	120	201	240	7
Farmers, planters, market gardeners, florists, fruit growers, etc.	4,381	183	1,132	1,474	1,515	77	274	6	34	90	142	2
Stock raisers, herders, drovers, and feeders	100	7	20	42	27	4	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Agricultural laborers	568	165	175	129	89	10	320	25	86	108	96	5
Foresters, lumbermen and raftsmen, and woodchoppers	65	7	27	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	33	1	8	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	17	3	5	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
In extraction of minerals	588	81	297	155	49	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Coal-mine workers	206	22	99	65	17	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
All other mine workers	257	41	142	52	21	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Quarry workers	108	17	51	31	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	17	1	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades	2,363	131	718	813	660	41	510	29	139	189	142	11
Chemical and allied industries	16	2	8	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Clay, glass, and stone product industries	93	5	33	35	17	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Brick and tile makers	21	1	7	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottery workers	10	2	1	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Glassworkers	16	.....	6	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lime, cement, and gypsum workers	12	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone cutters	31	2	11	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing industries	84	.....	29	38	17	.....	339	13	100	125	95	6
Tailors	67	.....	21	31	15	.....	28	1	5	10	11	1
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	7	45	50	35	4
Seamstresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	3	42	55	43	.....
Hat makers	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	4	7	3	1
All others	12	.....	6	5	1	.....	9	1	3	3	2	.....
Food and kindred product industries	79	5	26	23	23	2	6	1	3	1	1	.....
Bakers	33	2	13	9	8	1	4	.....	2	1	1	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill workers	29	2	5	7	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	17	1	8	7	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel industries	202	22	76	60	41	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blast-furnace and rolling-mill workers	63	6	23	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and metal-working establishment workers	61	8	23	19	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)	29	5	9	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	49	3	21	11	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather industries	169	6	37	60	66	.....	8	.....	3	2	3	.....
Boot and shoe factory workers	17	3	2	9	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factories)	108	3	20	37	48	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tannery workers	15	.....	6	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
All others	29	.....	9	9	11	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liquor and beverage industries	12	.....	4	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber industries	167	6	56	62	41	2	6	2	1	1	1	1
Furniture and cabinet workers	53	.....	16	17	19	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber-mill workers	64	3	24	26	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano and organ factory workers	10	.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	40	3	12	16	9	.....	5	1	1	1	1	1
Metal industries other than iron and steel	55	4	17	24	9	1	4	1	1	1	.....	1
Brass workers	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clock and watch factory workers	8	.....	2	4	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Jewelry workers	7	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead and zinc workers	5	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinware factory workers	18	2	6	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	13	.....	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision after they grew up but without statement as to the period of life.

TABLE 45.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Number losing vision at—					Total.	Number losing vision at—				
		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]
		20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]			20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]	
In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and building and hand trades—Continued.												
Paper industries	7	2	2	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Printing and bookbinding	63	3	27	28	4	1	7	1	2	3	1	.....
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	40	2	20	16	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bookbinders	10	1	3	5	1	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
All others	13	.....	4	7	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	.....
Textile industries	62	7	24	17	13	1	92	5	19	30	36	2
Cotton-mill operatives	18	4	7	5	1	1	15	2	5	5	3	.....
Operatives in print works and establishments dyeing and finishing textiles	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Silk-mill operatives	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	.....
Woolen and worsted mill operatives	12	2	3	3	4	.....	7	.....	2	2	3	.....
All other textile-mill operatives	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Textile-mill operatives, not otherwise specified	13	.....	6	3	4	.....	18	2	1	8	6	1
All other textile workers	5	1	1	2	1	.....	43	1	5	13	23	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	126	9	38	41	34	4	17	2	1	12	1	1
Tobacco and cigar workers	52	4	20	18	8	2	9	1	1	7	.....	.....
Oil-works employees	7	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber workers	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	64	3	15	21	23	2	7	.....	.....	5	1	1
Building, mechanical, and hand trades	1,003	39	267	340	341	16	6	.....	2	3	1	.....
Blacksmiths	188	10	43	50	81	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	414	11	97	143	160	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopers	34	2	12	9	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masons (stone and brick)	144	5	38	47	52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	32	.....	18	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	108	5	32	47	21	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Plasterers	25	3	4	12	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	15	1	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	43	2	17	14	9	1	5	.....	2	2	1	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits not classifiable under any industry	225	21	74	71	52	7	17	2	6	8	1	.....
Buffers, burnishers, gilders, and polishers (not otherwise specified)	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grinders (not otherwise specified)	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists (not otherwise specified)	104	9	41	37	13	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Factory laborers (not otherwise specified)	13	4	3	3	3	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	31	1	8	9	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors and officials	14	.....	3	5	6	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
All others	57	6	16	15	19	1	10	1	3	5	1	.....
In transportation	688	52	272	244	114	6	8	1	3	4	.....	.....
Water transportation	98	8	27	34	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors, boatmen, deck hands, and canalmen	64	6	17	21	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	34	2	10	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, sewers, and bridges	19	.....	12	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	11	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	8	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Road, street, and bridge transportation	219	16	73	96	32	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Drivers, draymen, teamsters, and expressmen	191	12	69	81	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	28	4	4	15	5	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Railway transportation	306	26	137	96	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steam railroad laborers	94	11	36	33	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other steam railroad employees	188	15	90	53	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street railway employees	10	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	14	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone industries	17	1	11	4	1	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....
Operators	14	1	9	4	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....
All others	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other transportation	29	1	12	10	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision after they grew up but without statement as to the period of life.

TABLE 45.—MALE AND FEMALE BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS AND AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE: 1910—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION BEFORE BLINDNESS.	BLIND POPULATION 20 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER AND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BEFORE VISION WAS LOST FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.											
	Male.						Female.					
	Total.	Number losing vision at—					Total.	Number losing vision at—				
		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]		Age of—				Age not reported.[4]
		20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]			20 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.[1]	45 to 64 years.[2]	65 years or over.[3]	
In trade	673	27	212	277	149	8	44	5	12	18	8	1
Bankers, brokers, etc	16	.....	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Real estate and insurance agents, etc	43	.....	12	20	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers, wholesale	29	.....	5	14	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Commercial travelers and sales agents	52	.....	17	26	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers, retail	328	9	94	138	82	5	16	.....	1	9	6	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	28	.....	12	8	7	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Salesmen, saleswomen, and clerks (in stores)	108	15	50	31	11	1	19	4	8	7	.....	.....
Laborers	10	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	59	1	17	27	14	.....	5	1	1	1	1	1
In service	757	44	252	267	187	7	1,246	71	361	435	349	30
Public service	101	10	38	33	18	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Laborers	9	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	92	9	36	29	16	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Professional service	351	11	110	113	113	4	141	11	54	48	23	5
Actors, professional showmen, etc	13	.....	9	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clergymen	66	.....	9	24	33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lawyers and others in legal professions	46	1	15	10	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, and other writers	15	.....	4	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	27	1	13	10	3	.....	16	2	6	5	2	1
Physicians and surgeons	44	1	13	14	16	.....	9	1	2	4	2	.....
Professors, school principals, and teachers	68	4	28	16	18	2	106	7	43	36	16	4
All others	72	4	19	29	19	1	7	.....	3	3	1	.....
Domestic and personal service	305	23	104	121	56	1	1,103	60	307	385	326	25
Barbers and hairdressers	39	1	18	15	5	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Boarding and lodging house keepers	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	30	.....	1	12	16	1
Hotel, restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers	36	2	14	12	8	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	.....
Servants (other than cooks) and waiters	61	10	21	25	5	.....	539	39	172	164	146	18
Cooks	52	7	17	20	7	1	168	5	45	60	57	1
Janitors and sextons	26	.....	9	7	10	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Elevator operators, doorkeepers, porters, watchmen, etc	50	1	13	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Launderers and laundresses	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	248	14	62	113	56	3
Nurses and midwives	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	98	2	20	33	41	2
All others	30	2	9	14	5	.....	11	.....	4	1	6	.....
In occupations not peculiar to any one industry or service group	247	12	84	102	47	2	20	3	8	5	2	2
Accountants, auditors, bookkeepers, and cashiers	68	3	21	28	16	.....	6	1	1	3	.....	1
Clerks (other than salesmen and saleswomen)	66	3	28	30	5	.....	7	.....	4	1	1	1
Electricians and their assistants	13	3	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen (other than locomotive)	76	3	17	35	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	2	2	1	.....	.....
All others	21	.....	9	6	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
In unclassifiable occupations	1,086	76	383	385	217	25	34	3	7	12	12	.....
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	1,005	69	359	356	196	25	26	3	5	8	10	.....
Engineers and firemen (not otherwise specified)	46	2	14	16	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
All others	35	5	10	13	7	.....	7	.....	2	3	2	.....

[1] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in the earlier years of adult life but without statement as to the exact age.
[2] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in middle or late middle life but without statement as to the exact age.
[3] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision in old age but without statement as to the exact age.
[4] Includes those who were reported as having lost their vision after they grew up but without statement as to the period of life.

TABLE 46.—POPULATION BOTH BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB FOR WHOM SPECIAL SCHEDULES WERE RETURNED: 1910.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number.
Total	96
Male	52
Female	44
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RACE AND NATIVITY.	
White	90
Male	47
Female	43
Native	79
Male	38
Female	41
Foreign born	11
Male	9
Female	2
Negro	6
Male	5
Female	1
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.	
Under 5 years	1
5 to 9 years	3
10 to 14 years	10
15 to 19 years	8
20 to 24 years	8
25 to 34 years	10
35 to 44 years	11
45 to 54 years	15
55 to 64 years	7
65 to 74 years	13
75 to 84 years	8
85 years or over	2
PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MARITAL CONDITION.	
Male	44
Single	42
Widowed	2
Female	38
Single	32
Married	1
Widowed	3
Divorced	1
Marital condition not reported	1
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE WHEN DEFECT OCCURRED.	
Blindness:	
Congenital	14
Not congenital [1]	82
Age when vision was lost—	
Under 1 year	3
1 to 4 years	12
5 to 9 years	10
10 to 14 years	5
15 to 19 years	5
25 to 34 years	6
35 to 44 years	9
45 to 54 years	6
55 to 64 years	6
65 to 74 years	4
75 to 84 years	1
Age not definitely reported—	
Early adult life	2
Middle life	1
Old age	1
Age not reported	11
Deafness:	
Congenital	47
Not congenital [2]	49
Age when hearing was lost—	
Under 1 year	4
1 year	3
2 years	5
3 years	3
4 years	4
5 years	2
6 years	4
7 years	1
8 years	1
9 years	1
10 years or over	8
Age not reported	13

CLASSIFICATION.	Number.
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO REPORTED CAUSE OF DEFECT.	
Blindness:	
Disease	34
Glaucoma	1
Retinitis pigmentosa	1
Atrophy of the optic nerve	4
Cataract	9
Cataract and atrophy of the optic nerve	1
Smallpox	1
Measles	1
Scarlet fever	5
Meningitis	9
Brain fever	1
Influenza (grippe)	1
Accident (including sympathetic ophthalmia)	4
Explosion of powder	1
Injury in blasting	1
Eye knocked out	1
Injury from fall	1
Lack of development of nerve centers	2
Foreign substance in one eye, cataract in other	1
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	33
Congenital	11
Catarrh and colds	2
Malaria	1
Neuralgia	2
Old age	2
Sore eyes	2
All other	13
Cause unknown	22
Deafness:	
Disease	24
Otitis media	1
Scarlet fever	7
Measles	2
Smallpox and measles	1
Influenza (grippe)	1
Scrofula	1
Typhoid fever	1
Meningitis	9
Brain fever	1
Injury from fall	1
Lack of development of nerve centers	1
Causes indefinitely or inaccurately reported	57
Congenital	46
Catarrh and colds	4
Convulsions	2
Fever	1
Medicine	1
Nervousness and cold	1
Rheumatism	1
Sickness	1
Cause unknown	13
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.	
Parents not first cousins	61
Parents first cousins	16
Not reporting as to relationship of parents	19
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS OF PARENTS AS TO DEFECT.	
Neither parent blind or deaf	78
One parent only blind or deaf	5
One parent blind, the other neither blind nor deaf	4
Father blind	1
Mother blind	3
One parent deaf, the other neither blind nor deaf	1
Father deaf	1
Not reporting as to vision or hearing of parents	13
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS AS TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS.	
Reporting no brothers or sisters	5
Reporting brothers or sisters	76
Reporting no blind or deaf brothers or sisters	50
Reporting blind or deaf brothers or sisters	22
Reporting blind brothers or sisters but no deaf brothers or sisters	3
Reporting deaf brothers or sisters but no blind brothers or sisters	12
Reporting both blind and deaf brothers or sisters	7
Not reporting as to vision or hearing of brothers or sisters	4
Not reporting as to existence of brothers or sisters	15
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATUS AS TO CHILDREN.	
Reporting no children	91
Reporting children	3
Reporting no blind or deaf children	2
Not reporting as to vision or hearing of children	1
Not reporting as to existence of children	2

[1] Includes those for whom the age when vision was lost was not reported.

[2] Includes those for whom the age when hearing was lost was not reported.

PART IV.

SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE BLIND AND THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

PART IV.—SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE BLIND AND THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Prepared in the Bureau of the Census by LOUIS C. TAYLOR and ABRAHAM SHEFFERMAN.

Following is a summary of the state laws relating to the blind and the prevention of blindness. It is given for the purpose of supplying general information as to the principal provisions in the statutes of the various states regarding the education of the blind, the alleviation of their condition, and the prevention of blindness, and is not intended as a legal treatise upon the subject; the laws have not, therefore, been copied verbatim, although the particular phrasing of the laws has in many cases purposely been preserved in order to avoid possible misinterpretation.

Only provisions dealing specifically with the blind have been included; such laws as those for the indigent in general which may also apply to blind indigents are regarded as not being within the scope of this report. The summaries are intended merely to present the law as it appears on the statute books, and as a rule no attempt has been made to indicate cases where the provisions of the law are not carried out in practice. In a few instances, however, where the authorities to whom the summaries were submitted for verification indicated definitely that the actual practice varied in important respects from that provided for by law, the situation has been set forth by means of footnotes.

In 30 of the states (California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin) laws requiring precautions to be taken against ophthalmia neonatorum have been enacted. Of the states having no statutory provision concerning ophthalmia neonatorum, in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Washington regulations have been passed by the respective state boards of health requiring precautions against this disease to be taken at the birth of a child, and in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, and Kansas the state boards of health have issued regulations including ophthalmia neonatorum among the diseases required to be reported to the health authorities, but not specifying what remedial or preventive action must be taken, if any; in addition, in the District of Columbia regulations for the prevention of infant blindness are in force, and in Porto Rico an order having the force of law has been issued setting forth certain precautions which must be taken against the disease. Such provisions, when they appeared in the statutes, were considered sufficiently pertinent to find a place here, but the laws concerned with the prevention of accidents and contagion generally are not given. Penalties provided for the violation of laws relating to the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum have not as a rule been given in detail except where they appeared to be unusually mild or exceptionally severe. The penalty most frequently mentioned in the statutes is a fine of $100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both.

Kentucky has a law specifically designed to check trachoma, and the provision appears in this summary, but provisions in which trachoma is associated with other contagious diseases are not included. Trachoma is, however, by law made reportable as a contagious disease in Alaska, Alabama, California, Hawaii, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas, and attendance at school of pupils with the disease is forbidden by law in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. In addition to these states, in the regulations of the state boards of health trachoma is made reportable in Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington, and pupils with the disease are forbidden to attend school by the boards of Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Porto Rico, and West Virginia.

While the great majority of the states have compulsory education legislation, only the laws of 21 states, namely, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin, in which there are specific provisions to enforce the education of blind children, are presented.

In the constitutions of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia there are references to blind institutions, stating, usually, that such institutions must be established and maintained by the state, or that it is the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the education of the blind. Since the statutes of these states contain more comprehensive provisions concerning the blind, and

since an understanding of the constitutional provisions seems in no sense to be essential for the present study, no mention of them appears in the state summaries.

In Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Vermont there are state commissions charged with the general supervision of the blind, although in Vermont the governor constitutes the commission. In some states, like Illinois and New Hampshire, the board which has charge of charities in general has functions in regard to the blind very similar to those of the special commissions just mentioned, while in other states the board in charge of the state school for the blind has like duties, as in Indiana and Minnesota. Under certain conditions blind students in higher institutions of learning are aided by having a reader supplied by the state to read to them from textbooks, etc. This is the case in California, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and South Carolina. Provisions for the financial assistance of the needy blind have been made in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Missouri the voters adopted at the election of 1916 a constitutional amendment which permits legislation granting pensions to the blind.

No summary of laws is given for Alaska, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, because no provisions relating to the blind were found in the laws of these possessions, with the exception of an appropriation for a school for the deaf and the blind in the Philippine Islands, made for the first time in 1914.

In addition to the laws relating to the blind which have been enacted in the various states, the Federal Government has passed a number of acts in the interest of the blind. An annual sum of $10,000 is paid to the American Printing House for the Blind which must be used in manufacturing and furnishing embossed books for the blind and tangible apparatus for their instruction, which must be distributed each year among the public institutions for the education of the blind in the United States, in the proportion that the number of pupils in each institution bears to the total number of pupils in such institutions. No part of the money may be expended in the erection of buildings, and no profit may be put on any books or tangible apparatus for the instruction of the blind manufactured or furnished by the trustees of the printing house, and the price put upon each article may only be its actual cost. The superintendents of the various public institutions for the education of the blind must each, ex officio, be a member of the board of trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind. (*20 U. S. Stat. L., p. 467; 34 U. S. Stat L., p. 460.*) Books and music in raised print used exclusively by the blind and apparatus serving to teach the blind are admitted to the United States free from tariff duty. (*U. S. Statutes 1913, p. 155.*) All letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind when unsealed are transmitted through the mails as third-class matter; and books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, in single volumes not exceeding 10 pounds in weight or in packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, and containing no advertising or other matter whatever, unsealed and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to the institutions or public libraries, are transmitted free of postage. (*30 U. S. Stat. L., p. 984; 33 U. S. Stat. L., p. 313.*) In addition to these provisions attention should be called to those authorizing the census of the blind, which are set forth in the introduction to this report. (See p. 12.)

The laws of the different states are so varied that no precise outline for their summarization could be followed, but an effort was made to present first the provisions concerning state commissions or boards having general duties in regard to the blind, if there were any, then the laws concerning the education of the blind, provisions for the relief of the needy blind, whatever miscellaneous provisions for the blind exist, and lastly, the laws providing for the prevention of blindness. To insure the accuracy of the summaries, a copy of the summary for each state was sent to some authority in the state, such as the secretary of the state commission for the blind, the secretary of the state board of charities or of control, or the superintendent of the school for the blind, with the request that inaccurate statements or omissions be indicated, answers being received from every state. Where seemingly conflicting laws are on the statute books, or where confusion otherwise existed which was not cleared up by means of this correspondence, the situation is explained by means of a footnote. The laws are those up to and including the session laws of 1916. References are given to pages of the session laws and to pages or sections of the latest available edition of the code, revised laws, or supplement to the code or revised laws of each state.

Acknowledgment is made of the assistance of the United States Public Health Service, through whose kindness it was possible to give the regulations of the state boards of health mentioned in this introduction.

ALABAMA.

REFERENCES:
Code of Alabama, 1907.
Session Laws, 1915.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

The Alabama School for the Blind is under the control and management of the board of trustees of the Alabama School for the Deaf. The object of the school is to afford means of education to the blind of the state. All blind children of the state between the ages of 7 and 21 years who are of sound mind, free from disease, and of good moral character may be admitted to the benefits of the school. All applicants must make satisfactory proof to the board of trustees that they are citizens of the state and proper candidates for admission; such proof may be made by an applicant in person, by next friend, or by the affidavit of any person cognizant of the facts, before a probate judge or notary public. The length of time which any pupil may continue in the school must not exceed 10 years, but upon recommendation by the principal of the school the board may increase the term from year to year, but not to exceed four additional years, provided that no pupil may be retained after having passed the age of 25 years or after it has been ascertained that the pupil has ceased to make progress or is not being benefited. The board may drop any pupil at any time for any cause.

The government of the Alabama School for Negro Deaf and Blind is vested in the board of trustees of the school for the deaf, and the rules governing the admission, instruction, and length of term of the white blind are applicable to the school for the Negro blind. The object of the school is stated as being to afford the means of education to the Negro deaf and blind of the state. (*Code 1907, §§ 1943 ff.*)

The Industrial School for White Blind Men was established by a law enacted in 1915. The location of this institution was to be decided by the board of trustees, who were, however, required in deciding the location to have in view facilities for carrying out the object of the school. The board of trustees consists of seven members appointed by the governor for terms of seven years, of whom two may be women and not less than two must reside at the place where the school is located, and who serve without any compensation other than actual expenses. The object of the school is to afford a means of industrial education for the adult white blind men of the state. All white blind men of the state over the age of 21 years who are of sound mind, free from disease, and of good character may be admitted to the benefits of the school. All applicants must make satisfactory proof to the board of trustees that they are citizens of the state and that they are proper candidates for admission; such proof may be made by the applicant in person or by affidavit or any person cognizant of the facts, before the probate judge or a notary public. The length of time which any pupil may continue in the school must not exceed five years, but no pupil may be retained in the school after it has been ascertained that he has ceased to make progress or is not being benefited. Any pupil may be dropped by the board for cause. The school must teach embossed reading and various trades and, as soon as practicable, furnish work in shops for blind men who have learned trades. For the maintenance of the school $100 per pupil is appropriated annually, but the sum may not exceed $10,000 a year. An initial appropriation of $10,000 was made to become available February 1, 1917, for the site and erection and furnishing of the necessary buildings for the school. (*Laws 1915, p. 920.*)

ARIZONA.

REFERENCE:
Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The state board of education must contract with a state having a school for the blind for the education of the blind of the state upon the most economical terms possible, and at a rate not exceeding $350 a year for each scholar's instruction and board, including board during vacation. Upon receipt of a certificate by the board of education to the effect that the applicant is blind, of sound mind, and of parents who are unable to provide for his education, he may receive the benefits thus provided. (*R. S. 1913, § 2856.*)

Whenever application is made to the board of regents of the state university for the accommodation and education, at the university, of deaf, dumb, and blind residents of the state or of persons afflicted with either deafness, dumbness, or blindness, it is the duty of the board to make suitable provision for the accommodation and education of the applicants according to the most improved modern systems for such purposes. This requirement, however, is not operative unless at least five residents of the state affected with either deafness, dumbness, or blindness make application. (*R. S. 1913, § 4495.*)

The school census marshal of each school district must include annually in his report the number and names of the blind persons of school age in his district. The report is sent to the county school superintendent, who forwards a copy of it to the state board of education for the purpose of ascertaining who may be qualified for the benefits of education for the blind. (*R. S. 1913, § 2855.*)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The state board of education may provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind children under school age residing in the state when, by reason of lack of means or other causes, the parents of such children are unable to do so. Upon the written consent of the parents of such children, the board may contract with any institution having facilities for this purpose at a contract price not to exceed $1 a day. The contract must continue in force until the child attains the age of 6 years, but the board may in its discretion continue the contract until the child attains the age of 12 years. (*R. S. 1913, §§ 2859 ff.*)

ARKANSAS.

REFERENCES:
Kirby's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, 1904.
Session Laws, 1911, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The board of control for state charitable institutions has the general management and control of the Arkansas School for the Blind. (*Laws 1915, p. 404.*)

All blind persons of suitable character and capacity, between the ages of 6 and 26 years, residing in the state, are entitled to the benefits of the school free of charge. If, in the opinion of the board, any blind person above the age of 26 years may be benefited by being received into the school for a limited time to learn a trade, or receive other instruction, they may, by unanimous vote, and approval of the superintendent, admit such person. The board may expel any pupil whose continuance in the institution would be injurious to it. Every application for admission to the school must be accompanied by a certificate of the county judge to the effect that the applicant is a resident of the county in which it is claimed he resides. The parents or guardians must provide the pupils with clothing and all traveling expenses, but where they are certified to be indigent by the judges of their respective counties clothing and traveling expenses are provided by the school authorities from an appropriation by the legislature for that purpose.[1] (*K. D. 1904, §§ 4243 ff; Laws 1915, p. 1062.*)

[1] Kirby's Digest (§§ *4248 ff*) contains provisions, which apparently have never been explicitly repealed, requiring amounts provided for clothing and traveling expenses of indigent pupils to be refunded by the counties in which they reside, and limiting such expenditures to an amount not exceeding $40 a year for any one pupil. The act making appropriations for the school for the fiscal period 1895–97, however, expressly provided that such advances should not be refunded (*Laws 1895, pp. 132, 133*), and all reference to a refund has been omitted from subsequent appropriation acts. The limitation in respect to the amount thus expended was changed in 1905 to $50. In 1909 and 1911 the appropriation for this purpose was vetoed by the governor. In the appropriation acts since 1911 there has been no limitation to the amount expended per pupil.

Pupils from without the state may be admitted to the privileges of the school upon payment of such sum as the board may consider sufficient to defray the expenses. The trustees and superintendent may present to each pupil who finishes the course of instruction and has been honorably discharged, and has learned to read by touch, a copy of the sacred Scriptures and of the Constitution of the United States in raised print. (*K. D. 1904, §§ 4243, 4237.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

Blind persons having certificates of attendance at blind schools are specially exempted from paying taxes for the privilege of peddling, or giving lectures or entertainments, engaging in brokerage or real estate, or any other business not prohibited in the state, except in peddling ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors, upon which a license is imposed by law. (*Laws 1911, p. 308.*)

CALIFORNIA.

REFERENCES:

Kerr's Political Code of California, 1909.
Session Laws, 1903, 1913, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The management and control of the California School for the Deaf and Blind is vested in a board of directors, consisting of five persons appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for the term of four years, who receive no compensation. The board must meet at least once in three months at the school, and must report to the governor. (*K. P. C. 1909, §§ 2236 ff, 368; Laws 1915, pp. 1331 ff.*)

The school is a part of the school system of the state, except that it does not derive any revenue from the public school fund, and has for its object the education of the deaf and blind who by reason of their infirmity can not be taught in the public schools. (*Laws 1913, p. 1443.*)

Every blind resident of the state of suitable age and capacity is entitled to an education in the school free of charge. If the parent or guardian of any pupil in the school is unable to clothe such child or pay for its transportation to and from the school, he may testify to such inability before the judge of the superior court of his county of residence, and if the judge is satisfied of the truth of such fact he must issue a certificate to that effect, and upon presentation of the certificate, the directors of the school must clothe the pupil and provide the transportation at the expense of the county from which the pupil comes. All pupils in the school are maintained at the expense of the state. Blind persons from other states may be admitted to the school upon paying the treasurer $85 quarterly in advance. (*Laws 1915, p. 1331.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent or guardian of any blind child who is legally entitled to admission in the state school for the blind must send the child to the school for five years, or until the child has reached the age of majority, unless the child is excused from attendance by the board of education or board of trustees of the city, city and county, or school district in which the child resides, for the reason that the child's bodily or mental condition is such as to prevent or render inadvisable attendance at the school or that he is receiving proper instruction at home or at some public or private school. Failure to comply with this requirement constitutes a misdemeanor. (*Laws 1903, p. 395.*)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Industrial Home for the Adult Blind is under the control of a board of directors, consisting of five members appointed by the governor, receiving no compensation. The objects of the home are the instruction of the adult blind admitted thereto in some trade or trades to enable them to contribute to their own support, and the furnishing of a working home for the adult blind, who. after learning a trade or trades, desire to remain at the home as workmen; but all who remain must pay to the state the cost of their maintenance at the home. The rate of wages and the charges for maintenance are fixed by the board.

Every blind person who has been a resident of the state for three years, of suitable age, character, and qualifications, may be admitted for instruction in the home free of charge, though he is not of such physical strength as to be able to work every day. Aged and enfeebled blind persons may be received and maintained at the home at the discretion of the board free of cost or at a nominal charge if such admission and maintenance do not conflict with the interests of the home. When there is room, blind persons from other states may be admitted under such conditions as will not entail any cost on the state. (*K. P. C. 1909, § 2207.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

In 1915 the sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as necessary, was appropriated to be expended under the supervision of the board of directors of the California School for the Deaf and Blind during the biennial period ending June 30, 1917, in providing readers for blind persons who are residents of the state and graduates of the School for the Deaf and Blind, and who regularly matriculate and work for a degree in the University of California; but not more than $300 may be expended for any one student during any one school year. (*Laws 1915, p. 1329.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It is the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, or any person or persons attendant upon or in any way assisting either the mother or child, or both, at childbirth, in all cases where such child develops within two weeks after its birth ophthalmia neonatorum, to report such fact within 24 hours after its discovery to the local health officer. For the purposes of this requirement ophthalmia neonatorum is defined to be any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both of the infant's eyes, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge therefrom, at any time within two weeks after its birth.

It is the duty of every local health officer to investigate each case of ophthalmia neonatorum that may come to his attention and report the result of such investigation to the state board of health. The state board of health is required to promulgate such rules and regulations as it thinks necessary properly to carry out these provisions, to provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for the use thereof, to all physicians, midwives, and such other persons as may be lawfully engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth, and also furnish such persons with copies of the law, to print and publish further advice and information concerning the dangers of ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity for prompt and effective treatment thereof, and to keep a proper record of all such cases as shall be filed in its office.

All maternity homes, hospitals, and similar institutions where childbirths may occur must keep a record of all such cases occurring or discovered therein. A penalty is imposed for the failure to comply with this law, with an increase in penalty for the recurrence of the failure; but after a third conviction, if the person be a midwife, physician, or any other person professionally employed, such conviction is sufficient cause for the revocation of his license. (*Laws 1915, pp. 1431 ff.*)

COLORADO.

REFERENCES:
Mills' Annotated Statutes, 1912.
Session Laws, 1913, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The management of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years. The trustees receive no compensation other than their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The object of the school is the education of such children of the state as can not, by reason of the impairment of their sense of hearing or of sight, be advantageously educated in other schools of the state. Every blind citizen of the state of sound mind, over 6 and under 21 years of age, is entitled to receive an education in the institute at the expense of the state. All applicants above the age of 21 years may be admitted at the option of the board. Each county superintendent of common schools must report annually to the superintendent of the institute for the deaf and blind the name, age, and address of every blind person of suitable age for admission to the school, residing in his county, including all such persons as may be too blind to acquire an education in the common school. At the time of taking the annual census, the district secretary must use reasonable diligence to ascertain the number of blind persons, resident in the district, between the ages of 4 and 22 years, with the name and address of each, which items are to be included in his annual report to the county superintendent. When there is room in the institution residents of other states may be admitted upon the payment of a sum to be fixed by the trustees but not to be less than the per capita cost of the inmates for the preceding year. In every case where a blind person sent to the institute is too poor to furnish himself with sufficient clothing and pay the expense of transportation to and from the institution, the county of his residence must meet the expense if the judge of the county court thinks him a proper subject for the care of the institute. (*M. A. S. 1912, §§ 5009 ff, 6910, 5031 ff.*)

TEACHER FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

A teacher for the adult blind is yearly appointed by the state board of education, and receives a salary of $1,000 a year besides expenses, not to exceed $500 a year. The board is directed in making such appointments to do so by virtue only of the appointee's peculiar fitness for the position, competency and experience as a teacher of the blind, and good moral character; and it is directed also to select a nonseeing person when practicable. The teacher must teach all the adult blind residents of the state at their homes, the time and services of the teacher being devoted ratably among those homes, and must prepare and maintain a descriptive register of the adult blind. (*M. A. S. 1912, §§ 5035 ff.*)

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

General supervision and control of the Industrial Workshop for the Blind is vested in a board of control of three members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years. The members of the board receive no compensation other than expenses. The workshop is open for the labor of adult blind men and women who have been residents of the state for at least three years prior to application for admission, upon approval of the board as to character and physical condition. No labor may be for over eight hours of continuous duration during any twenty-four hours. All the products made in the shop, or by use of its machinery or materials in and out of the shop, are the property of the shop and the state, but the board may enter into a contract for the sale of the products made in the shop from materials owned by the shop or from materials owned by the contractor. The proceeds from the sale of products made in the shop are to be used for the payment of expenses and for the enlargement and improvement of the shop. (*M. A. S. 1912, §§ 5039 ff, 6910, 5044 ff; Laws 1913, p. 639; Laws 1915, p. 355.*)

CONNECTICUT.

REFERENCES:
General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902.
Public Acts, 1903, 1905, 1913.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The board of education of the blind consists of four members, of whom the governor of the state and the chief justice of the supreme court are permanent members. The other two members are appointed by the governor, and must be a man and a woman, residents of the state. The chief justice may appoint as a member in his place any judge or ex-judge of the supreme or superior court, such appointment to be for two years from its date. No member of the board may be in any way connected with the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. The members appointed by the governor serve for four years and no member of the board receives any compensation for his services unless the services are special, and specially requested by the board, in which case a moderate allowance may be made for the time actually spent. Necessary expenses of the members of the board are paid by the state. The board may contract with institutions having facilities for the instruction of the blind for the education of the blind persons from the state found by the board to be fitted for such instruction. The right to visit, inspect, and report concerning the Connecticut Institute for the Blind is exclusively vested in the board, and all of the departments of the institute must be visited and thoroughly inspected as often as once in three months by at least two members of the board, without previous notice of such visits being given to the persons in charge. (*G. S. 1902, §§ 2286 ff; Laws 1905, p. 293.*)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

All blind persons, or persons so nearly blind that they can not have instruction in the public schools, who are of suitable age and capacity for instruction in the simple branches of education and who are legal residents of the state, on the affirmative vote or order of three members of the board of education of the blind are entitled to receive such instruction and for such length of time as is thought expedient by the board. The expense of such education is paid by the state, to an amount not exceeding $300 for each person in any one year, except that where the parents of the blind person are not able to provide for his clothing and transportation an additional sum of $30 per year may be allowed for these expenses.

Every blind or partially blind male person over 18 years of age who is a beneficiary of the state in the department of industrial training in any institution must be given at the expense of the state, for a period not exceeding three years, practical and uninterrupted instruction in some useful occupation conducive to his future self-support. (*G. S. 1902, §§ 2285 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The board of education of the blind may compel attendance of any minor blind child at any institution for the education of the blind. If the parents or guardians of the child do not assent, the judge of probate in the district where the child resides must on the application of a member of the board, and after reasonable notice to the parents or guardians of the time and the place of the hearing of the application, inquire into the facts. If the judge finds that the sight of the child is so impaired as to disable it from attending and receiving instruction at ordinary public schools, he must issue his order placing the child in the care and custody of the board until further order of the court, and the order must give to the board all the rights and authority of a parent over the child. (*G. S. 1902, § 2291.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

The selectmen of each town must annually return to the governor the number of blind persons in the town and the age, sex, and pecuniary circumstances of each. (*G. S. 1902, § 1831.*)

Upon application the state authorities having in charge the industrial education of the blind may provide, under such conditions as they think necessary, machinery, tools, and materials to the amount of not more than $200 in any one case, in order to enable a resident of the state who has been a beneficiary of the state in any institution for the blind for the purpose of learning a trade which will be conducive to his self-support, to carry on that trade. Every article so provided and the income from labor obtained thereby is exempt from attachment. Every adult blind person desiring to receive the aid provided above must make written application for it to the state authorities, and the application must be accompanied by a statement signed by not less than twelve reputable citizens of the town to which the blind person belongs, to the effect that he is industrious, of good habits, and capable of carrying on in a competent manner a trade which he has learned. (*Laws 1903, p. 41.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the penalties of the laws applying to tramps. (*G. S. 1902, § 1341.*)

No town, city, or borough may require any license fee from any blind person, resident of the state, for the privilege of selling within its limits articles manufactured by him with his own hands. Any article produced in whole or in part by the Connecticut Institute for the Blind in furtherance of its purpose to instruct or employ the blind may be sold or exchanged in any town, city, or borough in the state, and neither the institution, its agents, nor its employees may be required to procure a license for so doing. (*G. S. 1902, §§ 4650, 2293.*)

The property to the amount of $3,000 of any person who, by reason of blindness, is unable by his labor to support himself and family is exempt from taxation. (*Laws 1913, p. 1655.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, the midwife, nurse, or attendant having charge must report such fact within six hours to the health officer or board of health of the city, town, or borough in which the parents of the infant reside. A penalty is imposed for the violation of this provision. (*G. S. 1902, § 2535.*)

DELAWARE.

REFERENCE:

Revised Code of Delaware, 1915.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and control of the education, training, and welfare of the blind residents of the state is vested in the Delaware commission for the blind, consisting of seven members, who are appointed by the judges of the superior court of the state for a term of five years, and receive no compensation. Each county of the state is entitled to at least one member on the commission. The commission must from time to time select and appoint a suitable person or persons to be instructors of the blind, over whom they have sole control. Any adult indigent blind resident may, upon application endorsed by at least two substantial citizens of his community, and authorization by the commission, receive instruction and training from these instructors. The commission determines at what time the instruction may commence and the duration of the instruction, and it may discontinue it when it thinks proper.

The commission must appoint a representative to visit twice a year the institutions outside the state where the indigent blind of the state are instructed, in order to ascertain whether or not they are receiving proper treatment and instruction and are making such improvement or advancement as to justify the state in incurring the expense attached to their remaining in the institution; the commission must make a report of their investigation to the governor annually.

The commission may pay the sum of $3 per week for the support and maintenance of the indigent blind of the state while learning a trade under the direction of the commission, such payment not to extend over a period of more than two years for any one person, and not for more than ten persons at any one time. (*R. C. 1915, §§ 2574 ff.*)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The judges of the superior court are ex officio trustees of the indigent blind of the state, and applications may be made to them for admission of any such persons into any institution that they may select. Upon recommendation by the trustees the governor may accordingly appoint any blind person as a beneficiary of the state to any institution for the instruction of the blind. The state pays for the board and tuition of each beneficiary a sum not greater than the sum paid by the state of Pennsylvania for each indigent pupil of the state who is taught in the Pennsylvania School for the Instruction of the Blind. The term of instruction as beneficiary of the state is five years, but upon recommendation by the principal of the institution of a continuance, and his statement that the pupil is capable of making further improvement, the term may be extended for any time not exceeding seven additional years. (*R. C. 1915, §§ 2585 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of a blind child or blind children between the ages of 7 and 18 years residing in the state must cause them to receive instruction adapted for blind persons for at least six months each year until they have attained the age of 18 years. The person having custody of such children must make an application to the commission for the blind for their instruction upon receipt of a notice from the commission to that effect, and the commission may recommend to the governor that the applicants be placed in an institution for the instruction of the blind. The governor may provide for them in the same way as where application is made through the judges of the superior court. Any blind child may be excused by the commission upon satisfactory evidence that he is not in proper physical or mental condition to receive such instruction. Any one violating this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than $2 nor more than $10. This provision does not apply to any blind child who is being otherwise instructed and educated in a manner satisfactory to the commission. (*R. C. 1915, §§ 2578 ff.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the penalties of the laws applying to tramps. (*R. C. 1915, § 3549.*)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REFERENCES:

United States Revised Statutes.
United States Statutes at Large, Vols. 30, 35.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIGENT BLIND.

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied by evidence produced by the President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf that any blind person of teachable age can not command the means to secure an education, he may cause the person to be instructed in some institution for the education of the blind, in Maryland or some other state, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is or may be for the time being paid by the state, and to cause the same to be paid, one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States. Since 1908 the District Commissioners have been required to make the contract for the education of indigent blind children. (*R. S. § 4869; 30 Stat. L., p. 1101; 35 Stat. L., p. 295.*)

FLORIDA.

REFERENCE:
Compiled Laws, 1914.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The state board of control has charge of the control and management of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind. Any blind person residing in the state between the ages of 6 and 21 years may, upon certification of his application by the commissioner of his county of residence, be received into the school. No blind person who is making marked progress on reaching the age of 21 years may be dismissed from the school excepting at his own option until he has graduated. The county commissioners pay all transportation expenses and the state pays all the expenses for clothing, food, and other necessities. Those who are able are required to pay all the necessary expenses, tuition excepted. The board, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, may allow pupils to remain after they reach the age of 21 years. (*C. L. 1914, §§ 417c ff.*)

GEORGIA.

REFERENCE:
Park's Annotated Code of Georgia, 1914.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Academy for the Blind is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of seven trustees. There is also a board of ten visitors appointed by the governor who must meet the board of trustees at the academy annually.

All indigent blind persons between the ages of 7 and 25 years who give satisfactory evidence of having been residents of the state for at least two years prior to their application must be selected by the board of trustees from the different counties of the state, received into the academy, and supported and educated gratuitously to the extent the funds will permit. When there are more applications than can be accommodated, they must be apportioned among the several counties, according to representative population. Unless the funds will otherwise permit, there may be but one indigent pupil from each of the counties applying, and in case there are not means enough to receive one from every county applying, those must be received who first made application. A beneficiary may not remain at the charge of the institution longer than four years. All other persons than indigents are to be received upon such terms as the trustees may impose.[1]

The tax receiver of each county must keep a record of the number of blind between the ages of 7 and 25, a statement of which must be obtained annually by the board of trustees from the comptroller general's office. The ordinary of each county must also take down the names of such blind persons as are indigent, and procure their admission to the asylum, if possible. If for any reason they are not received, he must report to the board of trustees the name, age, and sex of each, and the board must keep a record of such reports. (*P. A. C. 1914, §§ 1401 ff.*)

IDAHO.

REFERENCES:
Revised Codes of Idaho, 1908.
Session Laws, 1909.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general control and management of the State School for the Deaf and the Blind is vested in the state board of education. The board ascertains the number of blind persons in the state and takes necessary steps to provide for their education. It provides for a careful examination of all applicants for admission to the school. All persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years who are too blind to be educated in the public schools may be admitted into the school. All the expenses of the examination and education of the blind are paid by the state. The board may also arrange for the conveyance of scholars to and from the school at the expense of the state. (*Laws 1909, p. 379.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The census marshal of each school district at the time of enumerating the children of school age must carefully ascertain what children between the ages of 6 and 21 years are blind, and record the names, ages, and sex of such children, the name of the parents, guardian, or other person having charge of such children, and report the same to the county superintendent of public instruction, who in turn reports them to the state superintendent of public instruction. (*Laws 1909, p. 380.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened, or should any pus or secretion form in the eyes or upon the edge of the lid at any time within two weeks after birth, it is the duty of any midwife, nurse, or other person having charge of the infant to report, within six hours after discovery, to the local health officer, or to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine in the district in which the case occurs. A penalty is provided for failure to comply with this provision. (*R. C. 1908, § 1108.*)

ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES:
Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1913.
Session Laws, 1915.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

The general supervision of the blind is vested in the board of administration, which has control of state charities and charitable institutions. One member of the board must inspect the Illinois School for the Blind and the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at least once a quarter. The board may employ teachers to instruct the adult blind in industrial pursuits at their homes, aid them to find employment and to market the products of their industry, and develop such occupations as tend to ameliorate their condition and make them self-supporting. (*R. S. 1913, pp. 174 ff, 189.*)

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

It is the duty of the charities commission to investigate the system, condition, and management of the state institutions for the blind and report the same with recommendations to the governor. The general inspection of each institution is vested in a board of visitors, composed of three persons, who are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, one member of the board being a woman. Each member is appointed to serve for six years without compensation other than necessary expenses. Each board must inspect its institution at least once each quarter, and maintain a record of the condition of the institution and its inmates and report to the charities commission. (*R. S. 1913, pp. 178 ff.*)

All blind persons residing in the state receive their board, tuition, and treatment free at the state school for the blind; those desiring to pay for their education may do so. When there is room, blind residents from other states may enter the school, upon payment for their board, tuition, and treatment. In all cases where a person sent to the school is too poor to furnish himself with clothing, and to pay expenses for traveling to and from the school, the county of his residence must pay the expenses, if the judge of the county court, upon application of any relative or friend of the blind person, thinks him a proper subject for the care of the institution. (*R. S. 1913, p. 194.*)

The object of the institution for the education of the blind is declared to be to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical culture of the blind, and to fit them as far as possible for earning their own livelihood and for future usefulness in society; the object of the

[1] According to the superintendent of the Georgia Academy for the Blind, in actual practice all applicants between the ages of 6 and 18 are admitted free of charge, so long as they are physically sound.

industrial home for the blind is set forth as to promote the welfare of the blind by teaching them trades and affording them a home and such employment as shall best tend to make them self-supporting and consequently independent, using therefor the best known means and appliances. (*R. S. 1913, pp. 190 ff, 202.*)

DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Boards of education and school directors may establish and maintain classes and schools for the blind in cities; and the excess cost of maintaining such classes and schools over the cost for schools for normal children is paid by the state, provided that this excess cost does not exceed the amount of $160 per each blind pupil. (*R. S. 1913, pp. 2267 ff.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

All males over the age of 21 years and females over the age of 18 years, who are declared blind by the examiner of the blind, not charges of any charitable institution, who have an income of $250 a year or less, and who have resided in the state continuously for ten consecutive years and in their respective counties three years immediately before applying, are entitled to obtain a benefit of $150 a year payable quarterly from the county of their residence by order of the board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors. The board of county commissioners or board of supervisors in each county must appoint a regular practicing physician as examiner of the blind, who must keep an office open in some convenient place during the entire year for the examining of applicants for this benefit. All persons claiming the benefit may go before the county clerk of their respective counties and make affidavit to the facts which bring them within these provisions, which will be considered an application for the benefit. Two citizens, residents of the county, are required to make affidavits to the fact that they have known the applicant to be a resident of the county for three years immediately preceding the application. The county clerk is to refer the application to the examiner of the blind, who must examine all applicants and indorse on the application a certificate showing whether the applicant is blind or not. The examiner receives a fee of $2 for each applicant examined. (*R. S. 1913, pp. 236 ff; Laws 1915, p. 256.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any diseased condition of the eye or eyes of any infant in which there is any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of the infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from its eye or eyes, within two weeks after its birth is known as ophthalmia neonatorum.

It is the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, or parent assisting in any way any woman at childbirth, or assisting the infant or its mother, noticing at any time within two weeks after its birth the condition above defined as existing, to report the fact within six hours after its discovery to the local health authorities of the district in which the mother resides.

It is the duty of all maternity homes and all hospitals where women resort for purposes of childbirth to keep posted in conspicuous places in their institutions copies of this law and to maintain records of all cases in the manner and form prescribed by the state board of health.

It is the duty of all physicians and midwives to advise for the prevention of this disease such prophylactic as may be prescribed by the state board and to inform the parents or guardians of a child as to the dangers and dire consequence of this disease.

It is the duty of the local health officer to investigate all cases reported to him and to report all cases and the result of the investigations to the state board of health.

It is the duty of the state board of health to provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for its use, to all physicians and midwives authorized by law to attend at the birth of a child, and to have printed and published for distribution throughout the state advice and information concerning the dangers of this disease and the necessity for its prompt and effective treatment.

Any collusion between any official and any person or between any other persons named in the law to misstate or conceal any facts which under the law are essential to report correctly any case of this disease, or any failure by any person to comply with the requirements of this law, constitutes a misdemeanor. (*Laws 1915, p. 366.*)

INDIANA.

REFERENCES:

Burns's Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1914.
Session Laws, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AID FOR THE BLIND.

The board of trustees of the school for the blind acts as a board of industrial aid for the blind. It is their duty to prepare and maintain a complete register of the blind in the state, which must describe the condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for educational and industrial training of each blind person, together with such other facts as may seem to the board to be of value. The board must act as a bureau of information and industrial aid, the object of which must be to aid the blind in finding employment and to teach them industries which may be followed in their homes, and to provide such means for the development of such industries and for the marketing of the products as may seem expedient. The board may establish schools for the industrial training of the adult blind and workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons, and is empowered to equip and maintain the same, to pay blind persons employed in the workshops suitable wages, and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products. The board may also provide to pay for, during their training, temporary lodging and support for pupils or workmen received at any industrial school or workshop established by it. The board may ameliorate the condition of the blind by promoting visits among the blind in their homes for the purpose of instruction, and by such other methods as may seem to the board expedient, and by cooperating with the state library in facilitating the circulation of books for the blind. It is the duty of the board in making inquiries concerning the cause of blindness to learn what proportion of these cases are preventable and to cooperate with the state board of health in adopting and enforcing proper preventive measures. The state treasurer is the custodian of all sums received by the board in accordance with these provisions, but they may use any receipts or earnings for the furtherance of the purpose of these provisions. The board also receives an annual appropriation of $10,000 for this purpose. The board must make an annual report to the governor and legislature. (*Laws 1915, p. 118.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general government and management of the Indiana School for the Blind is vested in a board of trustees consisting of four members appointed by the governor for terms of four years. Not more than two members of the board may be members of the same political party. The members of the board receive an annual salary of $300 for their services, and a sum not to exceed $125 a year for their necessary expenses. The board must meet at least once a month and must make an annual report to the governor. The school is declared to be purely an educational institution, and is not to be classed as benevolent or charitable. Upon application to the board, accompanied by a certificate from a justice of the peace that the applicant is a legal resident of the county in which it is claimed he resides, any blind person may be admitted to the school for the blind. In all cases where the parents, guardians, or friends are able, they must pay for the necessary clothing and for the traveling expenses to and from the school, and wherever the parents, guardians, or friends of the pupils do not do so, the county from which they are sent pays

such expenses. The county may collect this amount from the parents, when they are able to pay, but property to the amount of $300 is exempt from such charges. Pupils from without the state may be admitted to the school on the payment of such sum as the board may consider sufficient to defray expenses. The superintendent of the school for the blind is required to provide for the industrial education of his pupils under similar rules and methods to those of the scholastic education. The industrial education must as far as possible be conducted so as to make the pupils fit and able to earn their own support when they leave the school. (*B. A. S. 1914, §§ 3435 ff, 3427 ff, 3590 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Parents, guardians, or other persons in the state having control or charge of any child, between the ages of 8 and 16 years, who is either totally blind or whose vision is so defective that he is unable to secure an education by sight, are required to send the child to the Indiana School for the Blind during the full scholastic term of that school unless discharged therefrom or refused admittance thereto by the board of trustees; but if an application for admission to the school is rejected by the board of trustees, the parent, guardian, or other person having charge of the child is exempted from any penalty.

The assessors of property are required to make a list of all the blind persons in their districts, setting forth the name, age, and sex, and the names of the parents or guardians. Such lists are returned to the bureau of statistics, which in turn submits the list to the superintendent of the school for the blind. (*B. A. S. 1914, §§ 6675, 10203.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Physicians and midwives in professional attendance upon the birth of a child must carefully examine the eyes, and if there is the least reason for suspecting infection of one or both eyes, must apply such prophylactic treatment as may be recognized as efficient in the medical science. In addition to this the physician or midwife must fill out the certificate of the board of health which contains the question "Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum?" Failure to answer this question makes all bills or charges for professional services unlawful.

If one or both eyes of an infant become swollen, inflamed, or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge or secretion within two weeks after birth, and no physician is in attendance, the parents, or whoever is caring for the infant, must report the fact in writing to the health officer having jurisdiction within six hours after its discovery. Upon receipt of the report the health officer must direct those having charge of the infant immediately to place it in charge of a legally qualified physician or, if unable to pay for medical service, in charge of the city or township physician. A penalty is provided for failure to comply with this provision. (*B. A. S. 1914, §§ 7607b ff.*)

IOWA.

REFERENCES:

Code of Iowa, 1897.
Supplement of the Code of Iowa, 1913, 1915.
Session Laws, 1896, 1897.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general government and control of the Iowa College for the Blind is vested in the state board of education. The principal of the college must report biennially the number of pupils in attendance, their names, ages, race, sex, residence, nativity, and cause of blindness, with the studies pursued and trades taught. Any blind person who is a resident of the state and of suitable age and capacity is entitled to an education in the state college for the blind at the expense of the state, and nonresidents may also be entitled to its benefits, if they can be accommodated, upon paying to the treasurer $66 quarterly, in advance. When a pupil is not supplied with clothing, he must be furnished with it by the principal, and the expense is charged against the parents or guardian or the pupil himself. The amount is paid by the state and collected from the county of the pupil's residence, which may collect from the parents or guardian or the pupil himself. (*Supp. 1913, §§ 2715 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Any person having under his control a child, a resident of the state, between 12 and 19 years of age, whose sight is so defective that he can not attend a public school, must send such child to the college for the blind during the scholastic year. The superintendent of the college may excuse the attendance of such child when he is in such mental or bodily condition as to prevent his attendance, or when he is so diseased or possesses such habits as to render his presence a menace to the health or morals of the other pupils, or when he is sufficiently taught by a private tutor in the branches taught in the public schools. A penalty is provided for the failure to comply with this requirement, and it is a misdemeanor for any person to induce a blind child to absent himself from school or to employ or harbor a blind child when school is in session. (*Supp. 1913, § 2718c.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The county assessors record the names, ages, sex, and addresses of the blind in their jurisdiction and return the records to the board of education. (*Supp. 1913, §§ 1354a, 2682w.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

All male persons over the age of 21 years and all females over the age of 18 years who are blind and have been residents of the state for five years, who are not charges of any charitable institutions in the state or who have not an income of more than $300 per annum, are entitled to receive the sum of $150 a year.

All applications must contain the above facts, and two citizens of the applicant's county of residence must make affidavits certifying such facts as true. This application is referred to the examiner for the blind of the county, who is appointed by the county board of supervisors, and whose duty it is to examine each applicant and to endorse on the application a certificate whether he is blind or not. The applicant may receive such relief for life or until his disability is removed. (*Supp. 1915, §§ 2722i ff.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The following provision for the prevention of blindness appears in the Laws of 1896, page 59, but not in the Code of 1897, which is declared to be "the authoritative publication of the existing laws of the state" by section 27 of chapter 20, Laws of 1897:

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, it is the duty of the midwife, parent, guardian, or nurse, or other person having charge of such infant to report within six hours after the discovery to the health officer or some legally qualified medical practitioner of the city, town, or district in which the parents of the child reside. It is the duty of the attending physicians and midwives to instruct parents and nurses in regard to the provisions of this law and danger of sore eyes in infants. Any failure to comply with these provisions is punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or both.

KANSAS.

REFERENCES:

General Statutes of Kansas, 1909.
Session Laws, 1913, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The state board of administration has charge of the management and control of the Kansas School for the Blind. In all cases where the friends of any blind pupil in the state either neglect or are unable to supply the pupil with clothing and sufficient funds to enable him to attend the school for the blind, the overseer of the poor in the township in which he resides must investigate the case.

Upon approval by the overseer, the county of the blind pupil's residence must provide him with clothing and necessary traveling expenses to and from the school, but such expenses must not exceed $50 in addition to the actual traveling expenses for any pupil. Nonresidents are not admitted into the school unless the board of administration orders their admission because their legal residence can not be ascertained or there are other peculiar circumstances that constitute a sufficient reason for the suspension of the rule. (*Laws 1913, p. 469; G. S. 1909, §§ 8434, 4746.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Whenever a blind person who has been an actual resident of the state for five years next preceding, and a pupil in actual attendance, regularly matriculated, in good and regular standing, and doing the work regularly prescribed by the institution for the degree for which he is a candidate at a college, university, or technical or professional school located within the state, and authorized by law to grant degrees, other than an institution established for the regular instruction of the blind, is designated by the board of administration as a person who ought to receive the aid provided, it must employ persons to read to the pupil from text and pamphlets used by the pupil in his studies, but the board must not expend more than $300 per annum for this purpose for the use of any one pupil. (*Laws 1915, p. 418.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent, guardian, corporation, association, or person having control of a blind person between the ages of 7 and 21 years must send such person to some suitable school where the blind are educated. The truant officer enforces this provision and a penalty is provided for failure to comply with it. (*G. S. 1909, § 7742.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The assessors of the respective townships must take an annual census of the blind, which includes their age, sex, and color, and names, and the addresses of their parents and guardians. The census is taken together with one of manufactures, agriculture, the deaf and dumb, insane, and idiotic. (*G. S. 1909, §§ 680, 684.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

The board of county commissioners is authorized in their discretion and by unanimous vote to pay a monthly pension, not exceeding $50 a month, to any person over the age of 21 years who has lost both eyes, and whose parents or near relatives are financially incapable of caring for him, provided that he has been a resident of the state for ten years and of the county for two years previous to the date of application for relief, or that he was an actual resident of the state at the time he was disabled. (*Laws 1915, p. 332.*)

KENTUCKY.

REFERENCES:

Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1915.
Session Laws, 1916.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general control and management of the Kentucky School for the Blind is vested in a board of visitors consisting of five citizens of Jefferson County, nominated by the governor and approved by the senate, to serve for a term of four years. The board must meet at least once a month, and annually report the condition of the school to the governor so that the legislature may be informed of all matters connected with the wants, prospects, and benefits of the school. The board regulates the tuition fees and terms of admission for pupils from other states. No charge is made for pupils residing in the state; the state pays all the expenses of the pupils, an amount not to exceed $140 per year for each pupil. The board may extend the school term of such meritorious pupils as are worthy of larger instruction in literature, music, and mechanical arts.

White and colored blind children are kept in separate buildings, and similar provisions are made for their education and management. (*C. K. S. 1915, §§ 299 ff; Laws 1916, p. 622.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The board of health of each county acting in cooperation with the state board of health must arrange for an annual course of instruction for the physicians, midwives, and nurses of their county to teach the importance of and the latest methods for the early recognition and treatment of, the dangers from, and the precautions to be used against, the infection and contagion to all who come in contact with cases of trachoma, and of ophthalmia or any other disease of the eyes of the new born, or with any towel, utensil, or other thing used by or for them, and the imperative duty of at once reporting all cases of such diseases to the county or city health authorities, and of keeping a true record of all such cases. The board must furnish physicians and midwives simple drugs to be used for the indigent in preventing and treating such diseases. The state board of health must cooperate with the national health authorities in dealing with these diseases, prepare and issue bulletins and literature containing professional and popular information pertaining to eye diseases and the precautions to be used against them, and furnish formulae and information for the use of physicians and midwives in the treatment of eye diseases.

Every physician and midwife, trained nurse, or head of the family or trained nurse in any institution in which there is no physician or midwife, in attendance upon a baby under 30 days old, who notices any inflammation, swelling, or redness of either eye or both eyes, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of the baby, must report such case within six hours after its discovery to the city board of health, if the case occurs in a city having a board of health, and within twenty-four hours to the county board of health, if the case occurs outside of such a city. Every physician must report each case of trachoma within five days after the examination and diagnosis. The failure to comply with these provisions is punishable by a fine not to exceed $100; but the persistent failure or refusal on the part of the proper persons to make such reports is proper ground for the revocation of their licenses. (*C. K. S. 1915, § 2062b.*)

LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

Marr's Revised Statutes of Louisiana, 1915.
Session Laws, 1908.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Louisiana State School for the Blind at Baton Rouge is governed by a board of trustees composed of seven resident citizens of the state and the governor, who is ex officio president of the board. The members are appointed by the governor for terms of four years and serve without pay other than the expenses of their meetings, which must be held at least once every four months. The institution provides, according to the law, all the requisite facilities for acquiring a good literary education, and an industrial department in which instruction is given in such trades as are best suited to render the pupils self-sustaining citizens.

All residents of the state between the ages of 7 and 22 years, blind, or of such defective vision as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, are admitted to the state institution if they are of sound mind and body.[1] Such persons receive instruction, board, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance at the expense of the state, and if in such indigent circumstances as to render it necessary, are also furnished with clothing and traveling expenses to and from the institution. Persons admitted as pupils under 14

[1] According to the superintendent of the Louisiana State School for the Blind, only white pupils are admitted to the school.

years of age may continue in the institution ten years; if over 14 and under 17 years of age, they may continue eight years; and if over 17 years of age, they may continue five years. The board may in any case extend the term two years. (*M. R. S. 1915, §§ 659 ff.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The assessors of the parishes must make an enumeration of the names, ages, and sex of all blind children between the ages of 6 and 18 years in their respective parishes and furnish to the state board of education one of these lists. (*Laws 1908, p. 48.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any condition of the eye or eyes of any infant, independent of the nature of the infection, in which there is any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of any such infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, at any time within two weeks after its birth is defined as ophthalmia neonatorum.

It is the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, parent, relative, and any person attendant upon, or assisting in any way whatsoever, any woman at childbirth or attendant upon any infant, at any time within two weeks after childbirth, noticing the condition above defined to exist, to report such fact within six hours thereafter, as the state board of health directs, to the local health officer of the district in which the mother of the infant resides.

It is the duty of such local health officer to investigate all cases filed with him and any case that may come to his attention, and to report all such cases and the result of his investigation to the state board of health.

It is the duty of the state board of health to enforce the provisions of this law; to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purposes of the law; to provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for its use, and to furnish copies of this law to all physicians, midwives, and all persons who may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth; to print and publish further advice and information concerning the danger of ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity of its prompt and effective treatment; and to keep a proper record of all such cases, which record is to form a part of the board's annual report to the governor.

It is the duty of all maternity homes and hospitals to maintain a record of all such cases; and the physicians and midwives, and the like, must prescribe and employ in the treatment of all such cases, such prophylactic as the board may direct. The failure to comply with these provisions constitutes a misdemeanor. (*M. R. S. 1915, §§ 671 ff.*)

MAINE.

REFERENCES:

Revised Statutes of Maine, 1903.
Session Laws, 1907, 1913, 1915.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The governor, with the approval of the council, and upon request of the parent or guardian, may send any blind child, whom he may think a fit subject for education, as a state beneficiary to the Perkins Institute for the Blind at South Boston, Mass., for a period not to exceed ten years. In the discretion of the governor and council this period may be extended. If for any reason the child is refused admittance to the Perkins Institute, the governor and council may send the child so refused to any other blind institution. No child, so sent, may be withdrawn from any institution without the consent of the authorities of the institution or of the governor. In the choice of such a state beneficiary no distinction may be made on account of the wealth or poverty of the parents or guardians of the child. The state pays for his support and instruction, and his traveling expenses to and from any institution to which he is sent. The parent or guardian of any such child is not prevented from voluntarily paying the whole or part of the expenses. (*Laws 1913, p. 39.*)

The state makes an annual appropriation for the Maine Institution for the Blind, a private institution. The original appropriation in 1907 provides that blind or partially blind residents of the state over 18 years of age shall receive practical instruction for a period not exceeding three years, in some useful occupation conducive to their self-support. Temporary support may be provided for any workmen or pupils and means may be devised to facilitate the circulation of books, to promote visits among the aged or helpless blind in their homes, and to help them in other ways; but the permanent maintenance of any blind person at the expense of the state is forbidden. (*Laws 1907, p. 1440.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

All persons over the age of 21 years who are declared to be blind in the manner provided by law, and who come within the provisions of the law, may, at the discretion of the governor and council, receive as a benefit $200 a year, payable quarterly upon warrants drawn on the state treasurer.

No one who is a charge of any charitable or penal institution of the state, or of any charitable or penal institution of any county or city of the state, or who has an income of more than $300 a year, or who is able to earn the same, or who has not resided within the state continuously for ten consecutive years, and in his county for one year immediately before applying for the benefit, is entitled to it.

Persons claiming the benefit may go before the city, town, or plantation clerk where they reside and make affidavit to the facts which bring them within these provisions, and the affidavit will be considered an application for the benefit. The city, town, or plantation clerk must transmit the affidavit, together with the affidavit of two witnesses, residents of the same county, as to the place and time of residences of the applicants, to the municipal officers of the city, town, or plantation where the blind persons reside. There must be appointed by the municipal officers of the cities, towns, and plantations of the state a regular practicing physician whose official title is examiner of the blind, who must have an office in some convenient place in the city, town, or plantation during the first weeks of June and December of each year for the examination of applicants. All applications are forwarded to the examiners, who must make a record of them, and endorse on them whether or not the persons are blind and needy; for this they receive a fee of $2 for each application, from the county treasury. The name and residence of all applicants entitled to the benefits are certified to the governor and council twice each year by the municipal officers, and it is made the duty of the governor and council to cause $50 to be paid to such persons every three months during the life of the person while he is a resident of the state, or until the disability is removed.

Any person making a false affidavit in order to secure this benefit is, upon conviction, deemed guilty of perjury, and is subject to the penalty provided by law for such cases. (*Laws 1915, p. 77.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from paying poll taxes, and from the penalties of the laws applying to tramps. (*Laws 1907, p. 52.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become reddened or inflamed at any time within four weeks after birth, the midwife, nurse, or person having charge of the infant must report the condition of the eyes at once to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town, or district in which the infant's parents reside. The imposition of a penalty is provided for the failure to comply with this provision. (*R. S. 1903, p. 255.*)

MARYLAND.

REFERENCE:
Annotated Code, 1911–14.

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and control of the Maryland Workshop for the Blind is vested in a board of five trustees, three of whom are appointed by the governor with the advice of the senate, and two by the board of directors of the Maryland School for the Blind. The trustees serve for a term of two years. This workshop is open for the labor and manufactures of all blind citizens of the state over 18 years of age who can give satisfactory evidences of character and of their ability to do the work required of them. All the profits arising from the operation of the shop must be used in furthering its usefulness. (*Code 1911–14, pp. 816, 817.*)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Upon recommendation by the county commissioners or the judges of the orphans' court of Baltimore city, the governor may send any indigent blind person, resident of the state and of the county or city from which they are recommended, to the Maryland School for the Blind (a private institution, closely connected with the state, for the instruction of blind white and blind and deaf colored children). The state appropriates a sum of money not to exceed $350 annually for each of such blind persons. (*Code 1911–14, p. 522.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Any person having under his control a blind child between the ages of 6 and 16 years must send such child to a school for the blind for eight months or during the scholastic year each year, unless the child is elsewhere receiving thorough instruction in studies taught in public schools to children of the same age, or is regularly enrolled at a blind school and is temporarily excused from attendance by the authorities of the school, or is in such physical condition as would render instruction impracticable. If the person having control of the child is unable to pay the transportation expenses, the state pays the expenses upon the certification of such fact by three reputable male citizens over the age of 21 years, residents of the school district in which the child resides. The principal teacher of every county school and the truant officers of the city of Baltimore report to the county commissioners or the board of education of Baltimore, as the case may be, the names of all blind children between the ages of 6 and 16 years in their district who do not attend school. This report is certified to the principal of the school for the blind.

Any person having such a blind child under his control and failing to comply with this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor and must, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined a sum not exceeding $5 for each offense; and any person inducing a blind child to absent himself from a school during its session is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $50 for each offense. (*Code 1911–14, p. 1761.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If at any time within two weeks after the birth of an infant one or both of its eyes or the eyelids be reddened, inflamed, swollen, or discharging pus, the midwife, nurse, or person other than a legally qualified physician in charge of the infant must refrain from applying any remedy but must immediately report the case to the health commissioner or some legally qualified physician in the city, town, or county where the infant is cared for. A penalty is provided for the violation of this provision. (*Code 1911–14, pp. 387, 651.*)

MASSACHUSETTS.

REFERENCES:
Revised Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.
Supplement to Revised Laws, 1902–1908.
Session Laws, 1864, 1914, 1916.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The Massachusetts commission for the blind consists of five persons appointed by the governor, with the consent of the council, for terms of five years. The members receive no compensation other than their necessary expenses. The commission maintains a register of the blind which describes their condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for education and industrial training. The chief of the bureau of statistics of labor is directed to aid the commission by furnishing it from time to time, at its request, with the names, addresses, and such other facts concerning the blind as may be recorded by the enumerators in taking any decennial census. The commission acts as a bureau of information and industrial aid, the object of which is to aid the blind in finding employment and develop home industries for them. It may furnish materials and tools to any blind person, and assist such blind persons as are engaged in home industries in marketing their products. With the approval of the governor and council it may establish, equip, and maintain schools for industrial training, and workshops for the employment of the blind; it may receive in the schools established by it pupils from other states upon payment of such fees as the commission determines; may contribute to the support of pupils from Massachusetts receiving instruction in institutions outside of the state; may provide or pay for temporary aid and support to pupils or workmen received at any school or workshop provided by it; and may ameliorate the condition of the blind by devising means to facilitate the circulation of books, by promoting visits among the aged or helpless blind in their homes, and by such other methods as it may think expedient. The commission may provide for the instruction of the adult blind at their homes, and may expend annually for this purpose not more than $6,000. The commission may not, however, undertake the permanent support or maintenance of any blind person. The state board of charities and the overseers of the poor of cities and towns are directed to aid the commission by reporting whenever aid is granted to families in which there is a blind person, and the commission is directed to report to the state board of charities and the overseers of the poor of cities and towns any activity on their part in relation to blind persons who are known or whose families are known to be receiving or to have received public aid. The commission is authorized to register cases of persons whose eyesight is seriously defective or who are liable to become visually handicapped or blind, and to take such measures, in cooperation with other authorities, as it may think advisable for the prevention of blindness or conservation of eyesight, and in appropriate cases, for the education of children and for the vocational guidance of adults having seriously defective sight. (*Supp. 1902–08, pp. 647 ff; Laws 1916, pp. 141, 101.*)

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The board of education has supervision over the admission to, and instruction of, blind pupils in the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, four trustees of which are appointed by the governor. With the approval of the board the governor may, at the expense of the state, make such provision for the care and education of children who are both deaf and blind as he may think expedient. No distinction may be made on account of the wealth or poverty of such children or their parents.

The board of education was directed in 1916 to report to the next general court what facilities exist in the state, and what provisions have been made to give special training and instruction to persons who have suffered the loss of sight, or loss of or injury to a limb, or other severe injury, and whose earning capacity has been destroyed or impaired by it, for the purpose of reestablishing or increasing the ability of such persons to earn a livelihood, and also to investigate and report what provision has been made or opportunity furnished for the objects mentioned, in other states and in foreign countries. The board must include in its report a statement of its opinion as to the advisability of action on the part of the state to establish or extend means for training and instruction as stated, and must submit drafts of such legislation, if any, as the board may think expedient. (*R. L. 1902, p. 462; Laws 1864, p. 60; Laws 1916, p. 381.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

In 1916 the commission on economy and efficiency was directed to make an investigation relative to the advisability of providing pensions for the needy blind, and to report not later than January 10, 1917. (*Laws 1916, p. 402.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, it is the duty of the physician, nurse, relative, or other attendant of the infant to report the fact in writing within six hours to the board of health of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside, and the board must take such immediate action as it may think necessary to prevent blindness, including, so far as possible, consultation with an oculist and the employment of a trained nurse. Penalties are provided for the failure of the proper persons to make such a report. (*Supp. 1902–08, pp. 590 ff; Laws 1914, p. 123.*)

MICHIGAN.

REFERENCES:

Howell's Michigan Statutes, 1912.
Session Laws, 1907, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and government of the Michigan School for the Blind is vested in the board of control of the Michigan School for the Blind, consisting of three members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The members serve for terms of six years, without compensation other than their necessary expenses.

The school is to educate the blind and to afford them instruction in such useful arts and trades as they are best adapted to pursue and such as will best enable them to maintain themselves. All pupils received in the school are educated in the branches usually taught in the common schools, in vocal and instrumental music, and in such other branches of learning as the board prescribes. They also receive instruction in such mechanical trades as the board prescribes, and have proper physical and moral training.

All blind residents of the state or those whose defective sight prevents their receiving instruction in the common schools, between the ages of 7 and 19 years, are received in the school without charge for tuition, board, lodging, washing, medicine, or medical attendance if in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction. The board may, in their discretion, admit persons under the age of 7 or over the age of 19 years. The board may admit applicants from other states, and prescribe the compensation to be paid for them, but the compensation must be 10 per cent more than is sufficient to cover all their necessary expenses.

Pupils are entitled to remain in the school for 12 years or, in cases where the board thinks it advisable, 14 years. The board may, however, dismiss any pupil for sufficient cause at any time, or may arrange for the transfer of pupils over 18 years of age to the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind.

The superintendents of the poor of the several counties of the state must send or cause to be sent to the school all persons entitled to admission to it who are a charge upon the respective counties or any township within them. The superintendents must before sending any such persons cause them to be decently and comfortably clothed, and must provide comfortable clothing while they remain at the school, defray their traveling expenses to and from the institution, provide them with such articles of necessity and convenience as are required by the rules of the school to be furnished by the pupils, and must also pay the board of such pupils during the usual annual vacation, if they are permitted to remain at the institution during the vacation. All persons entitled to admission to the school who are not a charge upon any county but who, on account of their poverty, are unable to furnish themselves with proper clothing and other articles required by the rules of the school, must be given the same aid from the superintendent of the poor of their respective counties while attending the school as specified above. When the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of a child to be sent to the blind school on account of indigent circumstances is unable to furnish the traveling expenses necessary, the board of control of the blind school must furnish them and charge the same to their county of residence. Transportation to and from the school for the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of a child under 12 years of age may be included with these expenses. In all cases where blind residents of the state are unable on account of poverty to furnish themselves with suitable clothing and other necessary expenses for attending school at the Michigan School for the Blind the board of control may render them assistance, not exceeding $50 a year for each person. The amount is paid by the state and becomes a charge against the blind person's county of residence. (*H. M. S. 1912, §§ 3629 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent or guardian, or other person having control of any child between the ages of 7 and 19 years in the state who is blind, or whose vision is so seriously defective as to make it impossible to have him properly educated in a school for the seeing, must send the child to the school for the blind, unless the child is being educated in a private or parochial school, or is physically or mentally incompetent of being educated, is over the age of 17 years and has been taught and is working at a trade, or is 18 years of age and is employed at the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind. The superintendent of the Michigan School for the Blind must furnish to each county commissioner of schools, and to the secretary of the school board in every city or village, a list of the names of such children within the county, city, or village as come within the provisions of this law. Investigation of each case must then be made by the truant officer and a report rendered to the superintendent, who must determine the cases where steps are to be taken against the parents, guardian, or other person having charge of such a child.

The secretary of state must annually make out and forward to the superintendent of the school for the blind a copy in detail of so much of the statistical information received by him as relates to the blind. Each school census enumerator must procure the name, age, residence, and the name and residence of the parents or guardians, of each blind child, and of each child whose vision is so defective as to make it impossible properly to educate the child in the public schools, between the ages of 7 and 19 years. The enumerator must make a separate list of the data described above, and such lists must be forwarded by the secretaries of the school boards to the superintendent of public instruction, who must forward the results to the superintendent of the school for the blind. (*H. M. S. 1912, § 3637.*)

EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

A board of three trustees, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years, has general supervision and government of the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind. One of the trustees must be a blind person; the governor is ex officio a member of the board. The trustees receive no compensation other than their necessary expenses.

In the law establishing the institution the board was instructed to open and regulate an industrial or polytechnic school and factory, a working home, and an employment and information bureau and circulating library, for the benefit of adult blind persons of good moral character, together with such other departments as in their judgment may seem wise and judicious and best calculated to promote the objects and efficiency of the institution. The board must afford adult blind residents of the state, of good moral character, who are in suitable physical and mental condition for receiving instruction, and are in need of it, thorough instruction and training in such arts, trades, callings, and branches of learning as will, in the opinion of the board, best serve to fit such persons to earn, in whole or in part, their own support. All expenses of maintenance of persons at the institution are paid by the state, but a charge not to exceed the amount paid out by the board on account of such beneficiaries, plus a reasonable charge for the use of the apparatus, etc., may be made upon persons applying for and willing to pay for the advantages afforded them. The term of instruction is at the discretion of the board, but is not to exceed three years for any individual learner.

All blind persons, residents of the state, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, who are of good moral character and in suitable condition of body and mind to receive the instruction afforded or by their labor or services to earn the cost of their own support, must be received in the institution. Partially blind persons whose defective sight is such as to prevent them from successfully engaging in those common pursuits in which possession of vision is thought requisite to success may be admitted upon such just and reasonable terms as the board of trustees prescribes. The board may in its discretion admit persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years with the approval of the board of control of the Michigan School for the Blind, and may admit persons over 60 years of age.

In case of the unavoidable suspension of the industrial or manufacturing department of the institution, or of any trade or calling pursued in the institution, no charge may be made for the maintenance of those wage workers or blind employees whose opportunity of earning their own support is thereby interrupted, unless such suspension continues for a longer time than 14 weeks in any one year.

The board of trustees has power to dismiss any inmate or beneficiary of the institution whenever they think it advisable to do so on account of persistent disobedience, immoral conduct, or other sufficient cause, or in consequence of the person having accomplished the purpose for which he was admitted to the institution.

The provisions for the sending of persons to the Employment Institution for the Blind by the superintendent of the poor are similar to the provisions for the sending of persons to the school for the blind, except that the superintendents must pay for the board of such persons during any necessary suspension of their work, not exceeding 14 weeks for any individual during any one year, as well as during any vacation, if they are permitted to remain at the institution during those periods.

The various institutions of the state, under the control and management of state boards, are required to purchase, so far as the articles may be furnished promptly, from the employment institution for the blind such brooms and other articles made there as are required for their several uses, but at a price fixed by the managing officer of the employment institution, not exceeding the current wholesale price of such articles.

All sums derived from the sales of the wares manufactured in the industrial departments of the employment institution, together with all lawful accessions and additions, constitute a "revolving industrial fund for the blind," which is to be continually renewed from the proceeds of all sales of goods manufactured by blind artisans in the institution and of raw materials supplied at cost to blind artisans trained there, and from all sums received for maintenance of inmates or for service lawfully rendered for a stipulated price by the institution. The fund is to be expended for the purchase of raw materials for use in the manufacture of brooms, whisks, rugs, chair seats, and other wares made by the blind workers, and for the purpose of handling, carrying, and marketing the manufactured products of the industrial departments until disposed of, and for the payment of wages earned by the blind employees of the institution, and to provide for such other expenses as are incurred under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of trustees of the institution. When the fund exceeds $10,000 the superintendent and board of trustees may use the excess or as much thereof as necessary for the purchase of additional machinery, tools, and implements as they think necessary or for the construction and equipment of additions to the industrial departments. The state treasurer is the custodian of the fund. (*H. M. S. 1912, §§ 3811 ff; Laws 1907, p. 513; Laws 1913, p. 560.*)

BLIND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The state board of education is empowered to provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies and children under school age residing in the state in any case where by reason of lack of means or other cause the parent or parents of such children are unable to care for them properly, maintain, and educate them. The board may contract with any institution having or furnishing facilities for such care, maintenance, and education at a contract price of not more than $5 a week per child. Each contract must have the written consent of the parents or parent of the child and continues in force until the child attains the age of 6 years. (*Laws 1913, p. 486.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The supervisor or assessor of each township and ward in the state at the time of making his general assessment and assessment roll for his township or ward in each year must set down the name, age, and general health, habits, and occupation of every blind person; the degree and duration of blindness; the sex; whether married or single or widowed; the time under medical treatment; the pecuniary ability of the person thus afflicted, and of the relatives of such person liable for his support; whether supported wholly or in part by the public; and such further information relative to these classes as may be thought useful. This record is transmitted to the secretary of state, who must present an abstract of the information to the governor. (*H. M. S. 1912, § 1552.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The state board of health must officially name and approve a prophylaxis to be used in treating the eyes of newly born infants and publish instructions for its use. It is the duty of any physician, nurse, or midwife who assists and is in charge at the birth of any infant, or has care of the same after birth, to treat the eyes of the infant with a prophylaxis approved by the state board of health, and such treatment must be given as soon as practicable after the birth of the infant and always within one hour; and if any redness, swelling, inflammation, or gathering of pus appears in the eyes of the infant or upon the lids or about the eyes within two weeks after birth, then any nurse, midwife, or other person having care of the infant must report the same to some competent practicing physician within six hours after its discovery. A penalty is provided for any failure to comply with this law by any physician, nurse, or midwife. (*Laws 1913, p. 221.*)

MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:
General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913.
Session Laws, 1915.

FIELD AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FOR THE BLIND.

There is a field and employment agency for the blind of the state under the management of the board of directors of the school for the blind. The board annually appoints a competent person recommended by the superintendent of the school to conduct the work of the agency under the direction of the superintendent. The duty of the agency is to collect statistics of the blind, including their present physical and mental condition, causes of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and information looking toward the improvement of their condition. It gives special attention to the blind that are eligible for attendance, but neither attending the school for the blind nor receiving adequate instruction elsewhere, and must seek to secure means for their attendance. It secures such employment for the adult blind as may be adapted to their respective training and capacity. The agency further aids the blind by home instruction and training, by assisting them in securing tools, appliances, and supplies, by marketing their products, by care and relief for the indigent blind, and by other practicable means of alleviating their condition. (*G. S. 1913, §§ 4151 ff.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and control of the Minnesota School for the Blind is vested in a board consisting of the governor and state school superintendent ex officio and five directors appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years. Any blind resident of the state of suitable age and capacity for instruction may be received, kept, and taught in the school for the blind under such conditions as the board may prescribe. In any case where a blind person is too poor to pay for his clothing, postage, and transportation expenses, the county of his residence, upon certification of the probate judge of the county, must pay such expenses, the amount not to exceed $40.

The state board of control must provide for the care, medical treatment, maintenance, and education of indigent blind infants, residents and citizens of the state, at an institution under its control. (*G. S. 1913, §§ 4051, 4143 ff.*)

DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Upon application of any school district, made to the state superintendent of education, he may give it permission to maintain and establish schools for instructing blind children who are residents of the state, provided that the school has an attendance of not less than five children between the ages of 4 and 16 years. The courses and methods of instruction must be equally as efficient as those in the state school for the blind. The sum of $100 is appropriated for each blind pupil instructed for the annual session of nine months. (*Laws 1915, p. 258.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Any resident of the state who has graduated from the school for the blind, upon compliance with all other requirements, is entitled without cost for tuition to attend and pursue any course of study in the state university. Any blind resident of the state who has been a resident for five years immediately preceding his application, and who is a regularly enrolled student pursuing any course of study in any university, college, or conservatory of music approved by the board of directors of the state school for the blind may, in the discretion and under the direction of the board, receive a sum of money not exceeding $300 a year from the appropriations for the current expenses of the school for the purpose of defraying his necessary expenses, including those of a reader, while in attendance at such institution. Not more than five such blind persons may receive such aid in any one year. (*G. S. 1913, § 4147; Laws 1915, p. 446.*)

MISSISSIPPI.

REFERENCES:
Mississippi Code, 1906.
Session Laws, 1910, 1916.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The government of the Institute for the Blind is vested in a board of five trustees, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of four years. The board may admit into the institute only bona fide residents of the state, of good moral character. It must fix the amount to be paid by pupils for board, the terms of admission, and times of payment, but it must admit free of all charges, upon the certificate of the county superintendent of education, all invalid and indigent blind persons who are eligible, provided the amount appropriated by the legislature is sufficient to care for them properly. (*Code 1906, §§ 2539 ff.*)

GRADUATES SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS.

When a blind person has graduated from the blind institution, it is the duty of the trustees to furnish him with the necessary tools to carry on his trade. The cost of the tools is not to exceed $100. (*Laws 1910, p. 119.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either or both eyes of an infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, independent of the nature of the infection, if any, occurring any time within two weeks after the child's birth, is known for the purposes of the law as "inflammation of the eyes of the new born."

It is the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, parent, relative, and any person attendant upon, or assisting in any way whatsoever, any woman at childbirth or attendant upon any infant at any time within two weeks after childbirth, knowing the condition above defined to exist, to report such fact within six hours thereafter, as the state board of health directs, to the local health officer of the city, town, village, or whatever other political division there may be within which the infant or the mother of the infant resides. It is the duty of the local health officer to investigate all cases filed with him and all cases that are called to his attention, and to report them and the result of his investigations as the state board of health may direct.

It is the duty of the state board of health to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the further and proper guidance of local health officers; to provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for inflammation of the eyes of the new born, together with proper directions for its use, to all physicians and midwives who may be engaged in obstetrics or assisting at childbirth; to provide, if necessary, daily inspection and prompt and gratuitous treatment of any infant whose eyes are infected with inflammation; to publish further advice and information concerning the dangers of inflammation of the eyes of the new born and the necessity for its prompt and effective treatment, and to furnish copies of this law to all physicians and midwives; and to keep a proper record of all such cases, to constitute such records a part of its annual report to the governor and legislature, and to report violations of this law to the local police, county prosecutor, or district attorney in the county where such misdemeanor is committed, and to assist such official in every way possible, such as securing necessary evidence, etc.

It is the duty of the physicians, midwives, or other persons attendant upon a case of childbirth in a maternity home or hospital, or public or charitable institution, in every infant immediately after

birth, to use some prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the new born and to make record of the prophylactic used. It is the duty of a midwife in every case of childbirth under her care, immediately after birth, to use such prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the new born as the state board of health requires. Penalties are provided for the violation of these requirements. (*Laws 1916, p. 166.*)

MISSOURI.

REFERENCES:
Revised Statutes, 1909.
Session Laws, 1913, 1915.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The governor with the consent of the senate appoints five members who constitute the Missouri commission for the blind. The members of the commission serve for terms of four years without pay, but their traveling and other expenses necessary in the performance of their duties may be allowed them. The duties of the commission are to maintain a complete register of blind persons in the state and to collect information concerning their physical condition, cause of blindness, and additional information such as will be useful to it, and to investigate and report to the general assembly the condition of, and the best method of relief for, the blind; to adopt such measures as the commission thinks expedient for the prevention and cure of blindness; to establish and maintain shops and workrooms for the employment of blind persons capable of useful labor; to compensate the persons so employed; to provide means for the sale of the products of the blind; to act as a bureau of information for the purpose of securing employment for the blind elsewhere than in the shops and workrooms of the commission, to which end it may procure and furnish materials and tools and furnish assistance to blind persons engaged in home industries and buy and sell the products of the blind produced in the state; to provide for the temporary cost of food, clothing, and shelter of deserving blind persons engaged in useful labor; and to ameliorate the condition of the blind by such means as it thinks expedient. No funds appropriated by the state, however, may be used solely for charitable purposes, the object of the law being to encourage capable blind persons in the pursuit of useful labor and to provide for the prevention and cure of blindness. (*Laws 1915, p. 223.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The government of the Missouri School for the Blind is vested in a board of managers composed of five members, one of whom, if practicable, must be a physician and oculist who must give his professional services gratuitously to the pupils of the school. The managers are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of four years, and each receives a salary of $100 a year. If nonresidents of St. Louis, where the school is located, they receive actual traveling expenses. For every regular monthly meeting from which any member is absent he forfeits $5. Two members of the board must, together, personally visit and inspect the school in detail monthly; a majority of them, together, quarterly; and all the members of the board must, together, make a detailed inspection not less than once a year. The school is to be regarded, classed, and conducted as an educational institution. All blind persons of suitable mental and physical capacity between the ages of 6 and 20 years, residing in the state, are entitled to the benefits of the institution, and are permitted to remain in the institution for 12 years. The board at its discretion may shorten or lengthen this term, and may allow blind persons over 20 years of age to be admitted, but no person may be admitted to the institution who is not a bona fide resident of the state. Upon petition of any person and satisfactory evidence that there is a blind person between the ages of 9 and 25 years residing in the county, that such person is entitled to the benefits of the school for the blind, and that his parents or guardian are unable to pay his expenses at the school, the county court, with the consent of the parents or guardians, may order the blind person sent to the school at the expense of the county. The board of managers must have the eyes of every blind person examined by the physician and oculist of the school, and if upon examination it appears that the sight may be improved or restored by medical treatment or by surgical operation, the physician must, with the consent of the board, and with the further consent of the parents or guardian, when it is practicable to obtain such consent, institute such medical treatment or perform such operation as in his judgment may be advisable. (*R. S. 1909, §§ 1470 ff, 1367 ff, 1481 ff; Laws 1915, p. 207.*)

The course of study in all institutions for the instruction of the blind must be of such a character as to qualify a student graduating from any of them to admission in any of the the higher institutions of learning in the state. (*Laws 1913, pp. 138 ff.*)

The board of directors of each district must in connection with the school census annually take or cause to be taken an enumeration of all blind persons of school age residing in their districts. (*R. S. 1909, § 10790.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

A blind citizen of the state who is a student in actual attendance at a college, university, or technical or professional school located within the state and authorized to grant degrees, other than an institution for the blind, may, if he is designated by the county court of his county as indigent, receive from the state $300 a year with which to employ a reader. (*Laws 1913, pp. 138 ff.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

At the general election held in November, 1916, the voters of Missouri adopted a constitutional amendment removing any prohibition of the granting or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind by the general assembly. (*Laws 1915, p. 411.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both lids of either eye or of both eyes of an infant become red or swollen, or there is any discharge from either or both eyes, at any time within three weeks after its birth, the midwife or nurse or other person having charge of the infant must immediately report the condition of the eyes to a legally qualified practitioner of medicine. Failure to make such a report is punishable as a misdemeanor. (*R. S. 1909, § 8321.*)

MONTANA.

REFERENCES:
Revised Codes of Montana, 1907.
Session Laws, 1909.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general control and supervision of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind is vested in the state board of education, but the board confers upon the executive board of the school such authority relative to the immediate management, other than financial, as it thinks expedient. The board of education appoints the president of the school and fixes his salary. The executive board consists of the president of the school, ex officio chairman, and two members appointed by the governor with the consent of the board of education. At least two of the three members of the board must reside in the county where the institution is located. The appointed members of the board hold office four years, and receive such compensation as the board of education determines, not to exceed $5 for each day actually spent in the discharge of their duties, and not exceeding $125 in any one year, for each member. All expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties are paid by the state. (*Laws 1909, pp. 97 ff, 101.*)

The object of the school is to furnish all children who are debarred from the public schools by reason of deafness, dumbness, blindness, or feeble-mindedness with at least an ordinary public school education in all the customary branches, and to train them into mastery

of such trades as will enable them to become independent and self-sustaining citizens.

All blind persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years residing in the state and not of unsound mind or dangerously diseased in body, or of confirmed immorality, or incapacitated for useful instruction by reason of physical disability, are eligible for admission to the school, and all pupils are entitled to 10 years of attendance. Upon special petition approved by the president, by any pupil who has completed the course of 10 years, he may be allowed two additional years. Pupils may be expelled for sufficient cause. When there is room nonresident blind persons may be admitted to the school upon payment in advance of a year's cost of maintenance.

In all cases where a person to be sent to the school is too poor to pay for necessary clothing and transportation the expenses are to be paid by the president of the school and charged against the county of the blind person's residence. (*R. C. 1907, §§ 1157, 1168 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent, guardian, or person having custody of any child who is too blind to be educated in the public schools must send the child, if of lawful school age, to the institution for the blind for six months of each school year for the period of eight years, unless the child is taught in a private school, at home, or in a similar institution in another state, in such branches as are taught in the state institution, or unless the child be excused by the authorities on account of physical or mental disability; provided that the child must be required to attend the private school or institution, as provided for above, not less than six months of each year for eight years, or until he has arrived at the limit of the lawful school age. The school district clerks of each county must annually report to the county superintendent of schools the names, ages, and addresses, and the names of parents and guardians, of every blind person between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in the school district. The county superintendent must send a complete list of the names, ages, and addresses of all such persons in their county to the president of the school for the blind. (*R. C. 1907, §§ 1172 ff.*)

NEBRASKA.

REFERENCES:

Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1913.
Session Laws, 1915.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE BLIND.

In 1915 an appropriation of $2,000 was made as a nucleus of a fund for the relief of the blind. The superintendent of the school for the blind, together with the executive board of the Nebraska Association of Workers for the Blind, form an advisory board to carry out the purposes of this fund.

The fund is to be used to minimize the evil of blindness; to collect, interpret, and publish data relative to the cause, prevention, and cure of blindness, the means employed or advocated for ameliorating the condition of the blind, and the number, location, character, and condition of the blind of the state; to provide home teaching for the blind; to encourage home industry by assisting the workers in obtaining supplies and finding a market; to assist worthy and competent persons in finding remunerative employment suited to their needs and capacities; and to assist worthy and talented persons in pursuing studies more advanced and more technical than those offered at the state school for the blind.

The term "blindness" is defined to include all defects of the organ of vision which limit success and happiness. The term "blind" includes all persons who need assistance and whose need is primarily due to such limitation, but in each case the relief granted is to be suited to the beneficiary's needs and to his willingness and capacity to profit thereby. (*Laws 1915, p. 640.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The board of commissioners of state institutions has the oversight and general control of the Nebraska School for the Blind. The purpose of the school is the physical, moral, and intellectual culture and training of the blind, to the end that they may be returned to society capable of becoming self-sustaining and useful citizens. All blind persons and those blind to such an extent that they can not acquire an education in the common schools of the state, and who are of suitable age and capacity and of good moral character, are entitled to an education in the institution for the blind without charge. The parents or guardians must furnish suitable clothing and traveling expenses and support the pupil during the summer vacation, but if they do not do so the county of his residence is charged with the expense of his clothing and transportation home, and it must collect from the parent or guardian, if the person is a minor, or from himself if he is an adult. In all cases where the parent or guardian is unable to pay the necessary expenses and the pupil is a pauper the county of his residence must pay. Persons not residents of the state may avail themselves of the benefits of the school by complying with the conditions of admission for citizens of the state and paying in advance a sum fixed by the governing board. (*R. S. 1913, § 7187; Laws 1915, p. 293.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

All persons between the ages of 7 and 18 years who by reason of partial or total blindness are unable to obtain an education in the public schools are required to attend the state school for the blind, unless they are being privately or otherwise educated. (*R. S. 1913, § 6924.*)

Each county superintendent of common schools must report to the superintendent of the state school for the blind the name, age, and address of every blind person and of every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools who resides in his county. (*R. S. 1913, § 6897.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the laws applicable to tramps. (*R. S. 1913, § 8861.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It is the duty of every physician in attendance upon any lying-in woman, either in hospital or the general practice, upon the delivery of any newly born child, to use in the eyes of the child one of the following preparations:

Nitrate of silver, 1 per cent to 4 per cent solution.
Protargol, 10 per cent to 40 per cent solution.
Argyrol, 40 per cent to 50 per cent solution.

No additional fee may be charged by any physician for the furnishing or use of the preparations prescribed. A penalty is provided for failure to carry out these requirements. (*Laws 1915, p. 408.*)

NEVADA.

REFERENCE:

Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The superintendent of public instruction is authorized to make arrangements with the directors of any institutions for the blind in the states of California or Utah for the admission, support, education, and care of the blind of the state.

Upon the application under oath of a parent, relative, guardian, or nearest friend of any blind resident of the state, to the effect that by reason of blindness such person is disqualified from being taught by the ordinary process of instruction and education, and that they are unable to pay for his support, education, and instruction in any of the institutions mentioned above, filed with the board of county commissioners of the proper county, if the board is satisfied with the truth of the statements, it may make application to the superintendent of public instruction for the purpose of having him issue a certificate to that effect, which certificate being produced is the authority of the directors of any of the prescribed institutions for receiving the blind person.

All blind persons that are not mentally or physically incapacitated to receive an education or instruction, that are free from offensive or contagious diseases, and are unable to pay for their support, education, and instruction in any of the institutions specified, and whose parent, relative, guardian, or nearest friend is unable to pay, are entitled to the benefits of these provisions, and the county of the person's residence must furnish the necessary expenses for carrying the person to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, who must make all necessary arrangements for carrying him to an institution at the expense of the state. All blind persons over 21 years of age seeking admission into the institutions must be bona fide residents of the state for five years previous to the filing of their applications. (*R. L. 1912, § 1702.*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REFERENCES:

Public Statutes and Laws of New Hampshire, 1901.
Supplement, 1913.
Session Laws, 1915.

CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Upon recommendation of the state board of charities and correction, the governor and council may furnish the support and education of any blind person at any school or institution for the educa tion of the blind. The board may maintain a descriptive register of the blind, showing their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education, and industrial training, and other data which the board thinks advisable. The board may act as a bureau of information and industrial aid for the blind, furnish materials and tools, assist blind persons engaged in home industries in marketing their products, assist the blind in finding employment, develop home industries for them, ameliorate their condition by facilitating the circulation of books and by promoting visits among the aged and helpless blind in their homes, and use other methods that they think expedient.

The board must not undertake permanently to support any blind person. In its discretion the board may contribute to the support of blind persons receiving instruction in industrial schools outside of the state.

In 1915 the governor was authorized to appoint a committee of three to investigate the need and advisability of establishing an industrial school for the blind. (*P. S. 1901, p. 279; Supp. 1913, pp. 158, 160; Laws 1915, p. 260.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the laws applicable to tramps. (*P. S. 1901, p. 814.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

Any person who by reason of loss of eyesight is unable to provide himself with the necessities of life, who has not sufficient means of his own to maintain himself, and who, unless relieved as authorized by these provisions, would become a public charge, is considered a needy blind person.

In order to receive the relief specially provided, a needy blind person must have become blind while a resident of the state, and must have been a resident of the county for one year and of the state for five years. At least 10 days before any action on a claim for relief such person must file a duly verified statement of these facts with the county commissioners, and upon satisfactory evidence in writing of at least two reputable residents of the county that he is blind and has the residential qualifications to entitle him to relief, he is furnished aid in a sum not to exceed $150 per annum.

If the county commissioners in the examination of the qualifications of any person filing a claim for relief or of one who has been allowed relief determine upon the evidence of a registered physician and surgeon that such person might have such disability benefited or removed by proper medical treatment or surgical operation, and the person gives his written consent thereto, they may expend for such purpose all or any portion of the relief which they may award to such person for one year under the provisions of the law. This money must be paid to the person entitled to pay for the medical treatment or surgical operation instead of being paid to the person entitled to the relief.

The commissioners must make an annual examination as to the qualifications of any one on the blind list and his disabilities and needs, and if they find that any person is not qualified to draw further relief, or that his disability has been removed in whole or in part, they may modify or change the amount of relief or remove from the list any person found disqualified for relief. (*Laws 1915, p. 96.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The state board of health may make rules and regulations and publish information and instruction that it thinks expedient to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum in public hospitals or institutions in which midwifery is practiced and in connection with legally licensed midwives. The violation of such rules of the board of health constitutes a misdemeanor.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red and show an unusual discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, it is the duty of the attending midwife, nurse, relative, or other attendant to report the fact in writing, within six hours afterwards, to the board of health of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside, except that if a legally qualified physician is in attendance, he must report within twenty-four hours. Upon receipt of such a report, if no physician is in attendance, the board of health must at once direct the person in charge immediately to place the infant in charge of a legally qualified physician, or, if unable to pay for medical services, in charge of the city or town physician. The board of health of every city or town must make weekly reports to the state board of health of all cases thus reported to it, and the state board is authorized to adopt such rules, regulations, and instructions as it may think necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. Any person violating these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not over $25 for each offense. (*Laws 1911, p. 128; Laws 1915, p. 87.*)

NEW JERSEY.

REFERENCES:

Compiled Statutes of New Jersey, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911, 1912, 1915, 1916.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

A commission for the amelioration of the condition of the blind, composed of five citizens of the state, at least one of whom must be a blind person, is appointed by the governor. The members of the commission serve for three years and receive no salary, but have their expenses paid. Their duty is to provide all feasible means for ameliorating the condition of the blind and to report means for prevention of blindness to the governor. They maintain a register of all the blind in the state, and physicians are required to report to them every person suffering from defective vision who may become permanently blind. The commission is authorized to make inquiries concerning the causes of blindness, to learn what proportion of the causes of blindness of inhabitants of the state are preventable, and to cooperate with the state board of health and any other board, body, or official of the state which may be interested, in adopting and enforcing proper preventive measures. The commission may expend during each fiscal year such sum as is annually appropriated for that purpose, for the practical encouragement, by loans of capital, of stock in trade, or of tools and apparatus, of blind persons desirous of earning a living by any form of business or productive activity. Loans when repaid are to form a part of the fund to be kept by the commission to be used for such purposes. (*Laws 1911, pp. 114 ff; C. S. 1910, pp. 1903 ff; Laws 1916, pp. 42, 46.*)

INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF THE BLIND.

All applications for the admission of blind persons of the state in any institution for the blind must be approved by the medical director or superintendent of the institution, and must be filed in the office of the commissioner of charities and corrections, and admission to these institutions is upon the certificate of the commissioner, who must afterwards investigate the financial condition of the person making the application to ascertain whether it is possible for him to pay in whole or in part for the maintenance of the blind person.

Indigent blind or partially blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction may on order by the governor receive instruction and care in some suitable and convenient institution. The regular term of instruction is three years, but upon application of the pupil endorsed by the principal of the institution the governor may extend the term to not more than eight years, and upon further application the governor may again extend the term to any number of years.

An annual sum not exceeding $300 is allowed for each beneficiary, with an additional allowance of not more than $30 for clothing, if the resources of the pupil or of his parents or guardians are insufficient to defray the expenses. Whenever it appears necessary for hospital care, instruction, and support of blind babies and young children too frail or backward to enter other institutions for the blind, they must be sent to some suitable and convenient institution in the state having special care of blind babies and children where such hospital care, instruction, and support can be provided. In all such cases, however, the rate to be paid by the state may not exceed $450 a year, including clothing and the necessary transportation to and from their home. An annual amount not exceeding $400, including clothing, is allowed for the support and instruction of any blind child who is placed in any institution outside the state. Whenever he is satisfied that an applicant or his parents or guardians are able to pay part of the expense of instruction, but not able to defray the whole expense, the governor may cause to be paid such proportion of the expense as seems proper. If a blind person entitled to the benefits mentioned becomes a legal charge upon the overseers of the poor of any township, they must immediately make application to the governor in his behalf, and if he is placed in an institution for instruction the expense of conveying him to and from the institution and of supplying him with suitable clothing must be defrayed by the township. (*C. S. 1910, pp. 457, 1896 ff; Laws 1915, p. 537; Laws 1916, p. 279.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

A blind citizen of the state, upon satisfying the commissioner of education that he is qualified, may receive assistance from the state to attend any college, university, or technical or professional school in New Jersey authorized to grant degrees, other than an institution for the regular instruction of the blind. The commissioner may withdraw the assistance at any time that reports from the institution indicate that the student is not making satisfactory progress. A sum of not more than $200 per year for the fee charged by the institution, and $300 per year to hire a reader, is allowed to such a person provided he is financially unable to defray the expense or any part of it. (*Laws 1912, pp. 585 ff.*)

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR THE BLIND.

In each school district where there are ten or more blind or deaf children who are not cared for or who can not be cared for in an institution a special class or classes must be organized by the board of education for their instruction, no class to contain over fifteen pupils. (*Laws 1911, p. 513.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, or reddened or show any unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, and no physician is in attendance, it is the duty of the person having charge of the infant to report the matter to the local board of health, which must direct such person immediately to place it in charge of a physician, or of the physician of the city, township, or other municipality if unable to pay for medical services. Penalties are provided for the failure of the proper persons to make such a report. The state board of health must furnish free of cost to physicians and midwives registered under the laws of the state such prophylactic remedies as it may think best for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, together with the instructions necessary for their proper administration. (*C. S. 1910, p. 2733; Laws 1911, p. 145.*)

NEW MEXICO.

REFERENCES:

New Mexico Statutes, 1915.
Session Laws, 1907, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The management and control of the New Mexico Institute for the Blind is vested in a board of five trustees nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate, at least one of whom must be a resident of Alamogordo and not more than three of whom may belong to the same political party at the time of their appointment. The members serve for terms of four years. The governor is ex officio a member of the board, but has not the right to vote, nor is he eligible to hold office on the board. (*Stat. 1915, §§ 5109, 5172; p. 89.*)

The institute for the blind is intended for the proper instruction of the blind youth of the state.[1] (*Stat. 1915, § 5105.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent or guardian having control or custody of any child between the ages of 5 and 21 years who is too blind to be educated in the public schools must send the child to the school for the blind during each school year for a period of seven years, unless he is being taught such branches as are taught in the state school at home or in a similar institution, or unless he be suffering from some physical or mental incapacity sufficient to incapacitate him from attending school. The board may provide for the admission of any blind child under the age of 5 years. The superintendent of the school furnishes the traveling expenses in all cases where the parents are unable to furnish the same. It is the duty of the county school superintendents to furnish twice a year a list of all such children in their respective counties to the superintendent of the state school, who must communicate to their parents or guardians the provisions of the law. A penalty is imposed for failure to comply with these requirements. (*Laws 1915, ch. 33.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The commissioners of any community ditch may, if they think it proper, allow blind men or their widows to irrigate free of charge any portion of their land not to exceed three acres. Such a person must have an interest and water right in the ditch. (*Stat. 1915, § 5770.*)

[1] Under the law as it existed before the enactment of the Statutes of 1915, all blind persons of the state between the ages of 5 and 21 years, whose parents were unable to pay, were upon application to the board of trustees entitled to free care, support, and instruction at the institution. If the pupil or his parents or guardian were possessed of property or sufficient means to pay the reasonable costs and charges incurred, they were required to make such payments. (*Laws 1907, p. 5.*) These provisions were omitted from the Statutes of 1915; there is, however, reason to believe that the omission was through inadvertence and that the law should be regarded as still in force.

NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Consolidated Laws of New York, 1909, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The New York state commission for the blind consists of five persons appointed by the governor for terms of five years. The members of the commission receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses are paid by the state. They maintain a descriptive register of the blind in the state, and must maintain or cause to be maintained one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid, the object of which is to aid the blind in finding employment, to teach them trades and occupations which may be followed in their homes, and to assist them in whatever manner may seem advisable to the commission in disposing of the products of their home industry. The commission may establish one or more schools for industrial training and workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons, and is empowered to equip and maintain the same, to pay to employees suitable wages, and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products. It may also pay, during their training, for the tuition, temporary lodging, and support of pupils and workmen received at any industrial school or workshop established by it or other establishments in which the blind are now or may hereafter be received and instructed, when in its judgment the efficiency of the blind persons will be promoted.

The commission may also aid individual blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing materials or machinery to them; but the making of gifts by the commission is not authorized. It may ameliorate the condition of the blind by promoting visits among them and teaching them in their homes. It must make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness and take such steps toward prevention as may seem wise.

The commission may arrange for the examination of the eyes of individual blind or partially blind persons, and may obtain and pay for medical and surgical treatment of such persons whenever in the judgment of the commission the eyes of such persons may thus be benefited. (*Laws 1913, pp. 876 ff; Laws 1915, pp. 1229 ff.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

All persons of suitable age who have been resident in the state for one year preceding the application, or, if a minor, whose parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend, has been resident in the state for one year immediately preceding the application, are eligible to appointment as state pupils to the institution for the blind in New York City or in Batavia. Residents of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Nassau, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland are sent to the institution in the city of New York. Those who reside elsewhere in the state are sent to the school at Batavia. Blind persons sent to the institution in New York City are appointed by the commissioner of education, and in those cases in which, in his opinion, the parents or guardians of the applicants are able to bear a portion of the expense of educating and clothing the pupils he may impose conditions according to which some proportionate share must be paid by them. (*C. L. 1910, Vol. VIII, pp. 206 ff.*)

Blind babies and children, not residing in the city of New York, of the age of 12 years and under, possessing qualifications which except for their age would entitle them to appointment to the blind institution and requiring kindergarten training and instruction, are eligible to appointment as state pupils in one of the homes maintained by the International Sunshine Society, Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled, and Defective Children, and the Catholic Institute for the Blind. The term of kindergarten training and instruction for babies and children of the age of 12 years and under received into any such institution is at the discretion of the commissioner of education, and is paid for at the rate of $1 per day. The regular term of instruction at the blind institution is five years, but the commissioner of education may extend the term of any pupil for a term not exceeding three years. He may continue pupils as state pupils for an additional period of three years for the purpose of pursuing a course of study in the higher branches of learning. The number of pupils continued in such course may not exceed thirty in any one institution, and the pupils must be recommended by the trustees of the institution before such extension of time is granted. (*Laws 1912, pp. 97 ff, 405.*)

The supervisors of any county from which state pupils are received in the New York institution for the blind, whose parents or guardians are unable to furnish them with suitable clothing, are authorized to appropriate $30 yearly for each such pupil and to pay the sum to the institution to be applied by it to furnishing the pupil suitable clothing. The supervisors of any county other than New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk from whose pauper institutions pupils are sent to the institution for the blind must pay toward the expense of educating and clothing such pupils a sum equal to that which the county would have to pay to support the pupils as paupers at home. The supervisors or officers corresponding to them of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk are directed to pay $50 instead of the $30 previously mentioned. (*C. L. 1910, Vol. VIII, pp. 209 ff.*)

A board of nine trustees, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years,[1] have charge of the New York State School for the Blind. Two of the trustees must be residents of Genesee County and a majority must reside within 50 miles of the school. The trustees serve without compensation other than their traveling expenses. The primary object of the school is to furnish the blind children of the state with the best known facilities for acquiring a thorough education, and train them in some useful profession or manual art by means of which they may be enabled to contribute to their own support after leaving the school; but it may likewise, through its industrial department, provide such of them with appropriate employment and boarding accommodations as find themselves unable, after completing their course of instruction and training, to procure these elsewhere for themselves. All blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction, who are legal residents of the state, are entitled to the privileges of the New York State School for the Blind without charge, and for such a period of time in each individual case as may be thought expedient by the board of trustees. Applications for admission into the school must be made to the board of trustees in such manner as they may direct, but they must require the application to be accompanied by a certificate from a local authority that the applicant is a legal resident of the town, county, and state claimed as his residence. Blind persons from without the state may be received into the school upon payment of an adequate sum fixed by the trustees for their boarding and instruction, but such an applicant may in no case exclude those from the state. The cost of clothing and traveling expenses are to be borne by the parents, guardians, or friends of the pupils, but if they neglect to provide for them, the trustees must do so and charge the same to the county to which the pupil belongs. The annual amount of such expenditures on account of any one pupil may not exceed $60. The county must collect such accounts from the parents or estates of the pupils who have the ability to pay. (*C. L. 1910, Vol. VIII, pp. 214 ff.*)

[1] This is the provision as it appears in the Education Law. As a matter of fact, the number of trustees was changed from nine to seven and their terms from six to five years in 1909 in accordance with a law passed in 1908. (*Laws 1908, p. 1232.*) This latter law was, however, expressly repealed in 1909 by the State Charities Law, which provided that boards of managers of institutions reporting to the fiscal supervisor of state charities should comprise seven members appointed for terms of seven years each. While no express statutory provision has been found requiring the New York State School for the Blind to report to the fiscal supervisor, apparently it does actually do so, and the board of trustees appears in fact to be composed of seven members appointed for terms of seven years.

Institutions for the blind are subject to visitation and inspection by the state board of charities. (*C. L. 1909, Vol. V, p. 3689.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The law relating to the compulsory education of children applies to blind children, except those that receive appointments to special schools for the blind. (*Laws 1911, p. 1911.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Whenever a blind person who is a citizen of the state and a pupil in actual attendance at a college, university, or technical or professional school in the state authorized by law to grant degrees, other than an institution established for the regular instruction of the blind, is designated by the trustees as a fit person to receive such aid, there must be paid by the state for the use of the pupil $300 per year with which to employ persons to read to him. (*Laws 1913, p. 321.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

Upon the completion of their course of training in the industrial department of the New York State School for the Blind the trustees may furnish to such worthy poor pupils as may need it an outfit of machinery and tools for commencing business, at a cost not exceeding $75 each, and charge the same to the proper county. (*C. L. 1910, Vol. VIII, p. 218.*)

The commissioner of public charities of New York City is authorized to insert in his annual estimate of expenditures an item of expenditure for the relief of the poor adult blind not to exceed $150,000. The commissioner must distribute the sum so appropriated each year in uniform sums not to exceed $100 to each person, to such adult blind persons not inmates of any of the public or private fnstitutions in New York City who are in need of relief and who are citizens of the United States, and have been residents of the city continuously for two years previous to the date of application for relief. (*Laws 1913, p. 543.*)

In any city of the first class having a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, the mayor may issue a license to any adult blind person for the vending of goods or newspapers, or the playing of musical instruments, on such public thoroughfares and in such places as the license may designate and upon conditions prescribed by it. Such a license is issued for one year without charge, and only to a person who is a citizen of the United States and has resided for three years consecutively in the city. (*C. L. 1909, Vol. II, p. 1277.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any midwife, nurse, or other person having the care of an infant within the age of two weeks who neglects or omits to report immediately to the health officer or a legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town, or place where the child is being cared for, the fact that one or both eyes of such infant are inflamed or reddened whenever such is the case, or who applies any remedy therefor without the advice or except by the direction of such officer or physician is guilty of a misdemeanor. (*C. L. 1909, Vol. IV, p. 2588.*)

NORTH CAROLINA.

REFERENCES:

Pell's Revisal, 1908.
Gregory's Supplement to Pell's Revisal, 1913.
Gregory's Revisal Biennial, 1915.

INVESTIGATION OF BLINDNESS.

The board of public charities, consisting of five electors elected by the general assembly and holding office for two years, are charged with the duty of investigating the causes of "defect or loss of the several senses," and thus being able to give data to the general assembly to guide them in legislation and "to contribute to enlighten public opinion." The members of the board receive no compensation other than their expenses.

The board of commissioners of each county must annually report to the board of public charities the number of blind of their county not in a hospital or school and such other information as may be desirable to get a complete view of the number and condition of this class of persons in the state. The board of charities must prepare and furnish to the commissioners of each county carefully arranged circulars indicating the information desired. The board of commissioners in aid of this purpose may require the justices of the peace of each township to prepare and furnish them with the information called for. (*P. R. 1908, §§ 3916, 3921.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The State School for the Blind and the Deaf is under the management of a board of eleven directors appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years. The members of the board receive no compensation other than traveling expenses. Upon application at the commencement of the school year the board receives in the institution for the purpose of education, in the white department, all white blind children, and in the department for the colored all colored deaf-mutes and blind children, residents of the state, not of confirmed immoral character, or imbecile, or unsound in mind, or incapacitated by physical infirmities for useful instruction, who are between the ages of 7 and 21 years. When there is room the board may admit as pupils, upon such terms as they think proper, persons of like infirmity from any other state. (*P. R. 1908, §§ 4187 ff.*)

When it appears to the satisfaction of the governor, upon affidavit of two respectable citizens, that the parents of any blind child are unable to provide for the child's clothing and expenses to and from the institution, the governor must order the amount to be paid by the state. Such sums are chargeable to the county from which the child came. The amount charged may not exceed $25 per year for any pupil in addition to such amount as is required to defray all necessary traveling expenses of the pupil. (*Supp. 1913, § 4199.*)

CARE OF CURABLE BLIND.

The directors of the institution for the blind at Raleigh must set apart two rooms, one for males and one for females, for the use of the curable blind who, by reason of poverty, are unable to pay for treatment, and the directors must admit into the institution, from time to time, such of the blind of the state as they think curable. (*P. R. 1908, § 4192.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every blind child of sound mind and body must attend the State School for the Blind and the Deaf at Raleigh, or some similar school, for nine months each year, between the ages of 7 and 17 years. Parents, guardians, or custodians of any blind child between the ages specified who fail to send the child to some school for the instruction of the blind for at least eight sessions of nine months each, are guilty of a misdemeanor; but this law is not enforceable against the parents, guardians, or custodians until the authorities of some school for the blind serve written notice on them directing that the child be sent to the school of which they have charge. The authorities of the state school for the blind are not compelled to retain in their custody or under instruction any incorrigible person, or person of confirmed immoral habits. The term "blind child" is construed as meaning any child whose sight is so defective as to make it impracticable to obtain an education in schools for the seeing. The school census taker must report each blind child in his district to the county superintendent of education, who must send such reports to the principal of the State School for the Blind and the Deaf. (*P. R. 1908, §§ 4190a, 3836d.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It is unlawful for any one practicing midwifery for a fee to fail "to wash or have washed, immediately upon its birth, the eyes of the newly born babe with a proper antiseptic solution, such as a solution made of fifteen parts of boric acid to eighty-five parts of

pure water." A penalty of a fine of not less than $5 or more than $10 is imposed for violation of this law.

Physicians must instill or have instilled, immediately upon its birth, in the eyes of a new-born babe a suitable amount of 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver.

If any midwife, nurse, or person acting as nurse, having charge of an infant, notices that one or both eyes of the infant are inflamed or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, she must report the fact in writing within six hours to the health officer or some qualified medical practitioner of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside.

Any person violating these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $10. (*Supp. 1913, § 3445a; Revisal Biennial 1915, § 4453a.*)

NORTH DAKOTA.

REFERENCE:

Compiled Laws of North Dakota, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general management and control of the North Dakota Blind Asylum is vested in the board of control of state institutions. The board makes all rules and regulations governing the school and provides employment and instruction for its inmates. (*C. L. 1913, §§ 243 ff, 1699 ff.*)

CARE OF BLIND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The state board of control may contract with any suitable institution for the care, maintenance, instruction, and transportation expenses of blind children under school age, where by reason of lack of means their parents are unable properly to care for, maintain, and instruct them until they reach school age. (*C. L. 1913, §§ 1707, 1708.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any blind person between the ages of 7 and 21 years must send him to the state school for the blind for the entire school year, unless excused by the superintendent of the school. The board of education of the city or village or school board of the district may excuse the person having control of such blind person from this duty, when he can satisfactorily show that the person is being taught in another institution approved by the county school superintendent, or that such person is actually necessary to the support of the family, or that he has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the public schools, or that he is physically or mentally incapable of attending school. Failure to comply with these provisions constitutes a misdemeanor. (*C. L. 1913, §§ 1342 ff.*)

In connection with the school census an enumeration is made of the names, ages, and addresses of all blind persons between the ages of 5 and 25 years, a copy of which is sent to the superintendent of the school for the blind. (*C. L. 1913, § 1195.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any physician, midwife, or person who is engaged as a professional attendant upon a newly born child must report within 36 hours after its birth to the local health officer on a blank supplied by the state board of health, which contains the question "Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum?" The failure to answer this question renders all fees or charges for professional services unlawful.

All physicians or midwives in professional attendance upon a birth must always carefully examine the eyes of the infant, and if there is the least reason for suspecting a disease of the eyes they must apply such prophylactic treatment as may be recognized as efficient in medical science.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge or secretion, at any time within two weeks after its birth and no legally qualified physician is in attendance, the parents or other person caring for the infant must report such fact in writing within six hours after its discovery to the local health officer. Upon receipt of this report the officer must direct the parents to place the infant in charge of a legally qualified physician, or, if unable to pay for medical services, in charge of the city or township physician. A penalty of a fine of not less than $10 or more than $50 is imposed for failure to comply with these requirements. (*C. L. 1913, §§ 3168 ff.*)

OHIO.

REFERENCES:

General Code of Ohio, 1910,
Session Laws, 1913, 1914, 1915.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The Ohio commission for the blind consists of six members, one of whom is the superintendent of the state school for the blind, and five of whom are appointed by the governor for terms of five years. The members serve without compensation, but have their expenses paid. The commission acts as a bureau of information and industrial aid, assisting the blind to find employment, teaching them industries which may be followed in their homes, and seeking the general amelioration of their condition; maintains a complete register of the blind in the state, with particulars as to each case; may establish and maintain schools for industrial training, and workshops for the employment of blind persons; may pay wages and devise means for the sale of their products; may provide or pay for the temporary lodging or support of pupils or workmen during their training; may cooperate with the state board of health to prevent blindness; and reports annually to the governor and legislature. (*G. C. 1910, §§ 1360 ff.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The State School for the Blind, as well as all the other penal, correctional, and benevolent institutions of the state, is governed by the Ohio board of administration, which is composed of four persons appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party. The members serve for four years, and each receives a salary of $5,000 a year, as well as expenses. Blind and purblind residents of the state over 8 years of age, or in exceptional cases over 6 years of age, judged to be of suitable mental capacity to receive the instruction provided, may be admitted to the school. Pupils admitted under 14 years of age may remain until the age of 21; if over 14 and under 21 years of age, they may remain seven years. Subject to the approval of the board of administration the superintendent may permit former pupils to return to the institution for a period not exceeding one year to review or perfect their studies, but not at an age beyond the oldest period provided above. Nonresidents may be admitted as pupils, if there is accommodation for them, upon payment of the sums determined by the board of administration. The board may expend not more than $600 a year for the purchase of books, maps, and other educational appliances from the American Printing House for the Blind for the use of the institution and gratuitous distribution among the indigent blind of the state, if the purchase can be made at prices not exceeding the cost of their production.[1]

Deaf and blind persons are admitted to the state school for the deaf, or the board of administration may provide for the education of a deaf and blind child at its home. (*Laws 1911, pp. 211 ff; G. C. 1910, §§ 1884 ff, 1874.*)

[1] The General Code of 1910 contains the following provisions although senate bill No. 509, section 7, of the laws of 1908 provided that they should be repealed and the industrial department of the school discontinued as soon as the schools and workshops to be established by the commission for the blind were in successful operation:

Persons over 21 years of age are received for one year for the purpose of learning a trade taught in the mechanical department. They may also receive instruction in one or more studies if this can be done without interfering with the purpose for which they were admitted. In addition to the one year specified females over 21 years of age are allowed to remain three years more if their capacity renders it advisable.

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

In connection with the school census there is an annual enumeration of blind children between the ages of 6 and 21 years. Quadrennially, at the time of taking a list of property for taxation, an enumeration is made by each assessor of all blind persons in his township or precinct and the returns are filed with the county auditor. (*G. C. 1910, §§ 3360, 7795.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

The superintendent of the state school for the blind may, with the approval of the board of administration, provide for the further education of any pupils capable of receiving sufficient benefit thereby, by appointing readers for them while in attendance as regular students in any college, university, technical school, or professional school in the state authorized to grant degrees. (*Laws 1913, p. 474.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory for persons entitled to enter either the state school for the blind or the state school for the deaf, and the truancy laws in general apply to them. (*G. C. 1910, § 7778.*)

DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Blind persons over the age of 4 years may be educated in day schools established by the superintendent of public instruction on application by the board of education of a school district, provided that the average attendance is not less than three, and the state pays $200 for each blind pupil given instruction in such schools for nine months in the school year and a proportionate amount for each blind pupil given instruction for a part of the school year less than nine months. After the establishment of such a school by any school district persons of sound mind who by reason of defective vision can not profitably be educated in the public schools, as other children, may be compelled to attend one of them or a state institution. An inspector, appointed by the state school commissioner, inspects each school twice a year and reports to the commissioner as to the method of instruction, the condition of the schools, and such other matters as may be of interest in the education of the pupils. (*Laws 1913, p. 271.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

Any person of either sex who, by reason of loss of sight, is unable to provide himself with the necessities of life, who has not sufficient means of his own to maintain himself, and who, unless relieved as authorized by these provisions, would become a charge upon the public or upon those not required by law to support him, is considered a needy blind person. In order to receive any benefit under these provisions a needy blind person must have become blind while a resident of the state and must have been a resident of the county for one year. At least ten days prior to action on any claim for relief the person claiming must file with the board of county commissioners a duly verified statement of the facts bringing him within these provisions. The board must be satisfied from the evidence of at least two reputable residents of the county, one of whom must be a registered physician, that they know the applicant to be blind and that he has the residential qualifications to entitle him to the relief asked. When so satisfied, the board must issue an order for relief in such sum as the board finds needed, not to exceed $150 a year, to be paid quarterly from the funds provided, on the warrant of the county auditor, and such relief is to be in place of all other relief of a public nature. If the board of county commissioners, in the examination of the qualifications of any person who has filed a claim for relief, or who has been allowed relief by the board, determines upon the evidence of a registered physician and surgeon that the person might have the disability benefited or removed by proper surgical operation or medical treatment, and the person entitled to such relief files his consent in writing, the board may spend for the purpose all or any portion of the relief which they award to such person for one year. The board must annually make examination as to the qualifications of any one on the blind list, and increase or decrease the amount within the limits prescribed. If not satisfied that the person on the list is qualified to draw his money, the board must remove the person from the list and notify the auditor of such action. The board may make alterations in the sums paid for blind relief, as specified above, at any time during the year.[1] (*G. C. 1910, §§ 2965 ff; Laws 1913, p. 60.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of an infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, occurring any time within two weeks after its birth, is known for the purposes of the law as "inflammation of the eyes of the new born."

It is the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, parent, or any other person attendant on or assisting in any way any infant or the mother at childbirth, noticing at any time within two weeks after its birth the above defined condition to exist, to report such fact within six hours thereafter to the local health officer of the district in which the mother may reside. For such service any such person receives a fee of 50 cents from the state. It is the duty of the local health officer to investigate all cases filed with him and all cases that are called to his attention, and to report them and the result of his investigations as the state board of health may direct.

It is the duty of the state board of health to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the further and proper guidance of local health officers; to provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for inflammation of the eyes of the new born, together with proper directions for its use, to all physicians and midwives who may be engaged in obstetrics at childbirth; to provide, if necessary, daily inspection and prompt and gratuitous treatment to any infant whose eyes are infected with inflammation; to publish further advice and information concerning the dangers of inflammation of the eyes of the new born and the necessity for its prompt and effective treatment, and to furnish copies of this law to all physicians and midwives; and to keep a proper record of all such cases, and to constitute such records a part of its annual report to the governor.

It is the duty of the physicians, midwives, or other persons attendant upon a case of childbirth in a maternity home or hospital (or any case in care of a midwife) to use such prophylactic as the board may prescribe for such cases immediately after the birth.

The failure to comply with these requirements constitutes a misdemeanor, and for the first offense a fine in the sum of not less than $50 nor more than $100 is imposed, and for each second or subsequent offense of not less than $100 nor more than $300. All fines and penalties received under this law constitute a special fund for the uses and purposes of the law. (*Laws 1915, pp. 321 ff.*)

OKLAHOMA.

REFERENCES:
Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Oklahoma School for the Blind is under the direction and control of the state board of education. The purpose of the school is to provide academic, musical, and industrial education suitable for persons deprived of sight. All residents of the state between the ages of 6 and 21 years whose vision is so defective as to prevent their attending the public schools, and of such mental, physical, and moral character as to enable them to pursue the course of study

[1] A law superseding these provisions and establishing a central board through which the pensions for the needy blind were to be paid was passed in 1913, but was declared unconstitutional, and the provisions summarized above are the ones in force.

taught in the school, are eligible for admission. Persons may be continued in the school after passing the age of 21 years, and persons under 6 and over 21 years may be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent and faculty. (*Laws 1913, p. 72.*)

SCHOOL FOR THE COLORED BLIND.

The school for the colored blind is also under the direction and control of the state board of education. The purpose of the school is to care for, teach, and train the colored blind in the rudiments of English as in graded schools, and the practical and primary industries, such as may fit them for useful citizenship and make them self-helpful and self-reliant. (*R. L. 1910, §§ 7014 ff; Laws 1911, p. 121.*)

OREGON.

REFERENCES:

Lord's Oregon Laws, 1910.
Session Laws, 1913, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Oregon state board of control, composed of the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, ex officio, manages the affairs of the Oregon State School for the Blind. The school is a free training school for such blind persons as are enrolled, but no pupil may stay there more than 10 years except in special cases, when the board may extend the time from year to year. Admission is secured by making application to the superintendent direct or through the county school superintendent. The necessary traveling expenses of all indigent blind children going to and from the institution, together with the cost of all clothing necessary for their comfort, is borne by the county of which they are residents. (*Laws 1913, pp. 120, 130, 684.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The truant officers of the state must at the beginning of each school month report to the county judge of their respective counties the names, ages, and residence of all blind children between the ages of 8 and 18 years, with the names of their parents or the persons in charge of them. He must also make a statement as to whether the parents or guardians are able to educate such child or whether the interests of such child would be promoted by sending it to the state school. The child may be brought before the judge for a hearing, and if the judge is satisfied that the child is not being properly educated at home and will be benefited by attending the state school and is a suitable person to receive instruction there, he may send the child to the school. All expenses are paid by the child's county of residence if the parent is unable to pay. These provisions apply only to children who are entitled to instruction at the school under the rules and regulations of the board of control. The clerks of the several school districts must report the names, addresses, and ages of all blind children between the ages of 6 and 14 years within their respective districts, together with the names of the parents of such children, which come or are brought to their attention, to the county school superintendent of the county, who must report them to the superintendent of the school for the blind. (*L. O. L. 1910, § 4130; Laws 1913, p. 683.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it is the duty of the midwife or nurse or other person having the care of the infant to report in writing within 24 hours to the health officer or legally qualified practitioner of the city, town, or district in which the mother of the child resides. It is the duty of the health officer immediately upon receipt of the report to notify the parents or the person having charge of the infant of the danger to the eye or eyes of the infant from neglect of proper treatment of the trouble reported, and to enclose to them directions for the proper treatment of it. Penalties are provided for failure to comply with this law. (*Laws 1915, p. 273.*)

PENNSYLVANIA.

REFERENCES:

Purdon's Digest, 13th Edition, 1700 to 1909.
Session Laws, 1911, 1915.
Appropriation Acts, 1915.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Appropriations are made by the state for the education of indigent blind residents of the state in two private institutions for the blind. Indigent blind pupils may be taught in institutions at the expense of the state for twelve years from the time of entering the institution. Appropriations were also made in 1915 for the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for Blind Men, and the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. (*P. D. 1903, pp. 1281 ff; Appropriation Acts 1915, pp. 174, 189, 264.*)

The county or district superintendent, attendance officer, or secretary of the board of directors in every school district of the commonwealth must report to the medical inspector of the school district every blind child in the district, between the ages of 8 and 16 years, who is not being properly educated and trained. The medical inspector must examine the child and report to the board of school directors whether it is a fit subject for education and training. If the child is reported to be a fit subject, but can not be properly educated in the public schools of the district, the board of school directors must secure proper education for it, but when it is necessary to educate such children outside the public schools their parents or guardians must, if able to do so, pay to the district the expense necessarily incurred. (*Laws 1911, p. 383.*)

The state board of education is authorized to educate blind children residing in the state, under the age of 8 years, whenever the parents are unable properly to educate them; they may, with the consent of those in charge of them, be placed in any nonsectarian institution for education, at a cost not exceeding $1 a day, to be paid out of the state school fund, until they reach the age of 8 years, or until the contract is canceled by the board. Such education may be continued beyond the age of 8 years when, for physical, mental, or other proper reasons, such children need special care for a longer period. (*Laws 1915, p. 482.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

At the time of taking the septennial census the assessors or other officers must make out a separate list of the blind persons, if any, resident in their respective townships, towns, wards, or districts, distinguishing their sex, color, and as nearly as may be, their several ages; and it is the duty of the commissioners of the several counties to make returns of the census to the governor. (*P. D. 1903, p. 586.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the penalties of the law against tramps. (*P. D. 1903, p. 5023.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Every physician practicing in the state who treats or examines an infant suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum must notify the proper health authorities, stating the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and address of the infant, together with other information about the case. The physician must within forty-eight hours after ceasing treatment or attendance upon a case of ophthalmia neonatorum notify the state commissioner of health of the fact, and of the condition of the eyes of the infant.

Any midwife or nurse, or other person having the care of an infant whose eyes have become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth must report the fact in writing to the proper health authorities and to some regularly qualified practicing physician of the district. The health authorities must immediately upon receipt of such a report notify the parents or

guardian or other person having charge of the infant of the danger to the sight of the infant by reason of neglect of proper treatment.

Penalties are provided for the violation of these requirements by any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person. (*Laws 1913, pp. 443 ff.*)

A law of June 14, 1911, on the subject of midwifery provided that the midwife, nurse, or person other than a legally qualified physician, in charge of an infant whose eyes or eyelids had become reddened, inflamed, or swollen, or had discharged pus within two weeks after its birth should refrain from application of any remedy, and should report immediately to the local health authorities and to a legally qualified physician in the city, town, or county where the infant is cared for. This act apparently was not repealed by the later act. (*Laws 1911, p. 931.*)

PORTO RICO.

REFERENCE:
Revised Statutes and Codes, 1911.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The Insular Asylum for the Indigent Blind is managed by the director of charities. The object of the institution is to provide home, shelter, and subsistence to indigent blind persons who have, at the time of admission, been residents of the island for two years next preceding the application, and who have become, through poverty, want, and actual destitution, or otherwise, dependent upon public or private charity. All applications for admission must be made to the director of charities, who, if upon inquiry he finds the applicant to be poor and destitute, unable to earn a livelihood, without a relative or person whose duty it is to care for him, and dependent upon public or private charities for his maintenance, must admit the applicant to the asylum if the accommodations of and the funds available for the institution are sufficient to permit the admission. The number of indigent blind in the asylum may not exceed 150 at any time. The number of applicants admitted must be apportioned among the political divisions of the island in accordance with their population. The actual traveling expenses incurred under the authority of the director of charities in taking or sending blind persons to the asylum are paid out of the appropriations provided for the contingent expenses of the asylum. An oculist is appointed by the director with the approval of the executive council to attend regularly the inmates of the asylum, and to administer treatment in all cases which in his judgment require it. (*R. S. 1911, §§ 195 ff.*)

RHODE ISLAND.

REFERENCES:
General Laws of Rhode Island, 1909.
Session Laws, 1911, 1913, 1914.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The state board of education may provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind babies and children under school age residing in the state, in any case where the parent or parents of the children are unable properly to care for, maintain, and educate them. In order to make such provision the board may contract with any institution having or furnishing facilities for such care, maintenance, and education at a contract price to be agreed upon, not exceeding $1 per day. Such a contract must be made with the written consent of the parents or the surviving parent of the child.

The governor, on recommendation of the state board of education, upon application of the parent or guardian, may appoint any blind child, being a legal resident of the state, who appears to the board to be a fit subject for education, as a state beneficiary at any suitable institution or school for a period of not over ten years. Upon special recommendation by the state board of education the governor may extend the period. The board of education supervises the education of the beneficiaries, and no child appointed as above may be withdrawn from any institution or school except with their consent or the consent of the governor. The board may expend in the purchase of necessary clothing for state beneficiaries a sum not exceeding $20 in any calendar year for a single child. (*Laws 1913, p. 65; G. L. 1909, pp. 373 ff.*)

The state board of education may provide for the instruction at their homes of adult blind residents of the state, and $3,000 is annually appropriated for this purpose. (*Laws 1911, p. 41.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the penalties of the laws applying to tramps. (*G. L. 1909, p. 1281.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If any midwife or nurse, or person acting as nurse, having charge of an infant in the state, notices that one or both eyes of the infant are inflamed or with swelling or reddening of lids and an unnatural discharge or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, it is the duty of such person to report the fact in writing within six hours to the health officer, or some qualified practitioner of medicine, in the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside. Every practitioner of medicine attending the birth of an infant must, immediately after its birth, treat the eyes of the infant with a prophylactic remedy for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum. The state board of health must furnish free of cost to all persons authorized to practice medicine in the state such prophylactic remedy as it thinks best for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum. (*Laws 1914, p. 142.*)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REFERENCES:
Codes of Laws of South Carolina, 1912.
Session Laws, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The supervision and control of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind is vested in a board of commissioners, which consists of the superintendent of education ex officio and four members appointed by the governor, three of whom must be residents of Spartanburg County. The appointed members serve for terms of eight years and receive no compensation other than expenses for not more than two meetings a year. All blind persons of the state who are of proper age and mental capacity (each case to be decided by the board of commissioners) are admitted to the benefits of the school. The whole or part of the expenses of the applicants is paid by the state, according to the opinion which the board forms as to the pecuniary condition of the applicant; but if the number of applicants exhausts the annual appropriation, the selection is made according to the board's opinion of the deserts of the applicants. The board, tuition, and incidental expenses of the pupils at the school are paid by the state, the sum not to exceed $150 a year for one pupil, exclusive of traveling expenses, clothing, and medical attendance, which the commissioners must place upon the most economical scale. (*Civil Code 1912, §§ 1918 ff; Laws 1915, p. 65.*)

BLIND STUDENTS IN GENERAL INSTITUTIONS.

Upon recommendation by the superintendent and faculty of the state school for the deaf and blind the board of commissioners may appropriate $150 annually for the higher education of any graduate who matriculates in any course offered in a chartered college. The board must make suitable regulations for such students. Not more than four graduates may be thus aided in any one year. (*Civil Code 1912, § 1927.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

If one or both eyes of an infant become reddened or inflamed at any time after birth, the midwife, nurse, or person having charge of the infant must report such fact at once to the local board of health. Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a fine not to exceed $25, or imprisonment not to exceed one month, or both. This provision does not apply to towns or cities of less than 1,000 inhabitants. (*Criminal Code 1912, § 443.*)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REFERENCES:
Session Laws, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and control of the South Dakota School for the Blind is vested in the state board of charities and corrections. All residents of the state between the ages of 6 and 30 years who by reason of blindness have not received and are unable to receive the full benefit of the public schools and who are capable of instruction and free from contagious diseases and physically fit to attend the school may, upon application to the superintendent of the school for the blind, be taught at the expense of the state at such school for at least 10 years. If the blind person has spent any time in any other institution for the education of the blind, such time is deducted from the 10 years, but in all cases he is entitled to support and education at the school until he reaches the age of 18 years. Upon approval of the state board having control of the school and when circumstances warrant it, blind persons under 6 and over 30 years may receive support and education at the school. The person sending a blind person to the school must send sufficient money for the return transportation expenses, and in addition $10 for clothing and other incidental expenses; but if such person is unable to pay the expenses, the county commissioners of the blind person's county of residence must pay. When there is room, blind persons from other states may be admitted to the school upon payment for their board, tuition, and care.

Upon recommendation by the superintendent of the school the state board may appoint any blind pupil who is capable and by reason of general fitness is qualified to receive advanced instruction to a preparatory school for the higher education of the blind for three years in addition to his regular term of 10 years for the purpose of fitting him to enter a college or a higher institution for the blind. (*Laws 1909, p. 30; Laws 1913, p. 231.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The county superintendent of schools of any county must notify and require every parent or guardian or person having control of blind persons between the ages of 6 and 30 years who have been unable to receive an education at the public schools and who have not received instruction at any institution for the blind to send such persons to the state school for the blind. In case a person having control of such blind persons, after 10 days' notice, refuses or neglects to do as required, the county school superintendent must make complaint, stating all these facts, to the county judge. The county judge must investigate the matter, and if the facts set forth in the complaint are found to be true, must order the parent or person having charge of the blind person to send him to some school for the education of the blind.

It is the duty of every county or city superintendent of schools to send to the superintendent of the school for the blind the names of all blind children of proper school age residing in his county or city whenever the residence of the blind children within their jurisdiction becomes known to them, and the superintendent of the school for the blind must take all necessary action to provide that the blind children be given the advantages of proper education. (*Laws 1907, p. 282; Laws 1911, p. 175; Laws 1913, p. 231.*)

TENNESSEE.

REFERENCES:
Code of Tennessee, 1896.
Session Laws, 1915.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The general supervision and control of the Tennessee School for the Blind is vested in the state board of control, consisting of three members. The pupils are taught such branches of learning as they can acquire and as are usually taught to young persons, and such trades and handicraft pursuits as the blind can learn and practice to advantage.

Any blind child whose parents are residents of the state may be placed in the school free of charge.[1] All other pupils are admitted by the board upon such terms as it thinks proper, but pupils that can not pay have preference over those whose parents or families are able to provide for them. The traveling expenses of those who are unable to pay are paid by the board, but not for a shorter distance than 100 miles. The terms of admission are the same for colored students as for white students and separate accommodations are made for them. When there is room, pupils from other states are admitted upon their annual expense being paid in advance. (*Code 1896, §§ 2643 ff; Laws 1915, p. 44.*)

CARE OF INDIGENT BLIND.

The state board of education is vested with the power to provide for the suitable care, maintenance, and instruction of blind children of school age residing in the state, who are not eligible to the state school for the blind for lack of training and who need special kindergarten training to prepare them for admission in the school, in any case where by reason of lack of means their parents are unable properly to care for, maintain, and educate them. To carry out the purposes of this law the board may contract with any institution having or furnishing such facilities at a contract price not to exceed $1 a day. Such a contract is to continue in force until such child attains the age of 12 years, or he becomes eligible for admission to the state school, or until in the judgment of the board he will not be able to qualify for the state school. The board may in its discretion continue such contract in force until the child attains the age of 16 years. Not more than $2,500 may be used in any one year for the carrying out of these provisions; the money is to be paid out of the general school fund of the state. (*Laws 1915, p. 215.*)

EXEMPTION OF THE BLIND.

The blind are specially exempted from the payment of poll taxes. (*Code 1896, § 686.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It is the duty of the state board of health to name and approve a prophylaxis or preventive to be used in treating the eyes of newly born children for preventing ophthalmia neonatorum, and it must publish instructions for its use.

It is the duty of any physician, nurse, or midwife who may assist or be in charge at the birth of any infant to treat its eyes with such prescribed prophylaxis, and such a treatment must be given as soon as practicable after its birth and always within an hour. If any redness, swelling, inflammation, or gathering of pus appears in its eyes or upon the lid or about the eyes within two weeks after birth, then the person having care of the infant must report such fact within six hours after its discovery to the local health officer or some competent practicing physician. The failure to comply with these requirements constitutes a misdemeanor. (*Laws 1915, p. 139.*)

[1] A provision antedating this one, but not repealed, appears in the code, providing that two free pupils from each senatorial district, selected by the respective senator and representative, be admitted into the school.

TEXAS.

REFERENCES:
Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1911.
Session Laws, 1911, 1913, 1915 (1st called session).

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

The general control, management, and direction of the Texas School for the Blind is vested in a board of six trustees appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of six years. They receive $5 a day for time spent at their meetings and three cents per mile for necessary traveling expenses. The board of trustees and the superintendent appoint an oculist for the blind school, who must attend regularly at the school and administer treatment to all cases of blindness among its pupils deemed curable. (*R. C. S. 1911, Arts. 171 ff; Laws 1913, p. 191; Laws 1915, p. 36.*)

The superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum may make such provision as he thinks necessary for the maintenance, care, and education of all children in the state who are deaf, dumb, and blind. Applications must be made to him by the parents of such children under rules prescribed by him, and such children must be placed in a reputable school established for the purposes just mentioned.

The government of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths is vested in a board of trustees, who are constituted like the board for the Texas School for the Blind. The admission of all applicants to the asylum, their treatment, instruction, and continuance therein, all questions relating to their dismissal or removal or voluntary departure, etc., must be governed by the rules and regulations of the state asylums for white youths for the deaf and dumb and blind. (*R. C. S. 1911, Art. 209.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Any nurse, midwife, or other person not a legally qualified practitioner of medicine who notices inflammation of the eyes or redness of the lids of a newborn child under his care must report such fact within 12 hours after its discovery to the local health authority, or in his absence, to any reputable physician. The violation of this law is punishable as a misdemeanor. (*Laws 1911, p. 177.*)

UTAH.

REFERENCES:
Compiled Statutes of Utah, 1907.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The government and control of the Utah School for the Blind is vested in a board of trustees consisting of the attorney general and five resident citizens of the state, not more than three of whom may be members of the same political party, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The citizen members of the board serve for terms of six years and receive no compensation other than actual expenses.

The purpose of the school is to provide a practical education for the blind of the state who are of sound mind and body, under 30 years of age, capable of receiving beneficial instruction, and incapacitated, on account of blindness or inability to see, for instruction in the common schools; to instruct such pupils in those mechanical trades and arts that tend to enable them to become self-supporting and useful citizens; and to provide a circulating library for the blind of the state. All blind residents of the state under 30 years of age are entitled to the benefits of the school free of charge. In all cases where an applicant or an inmate of the school is too poor to pay for necessary clothing and transportation expenses, the county commissioners of his residence, after ascertaining that such facts are true, must pay the expenses. Pupils from other states may be received and instructed on such terms as the board may prescribe. (*C. S. 1907, §§ 2064, 2102 ff; Laws 1911, p. 138.*)

COMMISSION FOR THE ADULT BLIND.[1]

The Utah commission for the adult blind consists of five members; the governor is president of the board and the other four members are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The members serve for terms of four years and receive no compensation other than actual expenses. The duties and powers of the commission are to prepare and maintain a descriptive register of the adult blind of the state; to establish, equip, and maintain within the state one or more workshops for the industrial training and employment of the adult blind; to maintain a bureau of information, the object of which is to assist in the finding of employment and in the development of home industries for the adult blind; to furnish materials and tools to them either in their homes or in the workshops maintained by the board; and to assist them in marketing their handiwork and products. It ameliorates their condition by promoting visits among the aged or helpless adult blind in their homes and by such other methods as it thinks expedient. The commission may provide for temporary lodging and support of blind persons engaged at any workshop, but must not undertake their permanent support or maintenance. Adult blind persons from other states may be admitted in the workshops upon payment of such fees as the commission may prescribe. (*Laws 1909, p. 176.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent, guardian, or other person having control of any blind child between the ages of 8 and 18 years, who on account of its defective sight is unable to be educated in the public schools, must send such child to the state school for the blind for at least six months of each school year. The parent or any other person is excused from this duty if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the board of trustees of the school that the child is taught at home by a competent teacher in the same branches and for the same length of time as children are in the state school, or that such child has already acquired the branches of learning taught in the state school, or that the child is in such physical or mental condition as to render attendance inexpedient or impracticable. The failure to comply with this provision, after the proper person has been notified of its requirements, constitutes a misdemeanor.

The county school superintendents must include in their annual school census the list of persons between the ages of 5 and 30 years who are too blind to obtain an education in the public schools, their names and addresses, and the names of their parents. (*C. S. 1907, §§ 2117, 1791.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Every physician and midwife attending a childbirth must report to the local board of health every case where the newly born child has inflammation of the eyes attended with a discharge therefrom, within six hours after the appearance of the disease; and the eyes of the infant so affected must be treated in accordance with the rules of the state board of health. Failure to comply with this provision constitutes a misdemeanor. (*Laws 1911, p. 84.*)

VERMONT.

REFERENCES:
Public Statutes of Vermont, 1906.
Session Laws, 1908, 1910, 1915.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND.

The governor is the commissioner of the deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, feeble-minded, or epileptic children of indigent parents, and constitutes the board for their instruction. He receives a salary of $50 a year for his services as commissioner. (*P. S. 1906, §§ 1166 ff.*)

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[1] The state authorities report that this commission has been inactive for five years.

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The governor may designate beneficiaries to be educated at the New England Institute for the Instruction of the Blind at Boston, Mass., or at any other like institution that he may select for a period of time that he thinks proper. He may designate one or more blind persons to be educated within the state, when in his judgment adequate advantages exist for proper instruction, and the public good will be subserved thereby. The state pays for instruction and support at the school, but the traveling expenses of the blind person must be paid by the town in which he resides, if the parents are unable to pay. The governor may provide for the instruction of blind persons over 14 years of age in schools without the state which furnish instruction in such trades or lines of work as will be best calculated to enable the blind person to be self-supporting. There is an appropriation of $2,500 for the governor to use at his discretion in making contracts with any person, association, or corporation for the care, education, and training of state beneficiaries after they have been discharged from the institution for their instruction.

The board of civil authority in each town must collect information as to the number of blind persons in their town, and their age, condition, and circumstances, the ability of their parents to educate them, and whether, in the opinion of the board, the persons are proper subjects for the charity of the state, and whether they and their parents or guardians are willing that they should become beneficiaries of any of the institutions provided for the instruction of such persons. This information is sent to the county clerk, who returns the report to the governor. (*P. S. 1906, §§ 1170 ff; Laws 1908, p. 48.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Any blind child between the ages of 5 and 18, who is designated by the governor to any institution for the education of the deaf and blind in the state, must attend such designated school during its regular sessions for the period for which he is designated, unless he is mentally or physically unable to attend the school, or has already acquired knowledge of the branches required to be taught in the public schools, or is otherwise being furnished with the same education, provided that he shall not be required to attend more than 40 weeks in one school year. Any parent or guardian who neglects or refuses to permit a child to receive instruction as above specified is liable to a fine of not more than $25 nor less than $5. (*Laws 1915, p. 166.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The state board of health makes such rules and regulations as they think necessary for the prevention of blindness caused by ophthalmia neonatorum, and they furnish at public expense such prophylactic outfits as are necessary for the use of physicians. An imposition of a fine of $10 is provided for any failure of any physician to comply with the rules established by the board. (*Laws 1910, p. 228.*)

VIRGINIA.

REFERENCES:

Pollard's Code of Virginia, 1904.
Supplement, 1910.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

The government of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind is vested in a board of visitors, consisting of six members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for terms of four years, and the superintendent of public instruction. In the institution there is one school for the education of deaf-mutes and another school, separate and distinct, for the education of the blind. The pupils of the school are selected, as the board may prescribe, among such persons as are unable to pay for maintenance and support to the extent of the means of the institution, and from other persons, residents of the state, on such terms for their maintenance and support as may be agreed upon;[1] but in no case is there a charge for the education of the pupils. (*P. C. 1904, §§ 1653 ff.*)

The Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children is under the government of a board of five visitors appointed by the governor for terms of four years. Any blind child of the colored race whose parents or guardians are residents of the state and who can not be educated in the public schools may be admitted to the school without charge for his education. (*Supp. 1910, p. 656.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The clerk of each district school board must at the time of taking the school census also take a separate census of the blind persons between the ages of 7 and 20 years residing within the school district, giving the sex, age, and residence of each, and return the copy to the district superintendent. The superintendent must consolidate the returns of the county and transmit them to the superintendent of the school for the deaf and the blind. (*P. C. 1904, § 1463.*)

WASHINGTON.

REFERENCES:

Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Code of Washington, 1910.
Supplement, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general management and control of the State School for the Blind is vested in the state board of control.

All blind residents of the state between the ages of 6 and 21 years who are free from loathsome and contagious diseases are admitted into the school free. Blind children from other states may be admitted into the school upon payment in advance of a sufficient amount to cover the cost of their maintenance and education. (*Supp. 1913, § 4387–1; Code 1910, §§ 4387 ff.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Every parent or guardian having custody of blind children of the prescribed age must send them to the state school for the blind. Upon satisfactory proof and evidence to the county school superintendent that such children are being properly educated at home or in some other suitable institution, the parent may be excused from this duty. If it appears to the satisfaction of the superintendent that the parent is unable to bear the traveling expenses, the county commissioner must pay such expenses. Any person failing to comply with this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The clerks of the school districts must include in their annual reports the names of all the blind persons in their district between the ages of 6 and 21 years. This report is transmitted to the county school superintendent, who in turn transmits it to the county commissioners, state board of control, and the superintendent of the state school for the blind. (*Code 1910, § 4394.*)

WEST VIRGINIA.

REFERENCE:

West Virginia Code, 1913.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general management and control of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind is vested in the state board of control. The board visits the school at least once in every six months, and one member must visit the school once a month. The control of the educational affairs of the school is vested in the state board of

[1] According to the superintendent of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, no charge whatever is now made for any of its pupils.

regents; this board makes rules and regulations for the management of educational matters, prescribing the course of study to be pursued in the school. The course of instruction must be as extensive in the intellectual, musical, and mechanical departments as the capacities and interests of the pupils may require. (*Code 1913, §§ 587, 604, 2318.*)

All blind residents of the state of sound mind and who are not afflicted with any contagious disease, between the ages of 8 and 25 years, may be admitted to the school on application to the principal. Applicants are admitted in the order of their applications, and the principal must in each case keep a record of the name, dates of admission and discharge, age, address, names of parents or guardians, and degree and cause of the blindness. The pupils may continue in the school for five years, and as much longer as in the discretion of the state board of control and the principal their condition and progress would seem to justify. All such blind persons are admitted without charge for board and tuition, and if the pupil is not provided with clothing while at the school the principal furnishes clothing of a value not to exceed $40 and collects the same from the pupil's county of residence.

After all the applicants of the prescribed age have been admitted other blind persons of suitable age to receive any advantage from the school, if there are accommodations, may be admitted to the school upon terms prescribed by the board; but such persons must withdraw from the school in the order of their admission to make room for new applicants between the ages prescribed. The board provides for accommodations for all other pupils upon such terms of payment as it may prescribe. (*Code 1913, §§ 2315 ff.*)

The state assessors must register the names of the blind persons in their respective districts, the degree and cause of blindness, age, names of parents or guardians, address, and such other facts as may be useful in making the school efficient in ameliorating the condition of the blind. The assessors' reports are sent to the auditor, who in turn sends them to the principal of the school, who must immediately correspond with the persons named in the report with a view to their admission into the school. (*Code 1913, § 2319.*)

WISCONSIN.

REFERENCE:
Wisconsin Statutes, 1915.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The general supervision and government of the State School for the Blind is vested in the state board of control, whose duty it is to inspect the school at least once a month. The object of the school for the blind is to afford the blind enlightened and practical education, which may aid them to obtain the means of subsistence, discharge the duties of citizens, and secure all the happiness which they are capable of attaining. All blind residents of the state who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction are received and taught, and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of pupils free of charge. Blind persons placed in the institution by any municipality of the state, but not entitled to free tuition, enjoy all the benefits and privileges at a cost not exceeding $100 per scholar for the academic year of 40 weeks, to be paid by such corporation.[1] The school pays for necessary expenses of indigent scholars in going to and from the school. No pupil from without the state may be received to the exclusion of any pupil resident within the state. A library is maintained at the school that is available to all blind citizens of the state. (*Stat. 1915, §§ 561j, 564, 568 ff.*)

[1] According to the superintendent of the State School for the Blind, $300 is now charged for those not entitled to free tuition.

DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Upon application by the board of education of any village or city to the state superintendent, he may grant permission to the city or village to establish and maintain one or more schools for the instruction of blind persons who are residents of the state. The state appropriates the sum of $200 for each pupil in the day schools for the blind, the instruction to include instruction in music and manual training. (*Stat. 1915, § 579o.*)

INSTRUCTION AND CARE FOR BLIND ARTISANS.

The state, through the management and supervision of the state board of control, maintains an institution at Milwaukee in which any blind citizen of the state having learned a trade may pursue his vocation on his own account and receive the whole of the proceeds of his labor. The board provides means of instruction for any adult blind resident of the state who desires to avail himself of the privileges and benefits of the institution. It may furnish artisans at the institution with a limited amount of tools and materials, sufficient to meet the requirements of their employment. An allowance of $75 is made to any indigent blind artisan who is a resident of the state but not a resident of Milwaukee, and the state pays for his expenses in traveling to and from the institution. (*Stat. 1915, § 572a.*)

CENSUS OF THE BLIND.

The assessors of the state when making their annual assessment must at every tenth year enter upon blanks furnished for this purpose the names of all blind persons in their respective districts, their age, color, occupation, and place of birth, whether such persons are educated or not, the names of their parents, the number of children of such parents, what blood relation, if any, existed between the parents, and the number of blind children of such parents, and return the same to the county clerk. The county clerk transmits this report to the secretary of state, who compiles and tabulates such returns for his biennial report. (*Stat. 1915, § 1014.*)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Any parent or guardian having under his control a blind child between the ages of 6 and 16 who is incapacitated for attending a common school, must send such child to some public, private, parochial, or state school for the instruction of the blind, for at least eight months a year. This requirement does not apply to children who are shown by a reputable physician not to be in proper physical or mental condition to attend school. A penalty is provided for failure to comply with this requirement.

Whenever it appears by affidavit to any county or municipal judge that any blind child of proper age is deprived of a suitable education through the neglect or refusal of its parents or guardian, the judge may in his discretion, if the facts are admitted or established to be true, order such child to be sent to the school for the blind or to some private institution for the instruction and education of the blind. Each superintendent of the city and county schools must send to the superintendent of the school for the blind the names and addresses of the blind persons known to be in his city or county and the persons having charge of them; the number of blind persons being educated and not educated; and the number of personal visits made during the year to the custodians of the blind children, to induce them to give such children a proper education. (*Stat. 1915, §§ 579o, 571, 461g.*)

RELIEF OF THE NEEDY BLIND.

Any male person over the age of 21 years, and any female person over the age of 18 years, who is declared blind by the "examiner of the blind," who is not an inmate of any charitable, reformatory, or

penal institution in the state, who is not receiving aid from the state, or any county or city, and who has been a bona fide resident of the state for ten years and of the county in which application is made for at least three years next preceding the making of the application, may, in the discretion of the county board, receive from the county a benefit of $100 a year, payable quarterly. Applications for such a benefit must be accompanied by an affidavit of two freeholders residing in the county, that they are personally acquainted with the applicant and know that he has been a resident of the state for ten years and of the county for three years immediately preceding the filing of the application. In each county the county board appoints a regular practicing physician as "examiner of the blind," who examines all applicants mentioned above and maintains a descriptive register of his examinations. (*Stat. 1915, §§ 572i ff.*)

THE BLIND IN POORHOUSES.

It is the duty of the state board of control to investigate as to the number and condition of blind persons supported in the poorhouses of the state. (*Stat. 1915, § 564.*)

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, or blindness, in the newborn babe the state board of health and vital statistics must annually cause to be put up in proper containers a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver and prepare instructions for its use. The board must cause to be delivered one container with instructions to each physician and midwife, and it is their duty to use the solution as instructed in each confinement case that they may attend.

In any confinement case not attended by a physician or midwife, if one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after the child's birth, the nurse, parents, or other person in charge must report the fact within six hours thereafter to the local health officer. Upon receipt of the report the health officer must give warning of the dangers to the eye or eyes of the infant and a copy of the instructions of the board of health to the person in charge, and he must employ at the expense of the city, village, or town in which the parents reside, a competent physician to examine the case and provide proper treatment. A penalty is provided for failure to comply with this provision. (*Stat. 1915, §§ 1409a-1 ff.*)

WYOMING.

REFERENCE:

Wyoming Compiled Statutes, 1910.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The state board of charities and reform is composed of the governor, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, the state auditor, and the state superintendent of public instruction. The board has general supervision of the blind, deaf, and dumb institute when it is open, and until the opening of the institute the board provides for the support and education of the blind, deaf, and dumb persons resident in the state in some asylum for the education of the blind, deaf, and dumb. In selecting the asylum the board must select the one that offers the best advantages for the education of such pupils, due regard being had to economy in the cost of supporting and maintaining pupils at the asylum. All necessary clothing, transportation, and other expenses that are incurred in placing pupils in such an asylum must be paid out of the funds appropriated for the blind, deaf, and dumb, but when the board is satisfied that the parents or guardians of such children are financially able to bear such expenses they must in all cases do so.

When there are 12 pupils ready that will enter the school the blind, deaf, and dumb institute opens, but when the number of pupils falls below 8 the institute must close. Every blind, deaf, or dumb person who is a resident of the state of suitable age and capacity is entitled to receive an education in the institute at the expense of the state, and persons not residents of the state of suitable age and capacity are entitled to an education in the institute upon payment of $300 per year in advance to the state treasurer.

When the pupils of the institute are not otherwise supplied with clothing they must be furnished with it by the principal. The cost of clothing so supplied is a charge against the county from which the pupils came to the institute, but the county may collect the account from the parent or guardian or from the pupil himself unless it appears by the affidavit of three disinterested citizens of the county, not akin to the pupil, that the pupil or his parents would be unreasonably oppressed by a suit to recover the cost of the clothing. (*C. S. 1910, §§ 436, 564 ff.*)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.—INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES

APPENDIX B.—SPECIAL SCHEDULES EMPLOYED AT CENSUSES OF THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES

APPENDIX C.—SPECIAL SCHEDULES EMPLOYED IN ENUMERATING THE BLIND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

APPENDIX D.—MOVEMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS OF THE BLIND

APPENDIX A.—INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.[1]

I.—RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.[2]

PUBLIC.

Alabama School for the Blind	Talladega, Ala.
Alabama School for Negro Deaf and Blind	Talladega, Ala.
Arkansas School for the Blind	Little Rock, Ark.
California School for the Deaf and Blind	Berkeley, Cal.
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Florida School for the Deaf and Blind	St. Augustine, Fla.
Georgia Academy for the Blind	Macon, Ga.
State School for the Deaf and the Blind	Gooding, Idaho.
Illinois School for the Blind	Jacksonville, Ill.
Indiana School for the Blind	Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa College for the Blind	Vinton, Iowa.
Kansas School for the Blind	Kansas City, Kans.
Kentucky School for the Blind	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana State School for the Blind	Baton Rouge, La.
Michigan School for the Blind	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota School for the Blind	Faribault, Minn.
Mississippi Institute for the Blind	Jackson, Miss.
Missouri School for the Blind	St. Louis, Mo.
Montana School for the Deaf and Blind	Boulder, Mont.
Nebraska School for the Blind	Nebraska City, Nebr.
New Mexico Institute for the Blind	Alamogordo, N. Mex.
New York State School for the Blind	Batavia, N. Y.
State School for the Blind and the Deaf	Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota School for the Blind	Bathgate, N. Dak.
State School for the Blind	Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma School for the Blind	Muskogee, Okla.
Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphans of the Colored Race	Taft, Okla.
Oregon State School for the Blind	Salem, Oreg.
South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind	Cedar Spring, S. C.
South Dakota School for the Blind	Gary, S. Dak.
Tennessee School for the Blind	Nashville, Tenn.
Texas School for the Blind	Austin, Tex.
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute for Colored Youths	Austin, Tex.
Utah School for the Blind	Ogden, Utah.
Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children	Newport News, Va.
Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind	Staunton, Va.
State School for the Blind	Vancouver, Wash.
West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	Romney, W. Va.
Wisconsin School for the Blind	Janesville, Wis.

PRIVATE.

Connecticut Institute for the Blind	Hartford, Conn.
Maryland School for the Blind	Overlea, Md.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind	Watertown, Mass.
Catholic Institute for the Blind	New York, N. Y.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind	New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind	Overbrook, Pa.
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Austine Institution for the Deaf and the Blind	Brattleboro, Vt.

II.—PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Chicago Public Schools for the Blind	Chicago, Ill.
Detroit Public School for the Blind	Detroit, Mich.
Public School Classes for the Blind	Jersey City, N. J.
Public School Classes for the Blind	Newark, N. J.
Public School Classes for the Blind	New York, N. Y.
Cincinnati School for the Blind	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland School for the Blind	Cleveland, Ohio.
Toledo School for the Blind	Toledo, Ohio.
Bloomington Public Day School for the Blind	Bloomington, Wis.
Milwaukee Public Day School for the Blind	Milwaukee, Wis.
Racine Public Day School for the Blind	Racine, Wis.

III.—HOMES.

PUBLIC.

Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind	Oakland, Cal.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind	Chicago, Ill.
Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind	Saginaw, Mich.
Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind	Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATE.

Connecticut Institute for the Blind, Nursery Department	Farmington, Conn.
Washington Home for the Blind	Washington, D. C.
Industrial Home for Blind Men	Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa Home for Sightless Women	Des Moines, Iowa.
Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	Roxbury, Mass.
Memorial Home for the Blind	Worcester, Mass.
Home for Blind Babies	Monroe, Mich.
Blind Girls' Industrial Home	St. Louis, Mo.
Home of Our Lady of Perpetual Help for the Blind	Bayonne, N. J.
St. Joseph's Institute for the Blind	Jersey City, N. J.
Arthur Home for Blind Babies	Summit, N. J.
The Lighthouse	Trenton, N. J.
Dyker Heights Home for Blind Babies	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Home for the Blind of the Church Charity Foundation	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Industrial Home for the Blind	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Catholic Center for the Blind	New York, N. Y.
Home for the Relief of the Destitute Blind	New York, N. Y.
St. Joseph's Blind Asylum	Prince Bay, N. Y.
Clovernook Home for the Blind	Mount Healthy, Ohio.
Chapin Memorial Home for the Aged Blind	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men	Philadelphia, Pa.
Blind Girls' Home	Nashville, Tenn.

[1] This list is probably not exhaustive, especially as regards workshops for the blind, although it is as complete as is possible from the information obtainable.

[2] Does not include school departments of homes or other institutions not established primarily for educational purposes.

IV.—WORKSHOPS.[1]

PUBLIC.

Industrial Workshop for the Blind	Denver, Colo.
Delaware Commission for the Blind	Wilmington, Del.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind	Cambridge, Mass. (2)
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind	Fall River, Mass.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind	Lowell, Mass.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind	Pittsfield, Mass.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind	Worcester, Mass.
New York Commission for the Blind	Albany, N. Y.
New York Commission for the Blind	Glens Falls, N. Y.
New York Commission for the Blind	Rochester, N. Y.
Ohio Commission for the Blind	Columbus, Ohio.
Workshop for the Adult Blind	Portland, Oreg.

PRIVATE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind	San Francisco, Cal.
Connecticut Institute for the Blind, Department of Trades	Hartford, Conn.
Aid Association for the Blind	Washington, D. C.
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind	Washington, D. C.
Kentucky Workshop for the Adult Blind	Louisville, Ky.
Maine Institution for the Blind	Portland, Me.
Maryland Workshop for the Blind	Baltimore, Md.
Perkins Institution Workshop Department	Boston, Mass.
James A. Woolson House	Cambridge, Mass.
Missouri Association for the Blind	St. Louis, Mo.
Albany Association for the Blind	Albany, N. Y.
Exchange and Workshop for Blind Men	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Industrial Home and Workshop for Blind Men	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maria Bloede Memorial Shop for Blind Girls	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo Association for the Blind	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bourne Workshop for the Blind	New York, N. Y.
New York Association for the Blind	New York, N. Y.
Rochester Association of Workers for the Blind	Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Workshop for the Blind	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Society for the Blind	Cleveland, Ohio. (2)
Pittsburgh Workshop for the Blind	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Seattle Association for the Blind	Seattle, Wash.

[1] Workshops operated by individuals are not included, nor are workshops connected with schools or homes, except where these give employment to persons other than pupils or inmates.

APPENDIX B.—SPECIAL SCHEDULES EMPLOYED AT CENSUSES OF THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTEENTH CENSUS: 1910.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR THE BLIND.

8—3396

DIVISION OF REVISION AND RESULTS

JOSEPH A. HILL, Chief Statistician

CENSUS OF THE BLIND

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

E. DANA DURAND, Director

Washington

[TT 3—431]

State.....

S. D..... *E. D*.....

.....

.....

In compliance with the requirements of an act of Congress, the Bureau of the Census is at present compiling statistics of the blind.

In the census of the United States taken in April, 1910, you were reported as blind, and it was stated that you are of the male sex, and.....race; that you were.....years of age, ...born in....., and that you were.....gainfully occupied.....

If the enumerator has made any mistake in these entries, I should be pleased to have you, or someone acting for you, make all the corrections necessary, so that our record of you may be absolutely accurate.

I also have to request that you, or someone acting for you, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET. The answers to these questions will be used mainly in a statistical report on the blind, which it is hoped will be of immeasurable value in the work which is being done to aid the blind. The work of getting the blind of school age into schools, and the work of teaching blind children to read will be furthered by this statistical report, which the bureau is publishing for the use of those engaged in aiding the blind.

You are, therefore, requested to supply, or to have some friend supply, answers to the questions on the opposite side of this sheet, and to return it to the Bureau of the Census in the inclosed official envelope, which requires no postage, but can be sent absolutely free of charge.

The answers to these questions will be the property of the United States Government and will be kept in confidence and used only for the statistical report mentioned above or for other purposes in the interests of the blind. The name of the blind person will not be published in the report.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. HILL,
Chief Statistician.

Approved:
E. DANA DURAND,
Director of the Census.

See questions on the other side of this sheet.

[*Second page.*]

1. Is the person named blind ?.....
2. Is the blindness total ?.....
3. Is the person blind in one eye or both ?.....
(Write "one" or "both.")

4. Can he see to read without glasses ?.....
5. Can he see to read with glasses ?.....
6. Can he recognize persons or objects by the eye without glasses ?.....
7. Can he recognize persons or objects by the eye with glasses ?.....

8. Was he born blind ?.....
9. If not born blind, at what age did he become blind ?.....
.....
(State age exactly if known; if not, state it as nearly as you can.)

10. What was the supposed cause of blindness ? .....
.....
.....
.....

11. Was his father blind? .....
12. Was his mother blind? .....
13. Were his father and mother first cousins?.....

14. Has he ever had any brothers or sisters ?.....
15. If so, how many ?.....
16. Were any of these brothers or sisters blind ?.....
17. If so, how many? .....

18. Has he ever had any children ?.....
19. If so, how many ?.....
20. Were any of these children blind?.....
21. If so, how many ?.....

22. Has this person attended, or does he now attend, a special school or workshop for the blind ?.....
23. If he attends, or has attended, such a special school or workshop for the blind, give its name .....
.....
24. Has this person attended, or does he now attend, any other school or schools? .....
25. Draw a line under the word describing such other school or schools:
Common School; High School; Academy; College; Private School; Instructed at home.

26. Does he read a raised type ?.....
27. If he reads a raised type, which does he use ?.....
.....

28. Is he now engaged in any occupation ?.....
29. If so, give the occupation .....
30. Does this occupation support him ?.....
31. Is he dependent on this for a living ?.....
32. About what does he earn in a year ? .....
33. If he lost sight after he grew up, what was his occupation before he became blind?
.....

7—442

TWELFTH CENSUS: 1900.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE FOR PERSONS DEFECTIVE IN SIGHT, HEARING, OR SPEECH.

(Furnished to enumerators.)

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

PERSONS DEFECTIVE IN SIGHT, HEARING, OR SPEECH.

State..... *Supervisor's District No*.....

County..... *Enumeration District No*.....

Township or other division of county.....

Name of incorporated city, town, or village within the above-named division.....

....., *Enumerator.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

The object of this special schedule is to obtain the name, sex, age, and post-office address of all persons who are either blind or deaf (including those who are deaf and dumb).

After completing the enumeration of all the members of a family on Schedule No. 1 (Form 7–224), you will ask whether all the persons just enumerated have good sight and good hearing—that is, can see well and hear well. For all such persons no further inquiry need be made; but if you find that some member of the family can not see well, you will then ask whether he or she can see well enough to read a book; and should it appear that the sight is so seriously impaired that it is impossible for the person to read a book, even with the aid of glasses, then you will note such person as "Blind," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of sight.

In the same way, if you find that some member of the family can not hear well, you will then ask whether he or she can hear well enough to understand loud conversation; and should it appear that the hearing is so seriously impaired that the person can not be made to understand what people say, even when they shout, you will note such person as "Deaf," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of hearing. You will then ask further whether this deaf person can speak; and should it appear that the person can not speak so as to be understood, you will note such person as "Deaf" and "Dumb," even though, as a matter of fact, he or she may have some slight power of speech.

Only those dumb persons who are *deaf as well as dumb* are to be noted; so that if you should come across dumb persons *who are not deaf* they should not be included, nor should the "semi-blind" and those blind only in one eye be reported on this schedule.

For each person reported on this special schedule as blind or deaf you will write on the population schedule (Form 7–224), on the right-hand margin opposite the name of any person defective as above, the letter "B" if the person is blind; the letter "D" if the person is deaf; and the letters "DD" if the person is deaf and dumb. If a person is blind and also deaf, use the letters "BD"; if blind and also deaf and dumb, use the letters "BDD." You will then make the entries called for on this special schedule, in columns 1 to 9, according to the following instructions:

In columns 1 and 2 enter the number of the sheet and of the line of the population schedule (Form 7–224) on which the defective person is enumerated, and then copy in columns 3, 4, and 5 the name, sex, and age of the person as originally entered on that schedule.

In column 6 enter the post-office address of the person reported as defective; or, if the person is a minor, or unable, through disability, to respond to communications by mail, obtain and enter in this column the name and post-office address of his or her parent, guardian, or nearest friend, using the two spaces as subdivided by the dotted line. The intent of this inquiry is to secure the name and address of the proper person from whom further information can be obtained by correspondence concerning the blind and deaf persons enumerated.

In columns 7, 8, and 9 note the nature of the disability as follows:

If the person is defective in sight but can hear and speak, write "Blind" in column 7 and "No" in columns 8 and 9.

If the person is defective in sight and hearing, but can speak, write "Blind" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "No" in column 9.

If the person is defective in sight, hearing, and speech, write "Blind" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "Dumb" in column 9.

If the person is defective in hearing, but can see and speak, write "No" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "No" in column 9.

If the person is defective in both hearing and speech, but can see, write "No" in column 7, "Deaf" in column 8, and "Dumb" in column 9.

	FROM SCHEDULE NO. 1.		NAME.	DESCRIPTION.		POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	NATURE OF DISABILITY.			
	Sheet No.	Line No.	Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any.	Sex.	Age at last birthday.	If the person is a minor, or unable, through disability, to respond to communications by mail, give the name and address of his or her parent, or guardian, or nearest friend.	Defect in sight.	Defect in hearing.	Defect in speech.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1						.....				1
2						.....				2
3						.....				3
4						.....				4

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR THE BLIND.

7—988

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICK H. WINES,
Assistant Director.

State.....

S. D. ..... *E. D.*.....

THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1900.*

Dr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Expert Special Agent of the Census Office, for the preparation of the Report on the Deaf and the Blind, authorized and required by an "Act Relating to the Twelfth and Subsequent Censuses," approved February 1, 1900, and he is empowered to conduct in his own name the correspondence relating to this branch of the census inquiry.

All communications and replies to questions asked by him will be held and regarded as strictly confidential, and no use will be made of them which can directly or indirectly injure the persons to whom they relate.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

(CIRCULAR.)

In the return made by a United States census enumerator for the State named above occurs the following entry:

Name of person reported.....

Post-office address.....

This person is said by the enumerator to be.....

Sex.....; Age.....

In order to verify the truth of this return, and also to obtain certain additional information regarding the case reported, the person to whom this circular is addressed (*or some other person acting for him or her*) is respectfully requested to write in the blank spaces below answers to the following printed questions.

The circular, when so filled, should be forwarded to the Census Office, at Washington, in the inclosed envelope addressed to Dr. Bell, *which requires no postage stamp*, but will be transmitted through the mails *free of charge*. An *immediate* reply is earnestly desired.

(1) Is the person named above blind?..... (Write "Yes" or "No," as the case may be.).....

(2) Is the blindness total or partial?..... Is he (or she) blind in one eye or in both?.....

Can he see to read?..... Can he recognize persons or objects by the eye?..... Can he go about the neighborhood without a guide?..... Does he wear glasses?..... If so, of what description?.....

.....

(3) Was he born blind?..... If not, at what age did blindness occur? (State the age exactly, if known; if not, state it as nearly as you can.).....

(4) What is the supposed cause of blindness?.....

.....

.....

[*Second page.*]

(5) Has he attended, or does he now attend, school?..... If yes, where? (If in a special school for the blind, name it; if not write "common school," "private school," "high school," "academy," "college," or "privately instructed at home.").....

.....

(6) Were his (or her) parents first cousins?..... If not first cousins, were they otherwise related by blood to each other, before their marriage?.....

.....

(7) Were any of his relatives blind? (Write "Yes" or "No.")..... If yes, what relatives? (Father, mother, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and how many of each, so far as known.).....

.....

.....

.....

(8) What occupation does he follow for a livelihood, if any?.....

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL,
Expert Special Agent.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the answers given to the foregoing questions are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

☞ *Sign here.*

Name of informant.....

Post-office address.....

Street and number.....

ADDITIONAL REMARKS, IF ANY.

.....

.....

ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR THE BLIND.[1]

[7-735]

Eleventh Census of the United States.

Supervisor's District No.....

Enumeration District No.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE No. 4.
STATISTICS OF THE BLIND.

BLIND PERSONS in.....

County of....., *State of*.....

enumerated in June, 1890.

.....
Enumerator.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING SCHEDULE.

The object of this supplemental schedule is to furnish material for a complete enumeration of those blind or having very defective vision in one or both eyes and an account of their condition. Enumerators will, after making the proper entries on population schedule No. 1, transfer to this schedule the information called for by columns 1 to 27, inclusive, for every blind person or person with very defective vision found, and proceed to ask the additional questions indicated in the headings of the columns numbered 28 to 62, inclusive.

The questions on this schedule are to be asked with regard to every person who can not with each eye separately count accurately the number of fingers of another person held up before him at a distance of one foot.

The instructions necessary to the proper filling out of the columns numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, are contained in the book of instructions to enumerators, a copy of which has been supplied. The following special instructions will serve as a guide in completing the information concerning blind persons only, called for by the columns numbered 28 to 62, inclusive, in all cases where the inquiries are not self-explanatory.

Columns 28 to 33. Write "yes" or "no."

Columns 34 and 35. State whether blindness was congenital (congen.) or due to some general disease, such as small-pox, giving name of disease, or to disease of the eye itself, or to injury of the eye itself, or to disease of one eye following injury or disease of the other. Physicians connected with institutions or asylums for the blind are requested to reply as above, and also to state form of lesion, as cataract, glaucoma, etc.

Columns 36 and 37. If blind from birth, write "B;" if not, state the age at which blindness occurred. Special care should be taken to indicate all persons blind from birth and those in whom blindness occurred a few days or weeks after birth.

Column 38. Write "yes" or "no."

Columns 39 to 49. Give the number in figures under each heading, if known. Write "no," if it is known there are no such relatives. Write "unk." when it is unknown. With regard to grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and first cousins, indicate wherever possible whether the blind relatives are on the father's side by the use of the letter "F," or mother's side by the use of the letter "M," or on both by the use of the letters "FM."

Column 50. Give the time in years and twelfths of years.

Column 51. Write "before" or "after," as the case may be.

Column 52. Give the number, and indicate as follows: deaf (D), insane (I), or feeble-minded (F), as the case may be. If none, write "no."

Columns 53 to 60. Same instructions as under 39 to 49, but as regards deaf, insane, or feeble-minded relatives, specify deaf by "D," insane by "I," and feeble-minded by "F."

Column 61. Write "wholly pub.," "wholly priv.," "family," "partially self," etc., as the case may be.

Column 62. A blind person may be found either at his home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poorhouse. If away from his home, special care should be taken to give the state, county, and post-office, so that the person may be credited to the proper state or county.

[1] In addition there was a separate schedule for schools for the blind. This contained precisely the same inquiries and differed only by the addition of the letter of authorization to the special agent in charge of the inquiry and the substitution for the first two paragraphs of instructions of a paragraph stating merely what inquiries should be copied from the general population schedule and directing the enumerator to furnish a copy of the schedule to the institution.

[*Second page.*]

	NAME. (Christian name in full, initial of middle name, and surname.)	Whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U. S. or Conf.), or widow of such person.	Relationship to head of family.	Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.	Sex.	Age at nearest birthday. If under one year, give age in months.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).	If a female, mother of how many children.	Number of these children living.	Place of birth.	Place of birth of Father.	Place of birth of Mother.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4

	Number of years in the United States.	Whether naturalized.	Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.	Profession, trade, or occupation.	Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).	Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).	Able to read.	Able to write.	Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.	Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, in addition to blindness, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.	Physical or Mental Defect.					
											Feeble-minded or insane.	Deaf.	Able to speak so as to be readily understood (well), imperfectly (imp.), or not at all (not).	Whether crippled, maimed, or deformed.	Paralyzed.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1																1
2																2
3																3
4																4

[*Third page.*]

	Condition of Eyes and Grade of Blindness.						Cause of Blindness.		Age at which Blindness occurred.		Whether this person has any blind relatives.	Whether this Person has had, or now has, any Relatives, as mentioned below, who were Blind, with the Number under each Heading.											
	Whether with the Right Eye alone—			Whether with the Left Eye alone—																			
	The person can see well.	The person can perceive light.	The person can count the fingers of the enumerator at a distance of one foot.	The person can see well.	The person can perceive light.	The person can count the fingers of the enumerator at a distance of one foot.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.		Brothers.	Sisters.	Sons.	Daughters.	Father.	Mother.	Grandfather.	Grandmother.	Uncles.	Aunts.	First cousins.	
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
1																							1
2																							2
3																							3
4																							4

	Length of time this person has spent in a school for the blind.	If married, whether marriage was before or after blindness.	Whether this person has any relatives who were deaf, insane, or feeble-minded from infancy.	Whether this Person has had, or now has, any Relatives, as mentioned below, who were Deaf, Insane, or Feeble-minded, with the Number under each Heading. (Specify deaf by D, insane by I, and feeble-minded by F.)								Whether wholly or partially supported by public or private charity, or by self, family, or relatives.	Residence when at home, giving state, county, and post-office address.	
				Brothers.	Sisters.	Father.	Mother.	Grandfather.	Grandmother.	Uncles or aunts.	First cousins.			
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4

7-324

TENTH CENSUS: 1880.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR THE BLIND.

Page No..... *Supervisor's Dist. No.....* *Enumeration Dist. No.....*

The object of this Supplemental Schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of the blind, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry respecting each case be answered as fully as possible. Enumerators will, therefore, ***after making the proper entries upon the Population Schedule (No. 1)***, transfer the name (with Schedule page and number) of every blind person found, from Schedule No. 1 to this Special Schedule, and proceed to ask the ***additional questions*** indicated in the headings of the several columns.

In this enumeration will be included not only the totally blind, but also the semi-blind. No person will be carried on this Schedule, however, who can see sufficiently well to read. For the distinction between the totally blind and the semi-blind see Note E; it is of the greatest importance to note this distinction with care, by making the proper entry in columns 10 or 11.

Supplemental Schedule No. 4—**BLIND** *inhabitants in....., in the County of.....*

State of....., as enumerated by me June, 1880.

.....

Enumerator.

Number taken from Schedule No. 1.		NAME.	Residence when at home. (See Note A.)		Is he (or she) self-supporting or partly so? (See Note B.)	Age at which blindness occurred. (See Note C.)	Form of blindness. (See Note D.)	Supposed cause of blindness, if known.	See Note F.		Institution life.			See Note F.		
Number of page.	Number of line.		City or Town.	County (if in same State), or State (if in some other State).					Is the person totally blind? (See Note E.)	Is the person semi-blind? (See Note E.)	Has this person ever been an inmate of an institution for the blind? If yes, give the name of such institution.	What has been the total length of time spent by him (or her) in any such institution?	Date of his (or her) discharge. (Year only.)	Is this person also insane? /.	Is he (or she) also idiotic? /.	Is he (or she) also a deaf-mute? /.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

NOTE A.—A blind person may be found either at his own home or away from it in some educational institution, asylum, or poor-house. In the latter case, his residence when at home must be stated, in order that he may be accredited to the State or county to which he properly belongs, and that the county in which the institution is situated may not be charged with more than its due proportion of the blind.

NOTE B.—If self-supporting, say "yes;" if partly self-supporting, say "partly;" if not, say "no." Indicate all inmates of institutions who are maintained or treated at their personal expense (not at the expense of any town, county, or State, nor of the institution) by the word "Pay."

NOTE C.—If blind from birth, say "B;" if not, state the age at which blindness occurred. *Special pains should be taken to indicate all persons blind from birth.*

NOTE D.—This question can only be answered by physicians. It is not intended that it shall be asked by enumerators, but that it shall be answered by physicians connected with *institutions or asylums for the blind.*

NOTE E.—The totally blind are unable to distinguish forms or colors; the partially blind can distinguish forms or colors, but cannot see to read, or at least not without such effort as to make reading practically impossible.

NOTE F.—In making entries in columns 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17, an affirmative mark only will be used, thus: /.

APPENDIX C.—SPECIAL SCHEDULES EMPLOYED IN ENUMERATING THE BLIND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

SCHEDULE USED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR TRANSMITTING TO THE IMPERIAL HEALTH OFFICE THE RETURNS OF THE POPULATION CENSUS OF 1900.

Census 1900—Statistics of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

State: .....
Administrative district (Prussia: Circle, Bavaria: Government, etc.): .....
Serial number of the schedule for the administrative district: .....
Commune: ..... Enumeration district: .....
Number of the list or census schedule: .....
Given name and surname: .....
Blind in both eyes: since earliest youth?.....or occurred later?.....
Deaf and dumb: since earliest youth?.....or occurred later?.....
Family relationship or **other relation** to the head of the household: .....
If an inmate of an institution: **Address of the institution:** .....
If one or more other defectives belong *regularly* to the same household (not an institution): Statement of the corresponding serial number(s) of the schedule(s) for the administrative district: .....
Marital condition: .....
Sex: male.....female.....
Day and year of birth: .....
Place and district of birth: .....(for persons born outside of Germany, also **country of birth**): .....
For defectives born in 1884 or earlier: **Occupation and position** in occupation.....
Religious confession: .....
Mother tongue: .....
Nationality (citizenship): .....

HUNGARY.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR USE IN 1911 AT A SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION FOLLOWING THE GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS OF 1910.[1]

Name of the county and of the commune (of the independent city or incorporated place).

.....

.....

Part of the city, district: .....

Street, avenue, place, and number: .....

Village, settlement, hamlet, etc.: .....

Census Schedule for the Blind.

The entries in reply to questions 1–17 have been made on the basis of the information obtained at the population census; in the case of questions 18, 21–25, 28, 36, 37, 38a, b, 42, 43, 46, 47, the reply is to be made by *underscoring* the proper word (or words) printed in *italics*.

Questions.	Replies.
1. Surname and given name	
2. Date of birth: Year, month, day	The ..... of the month of ..... of the year .....
3. Sex and marital condition	*Man (boy) —— woman (girl) —— single —— married —— widowed —— legally divorced.*
4. Number of children	*Number born ..... of whom there are living .....*
5. Principal occupation: *a*) Branch of industry, business, or profession	
5. Principal occupation: *b*) Position in industry, business, or profession	
5. Principal occupation: *c*) Nature of business	*He (she) has a business establishment of his (her) own —— He (she) is engaged in a home industry —— He (she) does work for another establishment —— He is an itinerant merchant —— agent —— He works at the house of his employer —— He (she) is a street or market seller.*
6. If he (she) is an employee: Name, occupation, and location of the person employing.	.....
6. If he (she) is an employee: Since when has he (she) been employed here?	For ..... days ..... months ..... year(s).
6. If he (she) is an employee: If he (she) is out of a place, since when?	For ..... days ..... months ..... year(s).
7. Accessory occupation	
8. Source of support, and his occupation	
9. Ownership of house and land	*He (she) has a house .... He (she) has not any house .... He (she) has not any land.* *He (she) is owner of land* (.... cadastral arpents .... square fathoms). *He (she) is the lessee of land* (.... cadastral arpents .... square fathoms). *He (she) is share tenant of land* (.... cadastral arpents .... square fathoms).
10. Amount of education	He (she) has completed at least the *8th, —— 6th, —— 4th class* of the secondary school or of another school equivalent to that; He (she) has completed the *4th, —— 6th elementary grade;* *He (she) knows how to read and write, —— to read only, —— he (she) does not know how either to read or to write.*
11. Religion	*Roman Catholic, —— Greek Catholic, —— Reformed, —— Lutheran, —— Oriental Greek, —— Unitarian, —— Jewish, or:* .....
12. Mother tongue	
13. What languages are spoken besides the mother tongue?	
14. **Nationality**, legal residence	*Hungarian* subject of Hungary proper, —— of *Croatia and Slavonia, —— of Bosnia, Austrian* subject (of the province of .....); *Foreigner* from .....
15. Place of birth	
16. Habitual residence	

[1] Translated from the French version in *Activité et Travaux de l'Office Central de Statistique du Royaume de Hongrie (1871–1911).* (*Publications Statistiques Hongroises*, n. s., Vol. 36) pp. 522–525.

Questions.	Replies.
17. Since when has he (she) been living at this residence, and in case he (she) was returned in a different place, since when has he (she) been living at the place of enumeration?	He (she) has been living { *a*) at his (her) residence: for ..... years ..... months ..... days. *b*) at the place of enumeration: for ..... years ..... months ..... days.
18. Are his (her) parents living?	*Both are living —— only the father —— only the mother —— they are not living.*
19. What is (or was) the occupation of the parents?	
20. Residence (last) of the parents?	
21. Degree of consanguinity of the parents	*First cousins —— uncle and niece —— aunt and nephew —— they were not relatives.*
22. Whether *a*) his (her) parents (or late parents)	are (were) *blind;* —— have (had) *feeble vision* not susceptible of improvement by glasses; —— are (were) *near-sighted* to a high degree; —— have (had) *good vision;* —— suffer (suffered) from an *organic disease,* from *disorders of the brain or nervous system?* From what specific disease?
22. Whether *b*) his (her) brothers or sisters (or late brothers or sisters)	are (were) *blind;* —— have (had) *feeble vision* not susceptible of improvement by glasses; —— are (were) *near-sighted* to a high degree; —— have (had) *good vision;* —— suffer (suffered) from an *organic disease,* from *disorders of the brain or nervous system?* From what specific disease?
23. At what age did he become blind?	*Born blind —— became blind in infancy —— in the right eye at the age of* ..... years —— *in the left eye at the age of* ..... years —— *in both eyes simultaneously at the age of* ..... years.
24. Is one eye or are both eyes lacking?	*The right eye is lacking; —— the left eye: —— both eyes.*
25. Degree of blindness in the right eye	*Total amaurosis —— quantitative perception of light —— he (she) is capable of counting the fingers within a distance of ⅓ meter.*
26. Medical description of the right eye (Has it the appearance of a sound eye? [In this case please note —— if possible —— the result of the examination with the ophthalmoscope.] Is it malformed? Has it become smaller or larger?)	
27. Cause of the loss of vision of the right eye	
28. Degree of blindness in the left eye	*Total amaurosis —— quantitative perception of light —— he (she) is capable of counting the fingers within a distance of ⅓ meter.*
29. Medical description of the left eye (Has it the appearance of a sound eye? [In this case please note —— if possible —— the result of the examination with the ophthalmoscope.] Is it malformed? Has it become smaller or larger?)	
30. Cause of the loss of vision of the left eye	
31. Could the blind person regain his sight through an operation?	
32. Is the blindness a result of an organic disease? If so, what one?	
33. Does he (she) suffer at this time from a disease connected with his (her) eye trouble? What disease?	
34. Has he (she) suffered in the past from any disease connected with his (her) eye trouble? What disease?	
35. What are the other diseases from which he (she) has suffered?	
36. Has he (she) been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox?	*Vaccinated——revaccinated——not vaccinated.*
37. At what age was he (she) vaccinated?	
38. If the blind person is married *a*) Did he (she) marry before blindness?	*Before* blindness——*after* blindness.
38. If the blind person is married *b*) Does his wife (her husband) suffer from any defect of vision?	He (she) is *blind;* he (she) has *feeble vision* not susceptible of improvement by glasses;—— he (she) is *near-sighted* to a high degree;——he (she) has *good vision.*
38. If the blind person is married *c*) Number of children having good vision?	
38. If the blind person is married *d*) Number of children having some defect of vision?	
39. Where was his (her) habitual residence before blindness?	
40. How long did he (she) live in that place before he (she) became blind?	
41. What was his (her) profession or occupation before blindness?	

Questions.	Replies.
42. Does he (she) earn his (her) liviug since blindness?	*Entirely——in part——does not earn his (her) living.*
43. If he (she) has a trade (such as that of piano tuner, basket maker, brush maker, etc.), name this and designate the institution where he learned it or the private individual who taught him.	*The trade of*..... *at the institution* }..... *at the school* }..... .....*private individual*
44. If without any occupation, does he (she) perform household tasks?	
45. If he (she) is a mendicant, or if he (she) is without any occupation, what is the cause?	
46. If he (she) is entirely dependent on outside assistance, who supports him (her)?	*His (her) parents——his (her) children——another relative——the commune where he (she) has his (her) legal residence———public relief funds———, the institution*.....
47. If he (she) is partially dependent on outside assistance, who aids him (her)?	*His (her) parents——his (her) children——another relative——the commune where he (she) has his (her) legal residence———public relief funds———, the institution*.....
48. If he (she) is an inmate of an institution, asylum, poorhouse, how long has he (she) been so?	*For*..... *years.*
49. If during the time he (she) has been blind he (she) has received instruction, at what institution for the blind or at what school?	*Institution*..... *School*.....
50. If he (she) is receiving instruction at the present time, at what institution for the blind or at what school?	*Institution*..... *School*.....
51. Has he (she) learned the writing and raised type of the blind and does he (she) make use of that?	
52. Could he (she) avail himself (herself) of further education? (Is he [she] not also deaf, deaf and dumb, crippled, or an idiot?)	
53. Circumstances which, besides those enumerated here, are of importance from the point of view of the person's blindness, his (her) ability to work, and his (her) capacity for further education.	

INSTRUCTIONS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

1. The Statistical Office fills in questions 1–17 according to the census returns.

Answers to the other questions are obtained by interviewing the blind person or by examining the blind person and questioning his relatives.

Questions 18-21, as well as 39–53, are to be answered in the communes by the notaries of the district and of the communal circumscription, in the incorporated places by the individual designated by the burgomaster, while questions 22–38 are to be answered always by the proper medical authority or competent specialist.

2. Replies should be made in the spaces for "Replies" at the right. Enter in the blank spaces in a clear hand an exact answer; in the case of questions 18, 21–25, 28, 36, 37, 38*a*, *b*, 42, 43, 46, and 47, the reply is to be made by underscoring the proper words printed in italics (for a model, see questions 1–17 as filled in at the office).

3. The entries and underscorings should be made in ink. Pencil must not be used.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMUNAL MAYORALTIES AND TO THE BURGOMASTERS WITH REGARD TO ANSWERING QUESTIONS 18–21 AND 39–53.

Question 19.—Designate the occupation of the parents, avoiding all general collective nouns, in such a way as to show the nature of the occupation (or work) and also the position in the occupation (or work) (for example, master tailor, steam railroad laborer).

Question 20.—For the parents the present residence, for deceased parents the last residence (commune, incorporated place) should be given.

Question 21.—The unspecified, more distant degrees of relationship (second cousins, etc.) should not be taken into consideration, and in such cases underline the words "not related."

Question 39.—The place of residence (commune, incorporated place) of the person at the moment when sight was lost should be set down here, even if loss of sight did not occur at such place, but elsewhere (for example, while off on a trip or journey, in the hospital, etc.).

Question 41.—The designation of the occupation should be just as detailed as in reply to question 19. If the blind person carried on more than one occupation before blindness, that one should be given in which he was engaged when the first symptoms of blindness appeared.

Question 42.—A person supports himself *entirely* who earns enough so that if otherwise he had no need of care he could live independently of outside help. The blind person supports himself *in part* if he contributes regularly with his earnings to the support of the household.

Question 44.—Enumerate in detail all the tasks for which the blind person can be employed around the house.

Question 45.—Specify among the causes, for example, that he has no relatives, that he has not learned any trade, that there is no establishment employing blind persons in that neighborhood, etc.

Question 52.—If the blind person is not capable of further education, state the reason.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PHYSICIANS WITH REGARD TO ANSWERING QUESTIONS 22–38.

Question 22.—In these spaces, as regards the questions relating to the status as to vision of the parents and brothers or sisters, a reply is obligatory.

A person should be considered as near-sighted to a high degree who, although he can see at a normal distance only very vaguely, is yet able to distinguish well even small objects near at hand, or can even read.

Although the reply, if there is occasion for it, to the question about organic defects, or disorders of the brain or nervous system, may be omitted if it would violate the physician's obligation of secrecy, yet on account of the great scientific importance of the question it is very desirable that the reply should be left out only in the most exceptional cases.

Question 23.—It is necessary to specify the age when sight was lost only for those who have lost their sight after the first year of age. In the case of infants who have lost their sight when under one year of age—except those born blind—the words "became blind in infancy" should be underlined.

Questions 25 and 28.—There is total amaurosis if the blind person has no perception of light.

The examination for quantitative perception of light is the following: Place the person to be examined *in front of* the source of light (window, lamp) and cover (blindfold with a cloth) and uncover the eyes alternately. If in the latter case he notices the light, the presence of quantitative perception of light is indicated. In the test to determine ability to count fingers, the source of light (window, lamp) is *behind* the person being examined and the examiner holds his fingers in front of some dark background (such as a black cloth) and commencing at a distance of ½ meter brings them up to a point very near the eyes of the person being examined. If during this operation the blind person can count the fingers, the proper words should be underlined.

Questions 27 and 30.—Among the causes of loss of vision may be found:

a) General diseases, such as grippe, scrofula, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.

b) Inflammatory diseases of the eyes, as for example, corneal ulcers resulting from smallpox, trachoma, glaucoma, gonococcus conjunctivitis, etc.

c) Injuries, as for example, indirect injuries (of the skull) and direct injuries of the eyes (as by a blow or shot).

It is very important to determine if complete blindness was not produced by the sympathetic affection, following the injury of one eye, of the other (uninjured) eye.

Question 31.—Among the blind who have only perception of light or are even able to count fingers within a distance of ¼ meter there may be found persons who through the use of certain curative methods or operation (iridectomy, operation for cataract) could regain their sight. For such the curative method to be used should be specified.

Question 32.—The organic disorders most often occasioning loss of sight are: Disease of the accessory cavities of the nose, brain disease, heart disease, disease of the kidneys.

Questions 33 and 34.—In these spaces should be written the diseases coincident with blindness and resulting from the same cause.

IRELAND.

SCHEDULE USED AT THE POPULATION CENSUS: 1911.[1]

CENSUS OF IRELAND: 1911.

County ..... *District Electoral Division* .....
Poor Law Union ..... *Townland or Town* .....
Constabulary District ..... *Institution* .....
Form ..... No. .....

QUESTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE BLIND.

..... aged ..... having been returned on Form ..... for the institution specified above, as "Blind," the chief resident officer will please have inquiry made and answers returned to the following questions with respect to such person.

These inquiries are instituted in the hope of directing public attention to the subject, and the census commissioners, therefore, trust that the fullest information will be afforded.

By order of the commissioners,
DANIEL S. DOYLE, *Secretary.*

.....R. I. C.
Census enumerator for the locality in which the above-named institution is situated.
Date, ... 1911.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Was this person born blind, or did [he or she] become so afterwards?	1.—
2. State whether totally deprived of sight or only partially blind	2.—
3. To what cause is loss of sight attributed?	3.—
**** If an opinion can be obtained upon this subject from any of the medical officers of the institution in which the blind person resides, the chief resident officer is requested to obtain such.*	
4. Where, and in what year, did said person become blind; and whether the person became blind at home or in a public institution?	4.—
**** State name of institution.*	
5. At what age was sight lost?	5.—
6. State whether the person could read and write before that period	6.—
7. Has [he or she] received any special literary education, such as reading on the raised letter, etc., since; and, if so, to what extent?	7.—
8. What industrial occupation is [he or she] acquainted with——such as basket-making, weaving, netting, music, etc	8.—
9. Have any other members of the family——brothers or sisters, parents or grand parents, uncles, aunts, or cousins——been blind?	9.—

Signature .....
Rank in institution .....

[1] At the time of the census all institutions having blind inmates were supplied with these circulars. As regards the blind who were not in public institutions, the fact of blindness having been ascertained on the general population schedule, similar special schedules were later issued, and the enumerators directed to ascertain the particulars required.

PRUSSIA.

SCHEDULE FOR USE IN THE PHYSICIAN'S EXAMINATION REQUIRED BY THE PRUSSIAN LAW PROVIDING FOR THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF BLIND CHILDREN.

Schedule.[1]

Regarding....., born ..... in .....,
(Given name and surname.)
resident in ....., circle....., administrative district....., sex....., religious confession: ....., position or occupation of the parents—of the father....., of the mother.....
In case the parents are no longer living or the personal care of the child has been taken away from them } of the legal representative (guardian) .....

1. At what age did blindness or seriously defective vision appear:
   a) Congenital? .....
   b) In the first year of life? .....
   c) In what later year of life? .....
2. Degree of blindness:
   a) Can the child distinguish light and dark? .....
   b) Can it discern fingers? To what distance? .....
3. Condition of the eyes: .....
   (*Anatomical diagnosis*, e. g., opacity of the cornea, obstruction of the pupil, atrophy of the optic nerve, malformation.)
4. Cause of blindness? .....
   (*Etiological diagnosis:* Ophthalmia neonatorum, diphtheria, trachoma, glaucoma, neoplasms, injuries including sympathetic ophthalmia, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, syphilis, cerebrospinal fever.)
5. Is the blindness curable through an operation? .....
6. Does the child also suffer from other defects, and what defects? .....
7. In particular: Is the child blind and deaf and dumb? .....
   Or blind and hard of hearing? .....
   Or of defective vision and deaf and dumb? .....
   Or of defective vision and hard of hearing? .....
8. Does the child suffer from an acute or chronic disease or does it show a predisposition to any such? .....
9. Has it a vaccination scar? .....
10. Is the child cleanly or does it defile itself during sleep? ..... During the day? .....
11. Has the child the physical and mental development normal for its age? .....
12. How did the years of childhood pass? (*Wie verliefen die Kinderjahre?*) .....
13. Does the child occupy itself playing alone or with others? .....
14. Has the child attended the local school or a kindergarten or does it receive private instruction, and with what result? .....
15. Is the child legitimate or illegitimate? .....
16. Are (were) the parents related by blood?
   a) As first cousins? .....
   b) As uncle and niece? .....
   c) As nephew and aunt? .....
17. Are (were) the grandparents related by blood? .....
18. Are (were) the parents blind or of seriously defective vision? .....
19. Are the parents dead? .....
   When did the father die? ..... The mother? .....
   From what disease? .....
20. Are cases of congenital or acquired blindness or seriously defective vision found among the grandparents? .....
21. How many brothers or sisters has or had the blind child? .....
22. Are any of the brothers or sisters blind? ..... If so, how many? .....
   (Dead brothers or sisters are to be included in the answer.)
23. Do other circumstances exist which are important for forming an opinion on the case? .....
24. *Does the admission of the child into an institution for the blind appear advisable?* ..... Or is it incapable of education? .....
   Or is it for some other reason unfitted for admission into an institution for the blind? .....

.....
(Signature of the examining physician.)

[1] The reply to the questions is made by words, numbers, or *by underscoring* the appropriate words in the inquiry itself.

SWITZERLAND.

SCHEDULES USED AT THE CENSUS OF THE BLIND: 1895–96.

ENUMERATION SCHEDULE.

Any person is considered as blind who in practical life is regarded as blind, that is, anyone who can not find his way alone in strange places or who can not pursue an occupation requiring direct vision.

Statistics of the Blind.

Canton: ..... Commune: .....

Serial number.	Surname.	Given name.	Residence and exact address.	Year of birth.	Place of birth.	Legal residence.

Instruction in an institution? In what institution?	Occupation.	Financial circumstances: Having independent means, earning his living, receiving assistance.	Civil Status.		Religion.
			Single, married, widowed, divorced.	Of legitimate or illegitimate birth.	

Date: ..... Signature: .....

N. B.—In case there are no blind persons in the commune, this schedule is to be returned with a statement to that effect.

INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL SCHEDULE.

Canton: ..... No.....

District: .....

Commune: .....

1. Name: .....
2. Year of birth: .....
3. Religious confession: .....
4. Civil status: .....
5. Occupation **before** loss of sight: .....
   Occupation **since** loss of sight: .....
6. If the blind person is a child, occupation of the father? .....
7. Are the parents relatives?.....
8. Do the parents suffer from disturbances of vision?.....
9. Do the brothers or sisters suffer from disturbances of vision?.....
10. If the blind person has married, did he (she) marry **before** or **after** loss of sight?.....
11. Has he (she) children with normal vision, and how many? .....
12. At what age did the blindness in the right eye appear? .....
13. At what age did the blindness in the left eye appear?.....
14. Condition of the right eye? .....
15. Condition of the left eye? .....
16. Cause of blindness in the right eye? .....
17. Cause of blindness in the left eye?.....
18. Degree of blindness in the right eye? .....
    a) Total blindness? .....
    b) Degree of perception of light? .....
    c) Can the blind person count fingers? At what distance? (To be stated in meters and centimeters.).....
19. Degree of blindness in the left eye? .....
    a) Total blindness? .....
    b) Degree of perception of light? .....
    c) Can the blind person count fingers? At what distance? (To be stated in meters and centimeters.) .....
20. Did the blindness result from a general disease? If so, what disease? .....
21. Other circumstances which are of importance for forming an opinion on the case?.....

Place and date: .....

Person reporting: .....

WURTTEMBERG.

SCHEDULES USED AT THE CENSUS OF THE BLIND: 1894.

COMMUNAL SCHEDULE.

District: ..... Commune: .....

1 Given name and surname of the blind person.	2 Sex.	3 Marital condition.	4 Year of birth.	5 Place of birth.	6 Occupation.	7 Receiving public support?	8 Blind since when?	

SPECIAL SCHEDULE USED IN SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION.

Serial number..... Place of residence:..... Circle:..... District:.....

Investigation concerning the blind in the year 1894.

1. Name? .....
2. Age? .....
3. Religion? .....
4. Occupation of the blind person *before* loss of sight? .....
   Occupation of the blind person *since* loss of sight? .....
5. If the blind person is a child, occupation of the father? .....
6. Are the parents relatives? .....
7. Do the parents suffer from disturbances of vision? .....
8. Do the brothers or sisters suffer from disturbances of vision? .....
9. Is the blind person married? .....
10. Did he marry before or after loss of sight? .....
11. Does the person whom he married suffer from disturbances of vision?.....
12. Has he children with normal vision, and how many? .....
13. Color of the hair of the blind person? .....
14. Color of the iris, if that can still be ascertained? .....
15. At what age did the blindness in the right eye appear? .....
16. At what age did the blindness in the left eye appear?.....
17. Condition of the right eye? .....
18. Condition of the left eye? .....
19. Cause of blindness in the right eye? .....
20. Cause of blindness in the left eye? .....
21. Degree of blindness in the right eye? *a*) Total amaurosis? *b*) Quantitative perception of light? *c*) Counting of the fingers to a distance of 1/3 meter?.....
22. Degree of blindness in the left eye? .....
23. Did the blindness result from a general disease? .....
24. Is the blind person suffering from any other disease? .....
25. Do other circumstances exist which might be of importance for forming an opinion on the case? .....
26. Did the blind person become blind in a city or in the country? .....
27. How long did he live there before he became blind? .....
28. *In what manner is the blind person provided for?* How and where is he lodged? With his family, with his children, with brothers or sisters or with other near relatives, with strangers, in an infirmary, poorhouse, hospital, or in an institution for the blind and in which? .....

APPENDIX D.—MOVEMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS OF THE BLIND.

At the Twelfth Congress of Teachers of the Blind, held at Hamburg in 1907, a Commission for International Statistics of the Blind was appointed and charged with establishing subcommissions in each country. This commission, convened at Prague on October 7, 1908, for the purpose of considering forms of schedules to be recommended for use in securing statistics of the blind, adopted the following resolutions:

I. The commission expresses the urgent desire that in connection with the next population census in all European countries an investigation be made concerning the blind, comprising as well all the data obtained for all other inhabitants.

The commission recommends, for use in connection with the population census, schedule A [Schedule I on p. 334].

II. The commission desires that in the population census not merely the fact of blindness be stated in the case of the blind, but that it be shown also whether they suffer from any other infirmities * * *

III. * * * Either on the population schedule itself, or if this is not practicable, in the instructions concerning the enumeration, a definition of blindness that is intelligible to all should be given, worded as follows:

"As blind are considered not only the completely blind, but also those persons who can not find their way alone in strange places by means of their vision and are not able to count the outspread fingers against a dark background at a distance of more than one meter."

Other resolutions were passed requesting the International Statistical Institute to adopt a resolution urging that the general population schedules should contain an inquiry relating to vaccination, providing that the Institute be requested to include in the program for its next session a discussion of the subject of statistics of the blind, and continuing the existence of the commission with a view to arranging at the proper time, through correspondence, for uniformity in the outlines for the tables (die Konzentrationsformulare vereinbaren). By a unanimous vote the commission elected Dr. Franz von Juraschek, president of the Austrian Statistical Central Commission, to be its representative at the meeting of the International Statistical Institute and to inform that body of its desires.

In conformity with the request of the commission, the subject of the census of the blind was included in the program of the twelfth session of the International Statistical Institute held at Paris in July, 1909, and Dr. Juraschek presented a report to Section II of the Institute relating the history of the commission and the steps which had been taken in the movement to further uniform international statistics of the blind and embodying the resolutions and proposed schedules which it had adopted. In the conclusion of his report Dr. Juraschek summarized his views regarding the principles which should constitute the underlying basis for any census of the blind and the methods by which a census in accordance with these principles should be taken. In view of the general interest attaching to this subject the following extracts from this part of the report are reproduced here:

I believe it is hardly necessary to state here what importance an investigation concerning the blind possesses. In a large number of countries enumerations of the blind are and have been carried on, but for the most part only in a form which establishes merely the fact of blindness. In the spirit of that humanity prevailing in our times, however, it is necessary to go further and to obtain an exact description of each blind person, the manner in which he lost his sight, and the circumstances in which he is situated. This is scarcely possible without the cooperation of the oculist; but on the occasion of the hurried population census it is entirely out of the question that physicians should enter each house and secure the information there. The census can, in fact, enumerate the blind only as it does every other individual. It renders a very great service already, however, for it gives a most comprehensive description of the blind, and above all furnishes the address of every blind person.

In my opinion the procedure should be as follows: *The question concerning blindness* * * * would be entered on the population schedule. The form of the population schedule is for this object immaterial—each state would use that which appeared best suited for the purpose of its own enumeration. It is only necessary that the concept of blindness should be uniformly defined. Regarding this my opinion concurs with that of the oculists, who wish as broad a definition as possible in order to embrace all persons in need of help and to enable a later accurate segregation of the totally blind to be made.

Concurring with the Commission for International Statistics of the Blind, I recommend the definition given above [see resolutions] * * *

The returns for the blind from the population schedule would later be tabulated in the same detail as the figures for the rest of the population and in addition a special schedule would be made out for each blind person in order that a *register of the blind* should be formed. This register would be arranged with a special view to the needs of oculists and to the end of providing for the care of the blind; this in itself would result in creating separate statistics of the blind.

In addition, however, on the basis of this register, which would serve also as an address list of the blind, a *special investigation* of the blind would be conducted with special schedules. For the latter schedule I would recommend that approved by the Commission for the Blind [see Schedule II, p. 334]. The procedure in this enumeration might be as follows:

The schedules referred to as made up on the basis of the general census returns would contain in the upper part the data obtained at the general census and below the special inquiries of the schedule prepared by the Commission. The bureau making the enumeration would then send a physician, or a person with a medical education, to each blind person to enter the answers to the special inquiries. * * *

The tabulation of the schedules forming the register would be made in the greatest possible detail, after consultation with oculists and teachers of the blind, and at the same time in such a way as to render possible international comparisons. In this connection I beg to state that the subcommissions for international statistics of the blind formed in the different countries are still in existence and that with their help an international agreement might be attained which would secure a uniform tabulation and publication of the material, thus permitting a complete comparison between different countries.

There might be considered further the issue of a report which should embrace the main results of the census of the blind for all countries and thus constitute *international statistics of the blind.* This undertaking would be regarded as the ultimate object of all the efforts along this line and would for the first time give them their true value. It would of course have to be considered as a private undertaking, but might be placed in charge of the Commission for International Statistics of the Blind, which would assuredly have the support of the members of the Institute and of the directors of the statistical offices.

At the close of his report Dr. Juraschek presented the following resolution:

The International Statistical Institute expresses the wish that an investigation of the blind be conducted in connection with the population censuses. As blind should be considered not only those who are completely blind but also those who with the aid of their remaining vision can not find their way alone in strange places and are not able to count the outspread fingers against a dark background at a distance of more than one meter.

The general investigation in connection with the enumeration of population should be followed by a special investigation concerning the blind, conducted if possible by a physician, at which should be noted the presence of other infirmities in the blind person, such as deaf-mutism or feeble-mindedness, and the fact that the blind person has been vaccinated, as well as a number of other items important for the care of the blind, for which purpose the schedule attached to this report [see Schedule II, p. 334] serves as a model.

After a discussion of the report, it was decided to omit the definition as being too detailed for use in a general enumeration. With this exception the resolution, in substantially the form given above, was adopted by the Institute in general session.

I. STANDARD SCHEDULE RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE BLIND FOR USE IN A GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS.

Province..... *City or village*.....
Administrative district..... *Street or square*.....
Commune..... *House number*.....
Number of dwelling.....

POPULATION CENSUS OF DECEMBER 31, 19—

1. Given and family name.....
2. Family relationship or other relation to the head of the household.....
3. Sex.....
4. Date of birth, year.....month.....day.....
5. Place of birth (including province and administrative district).....
6. Legal residence, nationality.....
7. Religious confession.....
8. Marital condition (single, married, widowed, divorced, separated).....
9. Language of ordinary intercourse.....
10. Occupation, employment, trade, business, etc.:
    a) Principal occupation.....
        aa) Designation of branch of industry, business, profession.....
        bb) Position in this occupation (proprietor, servant, or laborer).....
    b) Accessory occupation.....
        aa) Designation of branch of industry, business, profession.....
        bb) Position in this occupation (proprietor, servant, or laborer).....
11. Does he know how to read and write?.....
12. On December 31, 19—, present:
    Temporarily.....
    Permanently.....
13. Possible defects: Blind in both eyes, deaf, dumb, deaf and dumb, crippled, feeble-minded, or epileptic.....
    (As blind are to be considered not only the completely blind, but also those persons who can not find their way alone in strange places by means of their remaining vision and are not able to count the outspread fingers against a dark background at a distance of one meter.)
14. Has the person enumerated been vaccinated? Revaccinated? If so, in what year?.....

II. STANDARD SCHEDULE PREPARED BY THE COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE BLIND AND INDORSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR USE IN A SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIAL INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE BLIND.

SCHEDULE.

(To be filled out by a physician if possible.)

At the top of the schedule should be entered from the population schedule the data concerning name, age, place of birth, religious confession, language of ordinary intercourse (mother tongue), and nationality.

TEXT OF THE SCHEDULE FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY SPECIAL INQUIRY CONCERNING THE BLIND.

The answers to the inquiries should be as brief as possible. Draw a line through what does not apply to the particular case, and underscore what applies. In all other cases, use concise terms.

Wherever possible, inquiries 10, 11, 12, and 13 are to be answered by an oculist.

1. Name, rank or occupation, and place of residence of the parents or of the surviving parent .....
2. Are the natural parents related by blood?
    a) As first cousins?.....
    b) As uncle and niece?.....
    c) As nephew and aunt?.....
3. Does the natural father or the natural mother suffer from disturbances of vision? If so, from what disturbances? Do they suffer from constitutional diseases? From disorders of the brain or nerves? If so, from what diseases?.....
    (Answer not obligatory.)
4. Do natural brothers or sisters suffer from disturbances of vision, or have deceased natural brothers or sisters so suffered? If so, from what disturbances?.....
    (Answer not obligatory.)
5. Was the blind person vaccinated before loss of sight? Revaccinated? If so, in what year?.....

6. Is the blind person married? Since what date? .....
7. Does the wife or husband of the blind person suffer from disturbances of vision? If so, from what disturbances and since what date? .....
8. Has the blind person any children, or has he had any? How many? How many with disturbances of vision? .....
9. Was the blindness congenital, or did it appear during the first year of life? If it appeared later, when in the right eye and when in the left? .....
10. Degree of blindness:
    a) Can the blind person still distinguish light from darkness? With the right eye? With the left eye? .....
    b) Can he still count fingers on a dark background as far away as 1 meter, or to what shorter distance? With the right eye? With the left eye? .....
    c) Can he read ordinary print with the help of eyeglasses? .....
11. Anatomical condition of the right eye [1] .....
    Anatomical condition of the left eye [1] .....
12. Cause of blindness in the right eye [2] .....
    Cause of blindness in the left eye [2] .....
13. Is the blindness curable through an operation? .....
14. Did the blindness result from a general disease? If so, what disease? .....
15. If the blind person also suffers from other defects, what defects? .....
16. Do other circumstances exist which appear important for forming an opinion on the case, namely, in reference to the origin of the blindness, or to the occupation of the blind person? (e. g., in the case of injuries, whether these were incurred in the line of the person's occupation, whether they were caused by accident or by intent) .....
17. Is the blind person capable of education or instruction? .....
18. Period before loss of sight:
    a) Instruction (elementary school, secondary school)? .....
    b) Occupation and position in occupation? .....
19. Period since loss of sight:
    a) Has the blind person received instruction in an institution for the blind or elsewhere? For how long? Can he read raised type? .....
    b) What occupation has he learned since loss of sight? .....
    Did he learn it in an institution for the blind or elsewhere? Is his admission to an institution for the education of the blind desired? .....
    c) Is the blind person unemployed? For what reason? .....
    d) Does the blind person perform household tasks? Of what description? .....
    e) Does the blind person earn his own living? Entirely or in part? .....
    f) Is the blind person a mendicant? .....
20. Does the blind person receive assistance? .....
    a) From relatives? .....
    b) From public funds (commune, circle, province, state)? .....
    c) From foundations, unions, or associations, or similar benevolent agencies? .....
    d) Is he supported entirely? By whom? .....
    e) Is the blind person at present an inmate of a charitable institution (an asylum)? If so, of what institution, and since what date? Or does he desire to be admitted into such an institution? .....

Name and address of the person furnishing the information.

.....

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[1] e. g., opacity of the cornea, obstruction of the pupil, atrophy of the optic nerve, opacity of the crystalline lens or of the vitreous, or detachment of the retina.

[2] Etiological diagnosis: e. g., congenital blindness, malformation, ophthalmia neonatorum, diphtheria, granulation of the eyelids (trachoma), myopia, glaucoma, neoplasm, injury (including unfavorable results of operations, sympathetic ophthalmia), tobacco, alcohol, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, syphilis, cerebrospinal fever, deformity of the skull, albinism.

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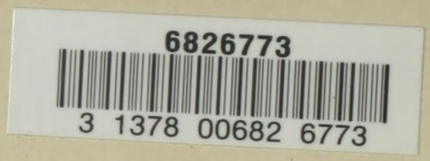
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